"All the News
That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

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THE WEATHER.

Fair, winds southerly.

VOL. XLVII...NO. 15.087. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, MAY 19, 1898.—FOURTEEN PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market irregular.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, $1.51½; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 41½c; cash cotton, 6⅝c.

Page 1.

Gen. Merritt is preparing to start for San Francisco to-day or to-morrow. He will stop a few days in Washington, where he will receive final instructions regarding the occupation of the Philippines. Brig. Gen. Royal T. Frank, who is to take charge of the Department of the East, is expected to arrive here to-morrow.

Page 3.

The State authorities offered yesterday to re-charter the eight tugs which have been patroling the harbor, but the offer was declined by Admiral Erben, who believes that the Government can now obtain enough boats to do the work. The Hist was placed on duty at the sound entrance and the Viking at Sandy Hook. Other vessels are engaged in the patrol work, and police boats may be used.

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The quarter-centennial of the National Conference of Charities and Correction was celebrated last night in Carnegie Hall, Joseph H. Choate, Archbishop Corrigan, Bishop Potter, and Seth Low being among the speakers. The succeeding conference will continue through next Wednesday.

The Board of Public Improvements yesterday authorized Commissioner Dalton of the Department of Water Supply to execute a contract with the Citizens' Water Supply Company for 500,000 or more gallons of water a day. The water is for Queens, and the contract was approved against the protest of President Bowley of that borough.

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FIGHTING OFF CAIBARIEN.

LONDON, May 18.—According to a special dispatch from Havana, published here to-day, there has been an engagement off the Port of Caibarien, Province of Santa Clara, and, it is alleged, an American landing party has been repulsed.

NO CALL FOR MORE TROOPS.

Until the Number Already Called For Is Raised, No Further Demand Will Be Made.

WASHINGTON, May 18.—Despite the persistent circulation of stories about the imminence of another call for volunteers, it is not believed by those in a position to know that any such call will be made in the near future. It is recognized that, in view of the widened scope of the problem this country has to dispose of, caused by the necessity of holding the Philippines and possibly Puerto Rico, it is not unlikely that more troops will be needed before the war is over, but there is a consensus of opinion that it will be better to get the 125,000 men already called out mustered in and equipped before extending the call.

It is said that much of the talk about a call for more volunteers is traceable to those with whom the "wish is father to the thought," and who want more regiments called out in order to have more offices to fill with the sons of prominent fathers. To this class, it is claimed, the suggestion of regulation army officers that the regiments of the National Guard mustered in under the first call should be recruited to their maximum strength, according to the regular army standard, before any new organizations are taken into the service, does not appeal. Whether Section 7 of the Volunteer Army act, which requires that all regiments of the volunteer army be recruited as near to their maximum strength as the President may deem necessary before any new organizations shall be accepted, will be carried out in spirit, depends, of course, on the President himself. It is not doubted, however, that the same pressure which was exerted at the outset to multiply the numbers of regiments in order to give as many officers as possible will be exerted in case of another call, and it is feared with equal success.

Equally obtainable to the seekers after military appointments is the suggestion that instead of more volunteers being called for, the regular army be raised to a war footing of at least 104,000 men, as was contemplated by the original bill. The influence of the guard, especially of Pennsylvania, was strong enough to prevent the passage of that bill before, and the officers of the War Department, who recognize the wisdom of such a course, have little hope that it could be put through now.

While the recruiting for the regular army under the bill increasing it to 61,000 is reported to be progressing satisfactorily it is known that it is much hampered by the fact that the mustering in of the volunteers is going on at the same time. This is offered by the Adjutant General's office as another reason why there should not be another call for volunteers now, whatever may be done in the future.

"We are now in the midst of an attempt to raise 177,500 men," said an official of the War Department to-day. "We are, in the first place, mustering in 125,000 National Guard volunteers. Then we are raising the regular army strength by the addition of 36,000 men. We are raising also under special acts 3,000 mounted riflemen, 3,500 engineers, and 10,000 yellow fever immunes. It seems to me that is about enough for one time. When all the troops provided for by existing legislation are enlisted we shall have exactly 202,500 men in the field. Unless the war is to be a far more serious affair than it now appears, that army ought to be able to finish the job."

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The pressure has fallen in the lake regions and over most of the West. It is high along the Atlantic Coast; a centre of low pressure exists in the Upper Mississippi Valley. There is a partial cloudiness in the Northern districts, and nearly clear weather in the South. During the past twenty-four hours showers have fallen in the lake regions and the Northwest. The temperature is higher in the Central Mississippi and Ohio Valleys and the lake regions. Unsettled weather and showery conditions will continue in the lake regions to-day, and fair weather will prevail for the most part in other districts. The temperature will be higher in the North Atlantic and the interior of the South Atlantic States.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1897.	1898.	—TIMES. 1898
3 A. M.	54	52	56
6 A. M.	58	53	58
9 A. M.	65	60	62
12 M.	69	65	68
3 P. M.	71	68	74
6 P. M.	70	64	72
9 P. M.	67	61	65
12 P. M.	63	58	63

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	64½
Weather Bureau	60½
Corresponding date, 1897	64¾
Corresponding date for last 20 years	59

The maximum temperature was 70° at 3 P. M., and the minimum 50° at 5 A. M. The humidity was 56 per cent. at 8 A. M., and 60 per cent. at 8 P. M.

THE BEST FINANCIAL PAGES are to be found in The Brooklyn Daily Eagle.—Adv.

MAY BE HEMMED IN

Believed in Washington that Cervera Cannot Escape Our Fleets.

THE OREGON IS NOW SAFE

So Announced by Secretary Long, but Her Whereabouts Kept Secret.

Has Possibly Joined Sampson's Squadron, Which, with Schley's, Is Cornering the Enemy.

WASHINGTON, May 18.—If the Navy Department is aware of the location of the Spanish Squadron it is carefully concealing the fact. By this time, supposing Schley to have gone southward, he should be somewhere off the coast of Cuba, and it may be that he has joined forces with Sampson. Naval officers are hoping that a rumor that the Spanish Squadron has passed through the Straits of Yucatan into the Gulf of Mexico is true, for in that case there is a reasonable expectation that by combined action on the part of Sampson and Schley, one starting at the Windward Passage for the Florida Straits, and the other passing around to the south of Cuba and coming into the Yucatan Straits, the Spaniard will be effectually cornered.

However this may be, all are agreed that if the Spanish policy be one of avoidance of the fleet of the United States, it will be pursued with difficulty. Admiral Sampson is now, it is said, in a position to be regularly and frequently informed of the appearance of the enemy, and the Spanish Admiral is now or will be cut off and unable to turn in any direction with safety.

The Danger of Dodging.

"We are bound to come up with him," said a prominent naval officer to-day, "unless he decides to run for our coast. But that will only defer the inevitable meeting for a few days. The longer he runs and dodges the shorter becomes his supply of fuel. Once that is exhausted he has no place to which he can resort for supplies, except San Juan or Havana.

"He may select either port he prefers. If it be Puerto Rico, Sampson would return and resume the bombardment. I do not, however, believe Admiral Cervera will permit his fleet to be bottled up in a harbor and shelled where it cannot manoeuvre. That would condemn him for both unseamanlike conduct and for criminal waste of the power of his fleet."

Few officers consider the suggestion of a dash for the coast of the United States as one of the probabilities. If that were to be undertaken, it would be by vessels not in the squadron now in the Caribbean. The danger from that source is regarded as very slight. If the squadron is proceeding by a northern route, it cannot avoid being seen by vessels bound east along the usual routes. If it is traveling by a southern route out of the usual lane, the scouts of the United States Navy are almost certain to sight it. Charleston, Chesapeake Bay, Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and Portland are considered by Navy Department officials and by ordnance officers of the War Department quite safe against any Spanish exploit.

The Nervousness of Boston.

The Navy Department people have ceased to pay any attention to inquiries concerning the many Spanish fleets daily reported as having been seen at widely separated points of the compass and will no longer venture to extend comforting assurances to those who cannot avoid concern at every fresh report of a Spanish fleet. But a little amusement and some indignation is expressed about the altogether uncalled for nervousness manifested by citizens of Boston and other Eastern cities, who called for protection from the navy and who succeeded in detaching on useless scouting service the Columbia and the Minneapolis.

The officers of those vessels have been heard from here, and they consider that they were unnecessarily deprived of useful scouting service southward and exposed to the jeers of their comrades merely to quiet the anxieties of persons quite needlessly alarmed.

The war will, it is believed by those who are acquainted with the programme of the naval authorities and the condition of the Spaniards in Cuba, be short if the fleet of Admiral Sampson and that of Spain can be brought together soon. The Navy Department does not look for any access of energy in the Spanish Navy. It is considered that the demoralized condition of Spain precludes renewed war activity.

A prominent officer of the Administration suggested that this would at once become apparent to the American people if they would try to think how they would feel about the prosecution of an outside war were the country on the verge of a revolution which threatened to oust the President and put a new man in his place, and the army was being used, or about to be used, to prevent the carrying out of the programme.

"We should not care much about war with Spain under these circumstances, and we should probably be anxious to escape punishment from her," he said.

THE OREGON WITH SAMPSON?

WASHINGTON, May 18.—Secretary Long this afternoon said: "It can be said positively and officially that the Oregon is safe, but it cannot be properly made known where she is."

This announcement of Secretary Long shows that the Oregon, the second largest craft in the American navy, has successfully completed her long trip from San Francisco, making the entire circuit of South America. Whether she has joined Admiral Sampson's squadron the Secretary would not say. The rigid secrecy of the Navy Department was relaxed only enough to make known the best news the department had received since the battle of Manila, as it meant not only that the Oregon was no longer in danger from a concerted attack on this one ship by the whole Spanish squadron now in Southern waters, but also that her great fighting strength would be added to Admiral Sampson's force in the near future, if, indeed, this had not already been done.

The Oregon left San Francisco about six weeks ago, before the war had opened, and at that time it was not admitted that she was to join the ships in Atlantic waters. She stopped at Callao for dispatches, and then went around the Horn, and up the east coast of South America. In all the trip covered more than 13,000 miles. The last stretch from Bahia to the Windward Islands has been followed with anxiety by naval officials, for by a strange coincidence, the formidable Spanish squadron of armored cruisers and torpedo boats approached the Windward Islands at the very time when the Oregon was due there.

It was suspected that the Spanish Admiral would try to intercept the battleship with his superior force, and before leaving Bahia, Capt. Clark of the Oregon was warned to keep a close lookout. In reply Capt. Clark expressed his confidence in being able to hold his own single-handed with the Oregon against all the Spanish cruisers. The only apprehension he felt was as to the torpedo boats under the Spanish Admiral's command, for these are a new and practically unknown element against the modern battleship, and Capt. Clark said a chance blow might be struck by them.

Notwithstanding Capt. Clark's assurances, the Navy Department continued to feel that a meeting between the Spanish squadron and the American battleship on such unequal terms was far from desirable, and might have most serious results. For this reason the official information reaching the authorities to-day was welcomed with relief. Where the report came from was not made known, but the mere fact that Secretary Long regards the Oregon as safe makes it evident that she has passed well to the northward of the Windward Islands.

DESTROYER TERROR COALING.

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ST. PIERRE, Martinique, May 18.—The Spanish torpedo boat destroyer Terror is coaling at Fort de France and may leave at any moment to join the Spanish fleet at Cuba or Puerto Rico.

The ambulance ship Alicante also remains.

Three unknown vessels, supposed to be carrying coal for the Spanish fleet, passed Martinique to-day bound northwest. They would not signal.

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PORT AU PRINCE, Haiti, May 18.—Nothing is known here confirmatory of the report from Puerto Plata, San Domingo, that the Spanish Cape Verde Squadron, commanded by Admiral Cervera, has arrived at Puerto Rico.

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CAPE HAITIEN, Haiti, May 18.—There is no news here of the Spanish fleet, and nothing can be ascertained in any way confirming the report from Puerto Plata, San Domingo, saying the Cape Verde Squadron has arrived at San Juan de Puerto Rico.

COLON, Colombia, May 18.—It is rumored here to-day that the Spanish Squadron may possibly touch at this port.

BRITISH CRITICISE CERVERA.

LONDON, May 19.—The Times says editorially this morning:

"It is evident that the naval authorities of the United States are uneasy, and very properly so, about the possibilities of a sudden attack in some unexpected quarter. The censorship has been established not at all too soon. It is difficult to understand how the Spanish ships in the Caribbean can continue to move about in this mysterious manner, disquieting and perplexing their adversaries, without permanent arrangements for coaling, which, if they exist, must be extraordinarily expensive and precarious. This is one of the aspects of the question that the new Madrid Cabinet must face at once."

Spanish Crew Swam Ashore.

KEY WEST, Fla., May 18.—The torpedo boat Dupont chased a three-ton Spanish fishing smack ashore between Cardenas and Matanzas this morning. When the smack struck the ground her crew jumped overboard, swam ashore, and made for the woods.

Naval officers here entirely discredit the report current here to-day of a fire in the coal bunkers of the United States auxiliary cruiser St. Paul.

JAPAN READY FOR AN ALLIANCE

Mr. Chamberlain's Speech Meets with Responses in the East.

LONDON, May 19.—The Tien-Tsin correspondent of The Daily Telegraph says:

"Mr. Chamberlain's utterance has made a deep and favorable impression here. It is universally understood to refer to a possible alliance which will include Japan. I am enabled to state that Japan is ready to join England in an active and determined policy calculated to control the Government of Pekin, to reform the Chinese administration, to check Russia, and to save China from anarchy or complete absorption.

"Further, I am assured that Japan is ready to place 800,000 men on the mainland, besides lending the assistance of the largest fleet in the East to Great Britain.

"The general view here is that the boldest policy is the safest. The suggestion of an Anglo-American alliance is most cordially indorsed."

CUBAN INVASION WAITING.

Regulars at Tampa May Be Sent to Hold a Landing Place While Volunteers Are Drilled.

WASHINGTON, May 18.—The plans for the invasion of Cuba by the United States forces remain unchanged. The elusive performances of the Spanish squadron have postponed the execution of a part at least of the programme, but it has been altered in no important particular.

The determination to dispatch to the island as soon as practicable an army of not less than 50,000 men competent to meet and cope with the forces of Blanco still stands. But the time has not yet come when it is practicable to do this, for the simple reason that the army is not ready to be sent to Cuba. The 16,000 regulars massed at Tampa are prepared to go anywhere at any time. The majority of the volunteers gathering at Tampa, New Orleans, Mobile, and Chickamauga are not prepared to go anywhere, and will not be until they are uniformed, armed, equipped, and have some training in the art of war. All this will take time. The best judgment of military experts is that it will require not less than a month under the most favorable circumstances to put 85,000 volunteers in condition to reinforce the regulars for the army of Cuban invasion.

It is thought by many trained officers that more time than that ought to and is likely to be taken.

It is recalled that Gen. Scott spent six months training and drilling his army before he invaded Mexico, and it is not contended that the invasion of Cuba is any less formidable undertaking than the conquest of Mexico. The inglorious experience of Bull Run is a favorite illustration of the unwisdom of putting recruits to the serious business of war too soon.

There is one portion of the Cuban programme, however, which may not be delayed much longer. That is the dispatching of an expedition, made up almost, if not entirely, of regulars from the Tampa camp to make a landing on the Cuba coast, throw up fortifications, and clear the way for the coming of the army proper later on.

It is not settled that this will be done, but strong arguments are being used in favor of the project. It is urged that we went into this war largely in order to save the reconcentrados from starving, but that, as a result of our present plan of campaign, we are making their starvation sure, and rendering it likely that many of the insurgents will suffer something akin to the same fate. To make some move toward relieving these people is, it is urged, commanded by every consideration of humanity even if it be at great risk. A force of 5,000 regulars, landed at an available spot on the coast of Cuba would, it is contended, be able to do something toward relieving this suffering by establishing a depot of supplies which could be drawn on by the insurgents. Further, it is argued in favor of the seizure of a landing place without delay that the undertaking is becoming more difficult every day, and that the regulars could not be better employed than in providing fortifications to protect the debarkation of the main army when it is ready to move.

The longer the occupation of a landing place is delayed, it is pointed out, the more time Blanco has for throwing up fortifications and mounting batteries along the coast which will cause trouble when the real invasion begins.

The advocates of this movement believe it would be easy for a force of the strength mentioned to hold its own with the protection the blockading squadron could afford.

There is no prospect, however, that even a preliminary movement of this nature is likely to be undertaken immediately. For the present at least all military movements will await the result of the manoeuvring of the squadron in West Indian waters.

TERRIFIC HEAT AT TAMPA.

TAMPA, Fla., May 18.—The heat endured by the troops here is more trying, according to officers from the West and refugees from Cuba, than they would have to endure in a campaign against Havana. After several days' experience in the arid sand wastes in which the army of invasion has pitched its tents, an officer who had campaigned in the Alkali Plains said: "This kills Arizona." Gen. Shafter said to-day that it is worse here than anything he had ever experienced in the hot valleys of California. He said although the mercury rises sometimes to 110° in California, the ninety-odd degrees here are far more exhausting and enfeebling. Cubans say that the breezes that sweep Cuba keep it cool and wholesome, and Dr. Guiteras pronounces its climate an ideal one and paradisal in comparison with this part of Florida. When the breeze dies here—and it has a habit of doing so in the hottest hours of the day—then the heat is fearful.

Several of the Seventy-first Troop have been prostrated by the heat. Gen. Shafter is now arranging to establish camps at Dade City, Plant City, and other points near here, where there is more water and more shade.

The forty-eight siege guns that are coming here for use against Havana will require a train of 1,800 horses and a regiment of men. Their use will be a novelty in modern warfare. No such cannon has ever been used in the bombardment of a city. The Germans employed heavier guns against Paris, but their guns were not nearly so effective as the magnificent five-inch rifled cannon that will be used to reduce the capital of Spanish Cuba. Our guns will carry more than six miles, and will be terribly effective beyond the range of the guns of Blanco's fortified lines about Havana. Their shower of shells will sting the Spaniards into a desperate sally against our rapid-fire guns, or drive them to submission. The rapidity with which the machinery of officialdom works was illustrated to-day. Gen. Shafter, who was put in charge of a corps on Monday, has just received telegraphic advice of this from headquarters.

The regulars do not like the obliteration of themselves by the great volunteer organizations. All semblance of the regular divisions and corps has disappeared, and the volunteers, coming in a mighty flood, have engulfed the little armed force that we are pleased to call our standing army. The regiment band of the Sixteenth Infantry gave a concert to-night complimentary to Gen. Shafter, and all the officers came to headquarters to pay their respects to the commander in chief.

Havana Claims to be Supplied.

MADRID, May 18.—An official dispatch from Havana says:

"The food supply is assured for a long time. Vessels are arriving here from all parts, even from the United States, with provisions."

The Red, White and Blue and all sweet melodies are sweeter still if played on KRELL pianos, 174 Fifth Av. (22d St.)—Adv.

STORMS IN THREE STATES

Lives Were Lost and Much Property Swept Away by the Cyclone's Force.

IOWA AND WISCONSIN SWEPT

Illinois Suffered Some Loss by a Wing of the Winds—Every Member of One Family Reported Killed.

CHICAGO, Ill., May 18.—Many lives were lost and a vast amount of property destroyed to-day by a cyclone that swept through Cedar, Clinton, and Jackson Counties of Iowa, crossed the Mississippi at Clinton and Savanna, and then darted across the State of Illinois in an easterly direction as far as Elgin, Belvidere, and Sycamore, and tore north through Wisconsin to Steven's Point on the one hand and Abbottsford, near Lake Superior, on the other.

It was a three-pronged cyclone, and it came so dangerously near Chicago's suburbs that the Weather Bureau sent out a warning just before dark.

Charles Breen and wife and three children were killed at Preston, Iowa.

According to late advices, ten lives were lost in the vicinity of Savanna, Ill.

A whole family at Osseo, Wis., is said to have been killed. William O'Meara of Quigley and Michael Hines of Charlotte are reported from Clinton, Iowa, as killed.

A telegram from Elgin states that there was loss of life in Stillman Valley, but no particulars are given.

Men and women were injured, and thousands of head of horses and cattle destroyed on farms that were in the line of the storm.

Two distinct, but less destructive, cyclones, one in the Western and Southern half of Kingman County, Kansas, and the other in the western end of Ringgold County, Iowa, occurred shortly after 6 o'clock Tuesday evening. The Kansas cyclone was preceded by premonitory symptoms that caused the people of Cunningham to take refuge in their cellars, where, notwithstanding that their houses and barns were blown off the earth, they were comparatively safe. The entire town was destroyed, but no fatalities were reported.

The Ringgold County cyclone, occurring about the same time, swept over forty miles of farming country and destroyed a large amount of property. To-day's renewal of the cyclones began at Stanwood, in Cedar County, Iowa, a few minutes before 1 o'clock and, traveling in a northeasterly and eastern direction, bombarded towns, villages, and farms in Illinois and Wisconsin for nearly five hours. Marshalltown, Iowa, on the main line of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway, was just outside of the path of the big wind, but within influence of the terrific storm of hail and rain that accompanied it. Nearly every window glass in the city was broken, many buildings were damaged, and the streets flooded to a depth of several inches.

Between Marshalltown and the river the cyclone seems to have followed a path leading almost due northeast, and it swung high everywhere except at the little town of Preston, which was nearly wiped off the map. One entire family is reported to have been killed.

It struck the river at Clinton, and following the west bank, tore north as far as Savanna. This little town, which is on the Council Bluffs Division of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway, seems to have suffered more than any other. Ten lives are reported lost, and a great many houses destroyed.

At Savannah the most extraordinary phase of the tornado was noted. The dense black clouds hanging over the city like a great threatening funnel, seemed to separate into three distinct parts. One of these divisions swept eastward, fallowing the line of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul. Another followed to the east and the Mississippi, and the third took a northeasterly direction.

Special advices from intermediate points do not show that the cyclone did any damage in its sweep across Illinois until it reached Freeport about 6 o'clock. It struck Pawpaw, Amboy, Elgin, and Stratford about the same time. An hour later it was observed at Belvidere and Sycamore, and, according to dispatches from those points, was heading in a bee line for Chicago. It did not reach this city, however, and nobody seems to understand what became of it.

Swept Through Illinois.

Pawpaw reports that Mrs. Frank Chichester was killed at a place about four miles north of that town. Hundreds of horses, cattle, and sheep were killed.

The branches of the cyclone that went north and northeast traveled at about the same speed, and, while one reached a point on the Wisconsin Central nearly midway between Abbotsford and Stevens Point, the other went through Augusta on the Omaha Road.

The following special telegram from Bellevue, Iowa, is the most complete story of the effects of the cyclone in that section that has been received.

"About 4:30 this afternoon a terrible cyclone swept across the southern portion of Jackson County, spreading ruin and devastation in its track, and leaving a number of dead and wounded as evidence of its fury and destructiveness. From all information that can be secured up to date, the storm that struck in the vicinity of Elwood, a small village south of Maquoketa, the county seat, and in the extreme western part of the county, is thought to have covered about forty miles of territory progressing in a zig-zag direction easterly.

"The storm passed about half a mile south of Preston, along the Maquoketa River and east along its course to the Mississippi, then across to Hickory Grove, east of Savanna, where it ended in a water spout with much damage to property and some loss of life. The track of the cyclone where it passed through the county is something over half a mile wide, the outer edge of the storm touching Preston and working disaster.

Every farmhouse in its track was totally wrecked, trees uprooted, and everything swept away as clean as the path of a scythe through a grain field. Nearly all stock was killed and one family named Breen living south of Preston was entirely wiped from the face of the earth, not a member escaping, according to advices. A farmer named William Hildebrandt was also killed, and a number of fatalities are reported.

From Spring Brook it is impossible to obtain the names of the dead and injured at the present writing. The Milwaukee telegraph lines are down west of Sabula, and poles are torn out, broken down, and carried away. A Milwaukee passenger train was blown from the track at Preston.

A number of washouts west of Sabula are reported, and all trains west on that line are held.

TRAIN'S RACE WITH A CYCLONE.

CHICAGO, May 18.—Thomas Snively of Columbus, Ohio, a passenger on the Union Pacific train which ran a race for an hour with a tornado through Nebraska relates his experiences in a highly interesting manner.

"It was the grandest sight I ever saw," said Mr. Snively to-day. "I have had cyclones pass over me and under me and around me, but I never before beat one in a race. It was about 3 o'clock, twenty-five miles west of Wood River, Neb., that the sky began to darken. It became so dark I could not read. Looking over the prairie to the southwest, I saw a black funnel reaching from a heavy cloud to the earth. It seemed to be about five miles away, coming in our direction. The thing looked to be about six feet in diameter, but I presume it was several hundred. I knew at a glance what it was and what it meant if it struck that train. Soon everybody in the train knew what was following us, and there was almost a panic in our car.

"Between the cyclone and our train there was hardly a blade of grass to impede its progress, and it seemed to be chasing right after us.

"Fifteen minutes after the funnel appeared, it seemed to gain three or four miles on us, and when we passed through Wood River it did not appear to be half a mile away. The train was going at great speed, but our prairie flyer was going faster. The cyclone was preceded by a gale that seemed to be destroying everything in its path. Flocks of birds could be seen flying ahead of the funnel. Some of these came so near the train in their flight that they struck the window through which I was looking.

"We went through the little town of Wood River like a shot. There was not a person in sight in the town. Evidently everybody had taken to the storm cellars. The funnel that had been following us now seemed to be losing ground, and we began to breathe more freely, but our joy was short-lived, for the thing soon began to creep up on us again. The train seemed to increase its speed every foot. When we were some distance from Grand Island the cyclone fell back and seemed to change its course to the south. Finally it disappeared entirely."

THE BATTLE AT CARDENAS.

A Letter From an Officer on the Hudson Tells of the Engagement.

A letter was received yesterday by an officer of the Revenue Marine from an officer who is now on board the Hudson. The Hudson rescued the Winslow when that vessel was disabled at the engagement at Cardenas last week. In this letter the officer speaks highly of the crew of the Hudson.

In the early part of the engagement the men were calm and cool. They aimed well and the shots fired were very effective. When the shell exploded on the Winslow and killed five men, the men on the Hudson became almost frantic. They could not load their guns fast enough.

They fired 135 rounds in thirty-three minutes. The guns became so hot that the gunners could not touch them with their hands. The officer said that the guns were loaded so rapidly that it was a wonder that some of the men did not have their hands cut off with the rapidly closing breech locks. The guns became so heated that some of them expanded with the heat and some of the shells were exploded prematurely, but fortunately not until the breech locks were closed.

THE NEW AUXILIARY NO. 3.

Hospital Workers' Maintenance Society Changes Its Name.

The Hospital Workers' Maintenance Red Cross Society met late yesterday afternoon in the home of Mrs. W. Bayard Cutting, at 24 East Seventy-second Street. It was decided to drop the original title and adopt that of Auxiliary No. 3.

The following permanent officers were chosen: President—Mrs. James Speyer; First Vice President—Mrs. W. Bayard Cutting; Second Vice President—Mrs. W. D. Sloane; Secretary—Mrs. Whitelaw Reid; Treasurer—Mrs. F. K. Sturges; Assistant Treasurer—Mrs. E. L. Baylies. Bishop Potter was elected Honorary Chairman of the Executive Committee, of which Mrs. Charles B. Alexander is Chairman.

A meeting of the Executive Committee will be held this morning in the home of Mrs. Alexander, at 4 West Fifty-eighth Street.

Several of those present at the meeting agreed, it was announced, to give $100 each per month during the war.

BATTERY FOR SEGUINE'S POINT.

United States engineers begin to-day the construction of sand batteries at Seguine's Point, Prince's Bay, Staten Island, on the site of the old Quarantine yellow fever burying grounds. When completed they will be mounted with ten six-inch rapid-firing rifles. The site is within twenty-five feet of the main channel used by vessels going to Perth Amboy and navigating Staten Island Sound.

The new batteries at Ward's Point are rapidly nearing completion, and will be ready for service within a week.

Sixty emergency contact mines were delivered at Fort Wadsworth yesterday, and are in readiness to be planted in the Narrows from shore to shore, between Fort Wadsworth and Fort Hamilton.

LIFE WITH THE CUBANS, By Baron J. Antomarchi, with illustrations and maps. BROOKLYN EAGLE LIBRARY No. 25. Price 5 cents. For sale by all newsdealers.—Adv.

GLADSTONE IS DEAD

England's Great Statesman Expires at Hawarden.

END AT 5 O'CLOCK TO-DAY

Commons to Ask for a Funeral at the Public Charge.

BURIAL NEAR HIS HOME

Grief Expressed Throughout England and from Other Countries as the End Drew Near.

HAWARDEN, May 19.—Mr. Gladstone died at 5 o'clock this morning.

The bulletin posted on the Golden Wedding Porch says:

"Mr. Gladstone passed peacefully away at 5 this morning."

He had been unconscious practically all day Wednesday, though at times he seemed to recognize for a moment some of the watchers about him. Certainly he did recognize his wife, who was beside him all day, except when the physician prevailed upon her to rest. She tenderly clasped her husband's hand as she watched him.

Apparently he slept a good deal, and occasionally he uttered a few words in an incoherent, dreamy way; words which those who were watching were unable to catch. Their only consolation was that he was not suffering pain. No narcotics were administered.

The silence of the castle grounds was unbroken save by the distant noise of the train, and now it is in strange contrast to the bustle at Hawarden Village, with an army of correspondents, artists, photographers, and telegraphers, while the faces of the villagers pressed continually against the Post Office windows. All was restless there, though subdued, conversation ever turning toward the events of the illness.

There was a report from the castle tonight as to the aged statesman's farewell to Dorothy Drew, a few days ago, when "Lead, Kindly Light," and "Rock of Ages" were sung, and Dorothy burst into a flood of tears. Then one other fact drifted out, Dr. Dobie's statement that the growth has not deformed Mr. Gladstone in the least, its only visible effect being a slight swelling of the cheek.

Though a national funeral will probably be accepted by the family, there is little doubt that he will be laid to rest in the peaceful graveyard at Hawarden, adjoining the church where he was married more than half a century ago. At Hawarden the happiest portion of his life has been passed, and it is truly a retreat sweet enough for any laborer.

At 4 o'clock, when life with the strongest of us is at the lowest ebb, Mr. Gladstone was on the very brink of the grave, and all the family met in the one room where the national darkness threatens. It was a moment of terrible stress to those gathered about the narrow iron bed upon which Mr. Gladstone was sleeping his last sleep.

They included his frail and worn wife, fondly and finally clasping the beloved hand, perhaps remembering that it is the morning of Ascension Day, a feast of the Church which her dying husband, if still conscious, could not fail to recall. Then, gathered about her and silently attempting to soothe and support her in her supreme hour were Helen Gladstone, Herbert and Henry Gladstone, the Rev. Stephen Gladstone, Mrs. Drew, Mrs. Wickham, Mrs. Henry Gladstone, Mr. Phillimore, a lifelong friend, and, on the outer fringe of those near the dying man, stood, almost as much affected, Drs. Habershon, Dovie, and Biss and two faithful nurses.

LONDON, May 19.—Every other topic in Great Britain has dropped out of sight before the passing of Mr. Gladstone. Hawarden focuses the attention, which from the highest to the man in the street is respectful, sincere, and profoundly moved.

Now the hour is come when, to quote from Mr. Chamberlain last evening at the Civil Service banquet, "the greatest statesman of our time and generation is passing to his rest." In two places, perhaps, was the tension most keen and most heartfelt—the House of Commons and Hawarden.

Just before the House rose a telegram from Mr. Herbert Gladstone reached Lord Stanley announcing that his father was sinking. In the minds of all it was the last of a long series of bulletins anxiously awaited and mournfully received. Already before his death the hush of grief seemed to fall over the scene of his triumphs, and from the present men turned to the past, recalling the sayings and doings of the great lion who lay dying—his old colleagues, his one-time enemies and followers watching his last long fight with his last and implacable foe as they watched in past days his fights against foes whom he could overcome.

True to himself, he was yielding slowly inch by inch. It was generally felt at St. Stephen's that his dying was but the sequel to that great scene witnessed four years ago, when, his last speech spoken, he quitted the House without one word of spoken adieu.

Anticipating the inevitable, the members of the Government discussed the appropriate procedure to be observed, and resolved that no effort on their part should be wanting to mark a suitable sense of their loss and the loss of the nation.

Disregarding recent precedents, it was decided that when the end should come the procedure in Parliament should be the same as that adopted in the cases of the Earl of Chatham, and of the younger Pitt, namely, an address to her Majesty praying for a funeral at the public charge and a monument erected in Westminster Abbey.

Throughout the whole kingdom every public gathering has added its words of deep grief to the volume of national mourning clearly versed in the telegram from the Prince of Wales to Mr. Henry Gladstone:

"My thoughts are with you, your mother, and your family at this trying time you are experiencing. God grant that your father do not suffer. ALBERT EDWARD."

At the banquet of the Home Counties Liberal Federation last evening Sir William Vernon Harcourt, Liberal leader in the House of Commons, instead of delivering an important party attack, only uttered a few words of grief and left the room. The Duke of Devonshire, Lord President of the Council of Ministers, speaking before the British Empire League, referred touchingly to the mournful scene at Hawarden, where "the greatest of Englishmen is slowly passing away."

In other places Lord Mayor Horatio Davies, Lord George Hamilton, Secretary of State for India, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, and many others in London, as well as in Birmingham, Swansea, Cardiff, Liverpool, Edinburgh, and elsewhere at all sorts of gatherings—politicians, divines, reformers, agitators, and women—joined in the expression of national and individual grief, while the press, without exception, published columns of details and columns of editorial comments.

It is the topic of the hour in Great Britain, but abroad the evidences of sympathy have been almost as universal. M. Faure, President of the French Republic, daily inquired and has regularly received every bulletin. The press of Belgium, France, Italy, and Greece, in a spontaneous outburst, recalls how many oppressed peoples during Mr. Gladstone's life have offered hymns of praise for his intervention in their behalf, while in Madrid the prospect of his death has caused a twenty-four hours' suspension of war animosity against England.

Not the least point in this tribute to Mr. Gladstone is its profound unanimity.

(An Obituary of Mr. Gladstone Will Be Found on Page 7 of This Issue.)

CANADIAN SYMPATHY SHOWN.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Sir Charles Tupper Speak in Favor of a Racial Alliance.

OTTAWA, Ontario, May 18. — Canada's sympathy with the United States in its war against Spain was shown strongly to-day in Parliament. Mr. McCleary, Conservative, represents the Niagara peninsula in the House. He was speaking of the alien labor law, and, while admitting that Canada's heart as well as Britain's heart was beating in favor of the United States, still there were a few in Canada who would like to see the Americans get a little bit of a spanking because of the unfriendly way they have acted to Canada.

Cries of "No, no!" arose from all parts of the house, and Premier Laurier sprang to his feet to make a reply.

"I sincerely hope," said the Premier, "that my honorable friend who has just taken his seat, in his utterances which at the moment called forth expressions of dissent, speaks his own personal feeling and not the feeling of his party. Though we are bound to be neutral and must be neutral in the present difficulties between the United States and Spain, I should like to believe that if there is a feeling at all apart from our duty as neutrals, it is a feeling of sympathy for those who are our neighbors and who share the continent with us."

Sir Charles Tupper, Opposition leader, expressed entire acquiescence in what the Premier had said, and concluded his speech by saying:

"While we are bound to respect that complete neutrality that has been proclaimed by the parent State in reference to the war between the United States and Spain, nevertheless I feel that we cannot forget the people of Canada, as of Great Britain, are but one branch of that great English-speaking family, and that the interests of peace, the interests of civilization, and the interests of the world would be promoted by the most cordial co-operation between the two great branch nations." [Cheers.]

CAMP ALGER IN VIRGINIA.

WASHINGTON, May 18.—The corps encampment at Falls Church, Va., near this city, was officially designated to-day as Camp Alger, in honor of the Secretary of War. Major Gen. Graham, Commander of the Department of the Gulf, who is to be in command of the troops at Camp Alger, has not arrived yet, and probably will not be here for several days.

Brig. Gen. E. B. Williston, who has been in command of the artillery at Fort McHenry, Maryland, arrived at the camp this evening and assumed command. It is likely that he will remain in command until the arrival of Gen. Graham.

He is to be succeeded at Fort McHenry by Major William P. Vose, now at Fort Hamilton, New York harbor. Thus far only two regiments are at Camp Alger, the regiment from the District of Columbia, Col. George Harries, and the Eighth Pennsylvania, Col. Theodore F. H. Offman, which arrived in special trains this evening. The Eighth Ohio and the Sixth Illinois are expected to arrive to-morrow.

Stories About Col. Austen Denied.

Col. David E. Austen's friends are indignant at the statements that are alleged to have been made by friends of Col. Watson of the Thirteenth Regiment. Col. Austen, they say, has not applied for authority to reorganize the regiment. He was formerly Colonel of the Thirteenth Regiment, but resigned soon after the new armory was completed, and thinks he had served as a soldier long enough.

Soldiers Arrest Alleged Deserter.

ELIZABETH, N. J., May 18.—Harry Benton, a private of the Fourth Regiment of Jersey City and employed as a machinist at Ball & Woods' factory in this city, was arrested to-night by a detail of soldiers from his regiment as a deserter. The regiment was mustered for inspection to-night and Benton absented himself. Benton tried to avoid the soldiers, and ran through the factory, and when cornered jumped out of a window. Some of the detail followed him, and he surrendered. The Lieutenant in charge of the detail said his orders were to bring Benton to the armory, dead or alive. Before proceeding to arrest Benton the soldiers loaded their rifles.

TO AID SOLDIERS' FAMILIES.

NEWARK, N. J., May 18.—The Newark Board of Trade to-night passed a resolution directing President Higbee to appoint a committee of thirty members to investigate the condition and circumstances of the families of the men who go to the front in the First Regiment, which was recruited entirely from this city. This committee is also to provide for a systematic care of all families of these soldiers who are in need of aid. Abraham Van Winkle sent a check for $100 as his contribution to the fund.

Passengers for Europe.

Among the passengers who will sail to-day by the steamer Auguste Victoria are Mr. and Mrs. Heinrich Conried, Clarkson Potter, W. A. Potter, David Untermeyer, and Count Vinci of Rome. D. A. Ansell, Mexican Consul General for Canada, J. Fleischmann of New York, Dr. H. V. Hilprecht of Philadelphia, Dr. Daniel S. Heyn of Cincinnati, Dr. M. L. Katz, Dr. John P. Miller of Cincinnati, Dr. L. C. Pardee, Dr. William H. Byford of Chicago will sail by the steamer Friedrich der Grosse.

GEN. MERRITT'S DEPARTURE

He May Start to San Francisco To-day, Going by Way of Washington.

HIS SUCCESSOR'S ARRIVAL

Gen. Frank Is Expected Here To-morrow—The Disposal of the Volunteer Troops of the Department of the East.

Active arrangements were being made yesterday on Governors Island for the early departure of Gen. Merritt for San Francisco to take command of the American army destined to occupy the Philippines. It was stated that Gen. Merritt would leave New York this afternoon or to-morrow, going by way of Washington, where he will stop for a few days in order to obtain final instructions regarding the methods to be employed in conducting his campaign in the Pacific.

No official information had been received on Governors Island yesterday relative to the constitution of the official staff of the newly appointed Governor General of the Philippines, although it had been learned unofficially that Lieut. Col. Babcock would join the staff as Adjutant General. Lieuts. Hale and Mott will go as aides. Lieut. Strather, who is at present attached to the staff as aide, having been advanced to the rank of Major, has not yet been detached, and may not go with the expedition.

Gen. Frank's Arrival.

Brig. Gen. Royal T. Frank, who has been appointed to succeed Gen. Merritt as Commander in Chief of the Department of the East, is expected to arrive here to-morrow. Adjt. Gen. Barber will remain to acquaint the new commander with the routine affairs of the department, and Lieut. Hale of Gen. Merritt's staff will delay his departure for San Francisco for a few days in order to thoroughly inform his successors of the details of the plans already formulated for the disposition of the volunteer forces assigned to the Department of the East.

Lieut. Hale, who has spent several weeks in the arrangement for the disposition of these reserve forces, said yesterday that Hempstead Plains had been decided upon as the most suitable site for the general encampment of the reserve forces. The three regiments of New York volunteers now encamped there not under orders to move South will remain there indefinitely, and will be reinforced probably to-day or to-morrow by at least two, and possibly three, regiments of Pennsylvania troops which, under the existing orders, will form the permanent reserve camp of the Department of the East. These troops will be thoroughly drilled in the manual of arms, target shooting, &c., and will be prepared to respond instantly to a call for their active services.

Other Volunteer Troops.

The remaining volunteer regiments of the department, including the troops of New Jersey, Massachusetts, Maine, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Maryland, and Delaware, will be sent in broken detachments to the various fortifications throughout the length of the Atlantic Coast, included in the department, to assist the regulars.

Lieut. Hale said yesterday that it was deemed unwise to make known the exact disposition of the troops designated for this service, as there were many Government fortifications existing along the coast of which there was no public knowledge, and it was desired by the War Department to keep their location secret so far as possible. The principal New York fortifications, however, such as Forts Hamilton, Hancock, Wadsworth, &c., will be occupied by troops from other States than New York. It is intended to have only one general camp, and that at Hempstead. There will be left, however, a few companies at each of the existing State camps in the various States as a reserve force, to be called upon by the various States which may at any time be in immediate need of the protection of troops. The final disposition of the volunteer troops will take place this week.

Gen. Merritt was not accessible to reporters yesterday, but it was generally understood on Governors Island that he, having been assured that an efficient force for the occupation of the Philippines will be supplied, has expressed his pleasure at his appointment.

THE CHARLESTON STARTS.

VALLEJO, Cal., May 18.—The cruiser Charleston got under way for Manila shortly after 10 o'clock this morning. Salutes were fired at Mare Island Navy Yard and the employes of the yard and citizens of Vallejo who were assembled along the shore vigorously cheered the departing vessel.

The Charleston was heavily loaded with ammunition for her own guns in addition to a large supply of powder and projectiles for Admiral Dewey's fleet. No troops were carried on the Charleston, as she has no room for more than her own crew, 380 men.

Her complement of officers is as follows: Capt. Henry Glass, commanding; Lieut. Gottfried Bucklinger, executive officer; Lieut. William Braunersruther, navigator; Lieuts. Frank M. Bostwick, George R. Slocum, Robert E. Coontz; Ensigns William Moffett and Waldo Evans, watch officers; Surgeon Henry T. Perry, Passed Assistant Surgeon Ammen Farenholt, Paymaster James S. Phillips, Chief Engineer Robert W. Galt, Passed Assistant Engineer J. R. McKean, Assistant Engineers W. A. Marshall, C. E. Leiper, and J. B. Henry; Boatswain D. Glynn, Gunner A. A. Phelps, Carpenter J. H. Hill, and Pay Clerk F. M. Phillips.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 18.—The Charleston had not passed through the Golden Gate at 5:45 o'clock this evening. It is generally understood that her compasses are being adjusted at Angel Island, but her commander may be awaiting further instructions from Washington.

Maj. Gen. Otis, who arrived from Denver last night, to-day assumed charge of the organization, outfitting, and sailing of the troops bound for Manila. A few alterations in the City of Peking's arrangements which have been decided upon will delay the departure of the vessel until Saturday next. When ready for sea, the Peking will carry four four-pound Hotchkiss rapid-fire guns, two being placed in her bow and two in her stern. She is being prepared for 1,000 of the enlisted men, 72 army officers, 8 navy officers, and 112 sailors. The latter, with their officers, are to man the Spanish ships captured by Admiral Dewey.

Work on the transports City of Sydney and Australia is proceeding in a very leisurely manner. The former vessel is being coaled and painted, and a few carpenters are at work in her interior, but that is all. Unless a force of mechanics is put to work on her at once, the vessel will not be ready to leave for a week or more. The Australia is less in need of repairs and alteration than the other vessel.

There are now nearly 4,000 men camped at the Presidio and nearly as many more will be here by the middle of next week.

The Second Battalion of Oregon Volunteers, under command of Col. Sumner, arrived here to-day from Portland. They are better equipped than any of the soldiers that have arrived here from other States.

WASHINGTON, May 18.—The cruiser Charleston, which started to-day on her long journey to meet Admiral Dewey at Manila, should arrive there in about twenty-four days, allowing a couple of days at Honolulu for coal. Nothing better illustrates the value of the swift, long-range cruisers of the type that make up the Spanish Flying Squadron than the fact that they would be able to make such a run as this directly from San Francisco to Manila without stopping anywhere for coal, at a speed about 25 per cent. greater than the Charleston.

Admiral Dewey's cablegrams show that he is able to maintain the ground he has gained until reinforcements arrive in the usual course, so that the Charleston will get there in time to serve his purposes. The stock of ammunition which the Charleston carries is believed to be the great essential just now, the fierce engagement at Cavite having consumed a large part of the American Admiral's shot and shell.

FLEET READY AT CADIZ.

GIBRALTAR, May 18.—The first-class battleship Pelayo, the armored cruisers Emperador Carlos V., Alfonso XIII., Vitoria, and Giralda, the auxiliary cruisers Rapido, Alfonso XII., Buenos Ayres, and Antonio Lopez, and three torpedo boats, now at Cadiz, are ready for sea.

It is alleged they are to sail for the Philippines before the end of this month with 11,000 troops.

LONDON, May 19.—The Paris correspondent of The Daily Mail says the Spanish reserve ships are fitted with Krupp guns, but they still lack many essentials, and cannot in any circumstances put to sea within a week.

LONDON, May 19.—The Madrid correspondent of The Standard says:

"It is stated that Admiral Camara, the commander of the reserve squadron at Cadiz, has again been summoned to Madrid to consult with the new Government. The papers, commenting on this visit, ask whether the contemplated relief expedition to Manila has been postponed or whether there is any hesitation as to the expediency of weakening the reserve squadron for the purpose of convoying it.

"The Imparcial says: 'Our men-of-war are not only necessary to expel Dewey from Manila, but to re-establish Spanish prestige with the natives, which would be irretrievably damaged should our rule only be restored by diplomatic mediation.'

"The other papers affect to believe in an impending understanding between Russia and Japan, supported by France, Russia to stop the United States at once in the Philippines.

"The Epoca says: 'After the Cavité disaster the Washington Government intrusted to foreign diplomacy the mission of ascertaining on what conditions Spain would make peace, but was informed that it would be unadvisable to make any official or unofficial soundings, Spain being unwilling to accept anything short of the status quo ante bellum, viz., the withdrawal of the American naval forces from Cuba and the Philippines.'"

GEN. OTIS IN SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 18.—Major Gen. E. S. Otis, who has been ordered by the War Department to proceed to the Philippines as second in command to Major Gen. Wesley Merritt, has arrived here accompanied by his staff. He will not talk for publication regarding his future movements, stating that the orders he has received have already been made public.

Two battalions of nearly 700 volunteers from Oregon will arrive in this city to-day, and will pitch their tents at the Presidio.

A hospital corps for the First and Second Battalions will be completed to-day. It is being made up of a number of scholarly young men, among whom are several druggists and dentists.

Branches of the Red Cross are already established throughout California, and it is proposed to call a convention to organize a State Society.

A company of light cavalry is being formed in Oakland, and an infantry company of colored men will be organized in this city. Both will tender their services to the Government.

PENNSYLVANIANS FOR MANILA.

WASHINGTON, May 18.—Recognizing the excellent soldier material in the Pennsylvania troops, the War Department has decided to draw on that State for supplying in part the quota for the Philippine expedition. The Tenth Regiment has been selected for the work, and orders have been issued hurrying it to San Francisco so that the men may leave with one of the first ships for Manila. The Tenth is said to be the crack organization of the State. The earlier programme contemplated the dispatch of the regiment to Tampa, and later to Cuba, but all this has now been changed and they will go to Manila instead.

Meanwhile, it is understood the department will endeavor to give Gen. Merritt, who is to command the expedition, probably a thousand more regulars than was at first proposed, in which case the Fifteenth Infantry, located in New Mexico and Arizona, will be drawn on, unless the present programme is changed.

MOUNT GRETNA, Penn., May 18.—The Tenth Regiment, Col. Hawkins, took its departure late this afternoon for San Francisco, where it is to join the army of occupation bound for the Philippines. The orders for the Tenth to move West reached here to-day while the command was preparing to leave for Chickamauga.

JAPANESE FLEET FOR MANILA.

VANCOUVER, B. C., May 18.—"On the 4th of May," says the Purser of the steamer Empress of Japan, "I learned from a reliable source, from an officer on a Japanese warship, that four Japanese vessels that left Yokohama that morning were destined for Manila, and that orders were not sealed, but in the form of a document to the commander of the fleet that he proceed in all haste to Manila with four warships and protect Japanese interests at all hazards and regardless of all international complications."

WASHINGTON, May 18.—When Minister Hoshi's attention was called to the report concerning Japan's activity on the Philippines and Hawaii, he added some interesting information in addition to the specific denial he made yesterday as to Japan's purpose to protest against our occupation of the Philippines. As to Hawaii, he said that Japan had no objection whatever to the annexation of the Hawaiian group to the United States. The only question now involved, he said, was the payment of a suitable indemnity by Hawaii for the exclusion of Japanese immigrants. On this point, Hawaii had proposed arbitration and Japan had accepted it. It remained only to determine the scope of the arbitration, and the Minister felt these details would be adjusted. The Japanese claims for indemnity aggregate about $150,000. When the Minister was asked if the United States would become liable for these claims in case of annexation he said he felt no doubt that annexation would be accompanied by assurances to Japan that all her rights and interests, including, of course, these claims, would be protected.

As to the Philippines, Mr. Hoshi said Japan naturally looked with interest on movements affecting those islands, for there were many Japanese there, and geographically it was closely allied to the archipelago constituting the Japanese Empire. At the same time, Japan had not, he said, shown the slightest purpose of interfering with the present course of events. The fact that reports of a Japanese protest came by way of London was regarded by the Minister as suggestive.

NURSES FOR THE PHILIPPINES.

Ten days ago the newly founded Red Cross Society in Oakland, Cal., telegraphed Surgeon Gen. Sternberg of the army at Washington, asking that he employ his good offices in securing for the society the recognition of the National Red Cross Society. Surgeon Sternberg at once transmitted the telegram to Miss Clara Barton at Key West. Miss Barton in turn had it referred to the Cuban Central Relief Committee in this city, where it was received yesterday. Chairman Stephen E. Barton will proceed to Washington to-day to consult Surgeon Gen. Sternberg on the case.

Arrangements will be made, Mr. Barton said, to send to California from here a Red Cross official, who will take charge of the work there and who will undertake the work of equipping and sending to the Philippine Islands from Oakland a corps of well-trained nurses under the banner of the National American Red Cross Society. Before that is done, Mr. Barton explained, it is absolutely necessary to have the sanction and approval of the Surgeon General, without which, he added, the Red Cross will not undertake any military hospital work in the field.

DEWEY TAKING STEAMERS.

LONDON, May 19.—The correspondent at Manila of The Daily Telegraph telegraphs, under date of Friday, as follows:

"Despite the worries of the blockade, the spirits of the Spanish officials are well maintained. The vessels of Admiral Dewey's squadron keep their positions, and content themselves with preventing all supplies from reaching the beleaguered city.

"In addition to the Callao, the Americans have taken some steamers which were making for the port and several coasting vessels. Nothing has yet succeeded in running the blockade. Admiral Dewey is credited with a desire to capture the Spanish steamer, as his launches have been scouting around the coast. The Leyte is at present anchored in the River Pampanga.

"The rebel forces have not yet summoned up courage to attack the city. They are in no condition to do so, but they ravage the country outside. The foreign residents believe that if the city fell into the hands of the rebels, it would be deplorable. The Governor is creating a loyal native legion to assist in coping with rebel attacks, while the Spanish regular troops are reserved to meet any American forces that may be landed."

MANILA SUGAR KING ARRIVES.

VICTORIA, B. C., May 18.—J. Stuart Jones, the Manila sugar king and merchant prince, has arrived on the Empress of India en route to London, on his alleged mission to represent to the British Foreign Office the hopes and wishes of the Philippine commercial community. Jerome Jones, his traveling companion from Manila, says that business on the islands must stand still until assurance is given that some foreign power will assume control of the destinies of the islands, the residents, if successful in throwing off the yoke of Spain, being too incompetent and unstable for effective self-government.

A strong party in Japan is said to be trying hard to force Premier Ito into the affairs of the island, making community of interests and contiguity of territory an excuse for intervention. It is declared, however, that Ito declines to interfere, and threatens to resign if pressed too far.

Residents of Manila who have arrived in Victoria declare that weeks before the declaration of war the Philippine insurgents had assurance of American support, and immediately resumed hostilities with arms and ammunition directly obtained from Japan.

Tampa Troops for Manila.

TAMPA, Fla., May 18.—The regulars here are quite alarmed by the reports from Washington that three regiments will be taken from the forces here and sent with Gen. Merritt to the Philippines. The soldiers think there will be no fighting in the Pacific, and want to go to Cuba, where there is at least good prospect for a try at Blanco. They will leave here with sad hearts if the order comes.

Steamers to the Philippines.

CHICAGO, May 18.—Chairman Walker of the Board of Directors of the Santa Fé, in an interview to-day, confirmed the report that the Atchison is about to establish a steamship line between San Diego and Yokohama, and added also that Dewey's victory at Manila will probably change original plans to the extent that the boats will touch at the Philippine Islands.

NOT CONCERNED ABOUT POLO.

Report that State Department Had Requested His Expulsion from Canada Is Unfounded.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 18.—The British Ambassador, Sir Julian Pauncefote, was much amused to-day at published reports that he had been asked by the State Department to have Minister Polo, Spain's former representative here, expelled from Canada on the ground that he was directing a system of spying. The subject has never been mentioned between the State Department and the Ambassador. The State Department officials have paid no attention to Minister Polo's movements since he left here.

From the standpoint of the British officials, Señor Polo's course in Canada may be open to criticism in the matter of good taste and diplomatic usage, but it does not involve any breach of law which could receive attention at the hands of the British authorities. The lecture of Señor du Bosc, First Secretary of the former Spanish Legation here, severely criticising members of the American Congress, has been received in pamphlet form at several of the embassies and legations in Washington. The use of the mails for circulating this kind of a document may involve an offense on the part of Mr. du Bosc, of which the Canadian law would take cognizance.

The understanding here is that Mr. Polo and his entire retinue are about to sail for Spain, and the disposition in official and diplomatic circles is to have them go without any delay for inquiry or prosecution.

OTTAWA, May 18.—In the House of Commons this afternoon the Hon. John Charlton, a prominent Liberal member, protested against the presence of Señor Polo, late Spanish Ambassador to Washington, in Canada if it was correct that he and his friends were using Canada as a basis of operations against the United States.

Premier Laurier replied that British soil was a refuge for all, and as long as the hospitality extended was not abused, nothing could be done. In this case the Government had no information against Señor Polo.

HOSPITAL SHIP CHARTERED.

The John Englis of the Maine Steamship Line Will Be Used.

WASHINGTON, May 18.—Assistant Secretary Meiklejohn has chartered the steamer John Englis of the Maine Steamship Line for use as a hospital ship for the army. The vessel is said to be well adapted for the purposes for which it is intended, is of generous proportions, being over 3,000 tons, and is almost new. Surgeon General Sternberg has assigned Major George H. Torney, Surgeon, to prepare the vessel for hospital purposes. The Englis takes the place of the Vigilancia, which had been chartered for similar use, but which, upon subsequent investigation, was found not to be in all respects satisfactory.

The steamer John Englis runs from New York to Portland, and is one of the newest vessels in the service. She was built by the Delaware Iron and Shipbuilding Company at Chester, Penn., in 1896. Her dimensions are: Length, 290.8 feet; beam, 46 feet; depth, 21 feet, and she is of 3,095 gross tonnage. She is fitted with triple-expansion engines.

Those Wounded at San Juan.

KEY WEST, May 18.—Seaman Felman, a member of the crew of the New York, who was injured severely in the leg by the bursting of a shell in the engagement at San Juan, and who was removed to the hospital ship Solace, probably will not be obliged to have his leg amputated, thanks to an operation by the naval physicians, though the limb will be somewhat shortened.

The three men of the Iowa who were wounded in the San Juan fight and who also were sent to the Solace, are doing well. The others who were wounded are reported as having practically recovered.

SPANISH CABINET FORMED

Names Submitted by Prime Minister Sagasta Approved by the Queen Regent.

AUNON MINISTER OF MARINE

Indicated by Public Opinion as the Ablest Man for the Post, It Is Said—Gamazo Accepts Public Works Portfolio.

MADRID, May 18.—The new Spanish Cabinet has been formed as follows:

President of the Council of Ministers—Señor PRAXEDES SAGASTA.
Minister of Foreign Affairs—Señor LEON Y CASTILLO.
Minister of War—Lieut. Gen. CORREA.
Minister of Marine—Señor AUNON.
Minister of the Colonies—Señor ROMERO GIRON.
Minister of Finance—Señor LOPEZ PUIGCERVER.
Minister of the Interior—Señor F. R. CAPDEPON.
Minister of Justice—Señor C. GROIZARD.
Minister of Public Instruction—Señor GAMAZO.

The Premier will act as Foreign Minister pending the arrival here of Señor Castillo, who has been summoned from Paris.

Señor Sagasta will submit the names of the Ministers to the Queen Regent during the day, and the Cabinet officers will be sworn in this evening.

LONDON, May 19.—The Madrid correspondent of The Morning Post, telegraphing last night, says:

To Expel Correspondents.

"One of the first acts of the new Cabinet will be the expulsion from Spanish territory of all correspondents of American newspapers, and of such British correspondents as are suspected of sending objectionable matter."

The Madrid correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"Señor Gamazo was especially desirous of seeing Señor Leon y Castillo Foreign Minister, considering the important diplomatic matters likely to come promptly to the front, Señor Leon y Castillo enjoys excellent diplomatic relations with the other powers, and this would be advantageous in case opposition should be organized to any Anglo-Saxon alliance. It is considered that in case of international complications England would run the risk of a renewed attempt of Ireland to secure independence.

"The Cabinet met to-night and resolved, on the proposal of Señor Gamazo not to identify itself with or accept responsibility for the acts of the last Ministry. No political programme has been formed by the Cabinet, since circumstances do not permit it.

"The Cabinet will undoubtedly be short-lived. In this all those acquainted with Spanish politics agree. With the exception of Señor Gamazo, it is not composed of eminent men, nor even of men of prestige and influence. Señor Gamazo himself has taken care to remove the idea that by accepting office he takes responsibility for what the Ministers who have just left office had done. This action of his cannot be agreeable to the Ministers who have remained in office, and who, whatever declarations they make, cannot repudiate their solidarity with those who have just resigned.

Senor Gamazo's Position.

"Besides that, though Señor Gamazo is the most important member of the new Cabinet, he has taken the most insignificant portfolio, (Public Works, Instruction, Agriculture, and Commerce,) the portfolio generally reserved for beginners. Everything seems to indicate that he has taken office only because he thought he ought not to refuse help in the critical circumstances through which Spain is passing.

"But all the symptoms show that the new Cabinet is simply an ad interim Government patched up to await events, and, if events are not satisfactory, to give way immediately to a more powerful Government composed of elements which it would be unwise to waste."

The Madrid correspondent of The Times, commenting upon the surprise felt that Señor Gamazo has been induced to enter the new Cabinet, says:

"He consented on the condition that he should take only the portfolio of Public Works, which carries but a limited amount of official responsibility in great political questions. Señor Aunon was already indicated by public opinion as the ablest man for the navy. Señor Sagasta had considerable trouble also to override the objections to entering the Cabinet raised by Señor Leon y Castillo.

No Open Efforts to Secure Peace.

"For the moment all idea of seeking open negotiations with a view of terminating the war is abandoned. I venture to predict that it will not be revived until it is recognized by the public generally, and in military circles especially, that everything has been done which the requirements of national honor demand.

"When that moment will arrive it is impossible to foresee. All that can be said at present is that it will depend on the course of naval and military operations. Meanwhile it must be recognized that the Cabinet has been strengthened by reconstruction, because it is now homogeneous and, with one exception, that of Señor Moret, all the retiring Ministers are succeeded by stronger men. The accession of Señor Gamazo will not only add to the administrative efficiency of the Government, but will also fortify its Parliamentary position.

"On the occasion of the King's birthday an enormous number of congratulatory telegrams were received at the palace, among them one from several members of the British Parliament, signed by Sir Howard Vincent."

Aunon a Captain in the Navy.

The Madrid correspondent of The Daily News says:

"Capt. Aunon (the new Spanish Minister of Marine) is still a young man, but he is believed to possess special ability for his new post. Some think it would have been well to place him in command of a Spanish squadron, as the direction of the navy is almost the heaviest immediate task of the Government, but the Queen Regent believes that foreign affairs are not of less importance.

"She is said to remember conversations at San Sebastian with the different members of the Russian Imperial family. For many successive seasons the Russian Grand Dukes Vladimir and Alexis to be near her there, have made Biarritz their Autumn abode. Señor Castelar laughs at the hopes placed in her Majesty's grand ducal friends. He says: 'Look at the King of Greece. He is the uncle of the Czar, and his wife is the Czar's cousin.

"His eldest daughter married a brother of the late Czar, and his second daughter is to be married to a brother-in-law of the Czar's sister. What did this profit him when the Sultan attacked him with Emperor William at his (the Sultan's) back? European intervention will only make things worse. Spain must trust to herself to keep Cuba. If she cannot keep it, the chastisement will be salutary. It will oblige her to put her internal affairs in order and evolve according to her own nature, aspirations, and needs.

May Eventually Succeed Sagasta.

"Señor Gamazo is an eminent financial authority, not at all unlikely to succeed Sagasta in process of time at the head of the Cabinet. He is a sanguine man in politics, and is what a bull is on the Stock Exchange. Republicans and Carlists are underrated by him. He does not underrate the ability of the Republican leaders, but he says Señor Pi is too old for the Queen Regent to be afraid of him, and Prof. Salmeron, he declares, has only a handful of clever men behind him.

"As for the Carlists, the Queen Regent has enlisted the Pope on her side, says Gamazo; yet he forgets that the Pope is an opportunist, and will accept any régime able to maintain itself. He also forgets that a favorite idea of His Holiness is a republican federation, under his general presidency, of Italy, France, Spain, Portugal, and perhaps Belgium. This idea was put forward four years ago in different reviews and newspapers under the auspices of the French Foreign Office.

"Señor Gamazo is hated by the parasites and place hunters at Madrid, where they swarm. They will form a strong combination against him. When at the head of the Exchequer he cut down the pensions of the Queen grandmother and other members of the royal family, but left those of the Queen Regent and her children intact. She, however, finding this unfavorably noticed, gave up a part of her income."

The Madrid correspondent of The Standard says:

A Popular Appointment.

"In newspaper and political circles it is considered that the Premier has shown great skill in averting a split in the Liberal Party and in the formation of an intermediary Cabinet. He is generally congratulated on his selection of Ministers of Public Works, Marine, and Foreign Affairs. No appointment, however, is more popular than that of Señor Leon y Castillo.

"He leaves the Paris Embassy to direct the foreign policy of Spain at a moment when, rightly or wrongly, the nation expects a great deal from its diplomacy toward averting or minimizing the consequences of the war through the mediation of the continental powers, whose disposition Señor Leon y Castillo is supposed to have become acquainted with in Paris.

"His successor will probably be Señor Moret or Señor Lopez Dominguez. Señor Leon y Castillo will arrive on Saturday."

The Madrid correspondent of The Daily Telegraph expresses the opinion that Señor Sagasta remains in office because "something is hoped from the intervention of the powers."

The New Ministers.

Praxedes Mateo Sagasta, the Premier, is the leader of the Liberal Party. He was born in 1827, is an engineer by profession, and has been in public life since 1854. In 1870 he was appointed Minister of State, and later he became President of the Council. Under the Presidency of Marshal Serrano, in 1874, Sagasta was successively Minister for Foreign Affairs, Minister of the Interior, and President of the Council of Ministers. When the Cabinet of Señor Canovas del Castillo was overthrown, early in 1881, Sagasta and Marshal Martinez de Campos, by a coalition, came into power and remained in office until October, 1883. Sagasta was again in power in 1885 and in 1888, and in 1895 his Ministry resigned, and was succeeded by that of Señor Canovas del Castillo. The latter, after his assassination, was temporarily succeeded as Premier by Gen. Ascarraga, the then Minister for War, after which Señor Sagasta again came into power.

Señor Leon y Castillo, the new Spanish Minister for Foreign Affairs, was, until his appointment, Spanish Minister at Paris. He was also Ambassador in Paris about ten years ago; then for some time until his appointment to his old post last year he was a Deputy in the Cortes.

Lieut. Gen. Miguel Correa y Garcia, the Minister for War, succeeds himself. He is an artillery officer, and was formerly Governor General of the Balearic Islands.

Señor Vicente Romero Giron, the new Minister for the Colonies, was Minister of Justice in the last Cabinet. He is a well-known lawyer.

Señor Joaquin Lopez Puigcerver, the new Minister of Finance, succeeds himself. He has previously been Minister of the Interior, Minister of Public Works, and Minister of Agriculture.

Señor Trinitario Ruiz Capdepon, the new Minister of the Interior, succeeds himself. He was Minister for the Colonies under Sagasta in 1888.

Señor Gamazo was Minister of Finance in 1893, and with Señor Maura and the Marquis di Armijo is the most conspicuous man in the Liberal Party to-day.

Señor Groizard was Minister of Justice in the late Cabinet, and had also been Minister of Public Works in Sagasta's Cabinet of 1895.

SPANISH FOURS HEAVY.

Declines Realized on London and Paris on Reports from Madrid.

LONDON, May 18.—The market for American securities opened steady, but fell off slightly later. Spanish fours opened at 33, ⅛ lower than yesterday's closing price. They closed at 32¼, a net loss of ⅞.

PARIS, May 18.—Prices were firm on the Bourse to-day, and advanced and receded on the announcement of the formation of a new Spanish Cabinet and the expression of doubts as to the payment of the next coupon of the Spanish debt. Toward the close of the day prices recovered, excepting in the case of Spanish fours, which were dull.

Spanish fours opened at 32 15-16. Yesterday's closing price was 33¼. They closed at 32½, a net loss of ¾.

MADRID, May 18.—Spanish fours closed to-day at 59.65. Gold was quoted at 89.

BARCELONA, May 18.—Spanish fours, 57.10.

Spaniards in Argentina Raise Funds.

BUENOS AYRES, May 18.—It is announced here that the Spaniards of Argentina have telegraphed another million francs to Madrid, as a war subscription, and that the collection of money for the same purpose will be continued.

Flags Made for the Signal Corps.

The Defenders' Auxiliary Corps held a large meeting yesterday afternoon in the Hall Memorial House, attached to Trinity Church, Brooklyn. Miss Margaret Seymour Hall presided, and after the announcement that more material had been secured for making flags the members secured their needles and began to put the flags together. At 6 o'clock a full set of thirty-three was completed. This is the second set of Meyer signal code flags the corps has made for use at Willets Point.

Americans Boycott Paris Shops.

LONDON, May 19.—The Paris correspondent of The Daily Telegraph says: "The flutter caused by reports of French sympathy with Spain has led the ladies of the American colony here to boycott the local shops."

Naval Militiamen Mustered In.

The 199 officers and men of the Battalion of the East, New Jersey Naval Militia, who are to man the auxiliary cruiser Badger, were mustered into the United States Navy as volunteers yesterday. They will remain on the Portsmouth, near Hoboken, until the Badger, which is now being prepared for them at Brooklyn, is ready. It is believed she will go into commission on Friday. Among the men mustered in was Commander Washington Irving of the Battalion of the East. He waived his rank and accepted that of a Junior Lieutenant.

Believed to be Weyler's Agent.

TAMPA, Fla., May 18.—Col. Aragon, an agent of Weyler, is said to be in Tampa. He was recognized by an attaché of the German Embassy at Washington, now here to observe the operations of the army. Secret Service agents have the man under surveillance, and his arrest may be ordered. Precautions have been taken to guard against spying by the Spanish Government.

GEORGIA POPULIST TICKET.

Hogan for Governor; Cobb, Attorney General, and Glover, Commissioner of Agriculture.

ATLANTA, Ga., May 18.—The Populists of Georgia to-day nominated J. R. Hogan of Lincoln County for Governor, Felix N. Cobb of Carroll for Attorney General, and W. P. Glover of Bibb for Commissioner of Agriculture, to fill vacancies caused by the declination of those named at the regular convention, held six weeks ago. The platform as then agreed upon was indorsed by to-day's convention. The convention did not nominate candidates for the Supreme Court.

The Executive Committee was empowered to supply the names of any it may think suitable as nominees for the Chief Justice and Associated Justices of the Supreme bench and to fill any other position that may become vacant.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Tuesday night until 12 o'clock Wednesday night.)

MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

6:30 A. M.—90 Willett Street; D. Wasserman; damage, $50.
3:50 P. M.—106 West Sixteenth Street; H. Lerbow; damage, $5.
5:25 P. M.—West End Avenue, between Sixty-second and Sixty-third Streets; George McMahon; damage, $25.
5:25 P. M.—126 Lewis Street; Horowitz & Statz; damage, $150.
5:45 P. M.—415 West Thirty-fifth Street; John Marx; damage slight.

Our $15 Suits are properly made. Your tailor will charge you double the price if he makes them as well.

SPECIAL.—A few suits at $10, small lots from last season, sizes 33, 34, 35, 40, 42, and 44 only.

GEORGE G. BENJAMIN,
"Correct Dress for Men,"
BROADWAY, COR. 26TH ST.

FIFTH AVE. AUCTION ROOMS
238 FIFTH AVE.
WM. B. NORMAN, Auctioneer.
THIS THURSDAY,
Friday and Saturday Afternoons, May 19th, 20th, and 21st, at 2 o'Clock Each Day,
HIGHLY IMPORTANT
EXECUTOR'S SALE
TO CLOSE AN ESTATE OF
COSTLY MODERN CHAMBER, DINING-ROOM, LIBRARY, AND HALL
FURNITURE
MADE BY THE BEST MANUFACTURERS.
A very valuable collection of sterling silver, comprising tea sets, salver, vegetable dishes, spoons, forks, &c., &c.
MADE BY TIFFANY AND GORHAM.
ALSO, BY VIRTUE OF A BILL OF SALE, A VERY CHOICE COLLECTION OF
OLD MAHOGANY FURNITURE
and from Private Families & Others.
A Superb Assortment of Antique Mahogany Tables, Bureaus, Chests of Drawers, Window and Hall Seats, Dining Room Tables, Chairs, Cabinets, Book Cases, Secretaries, Richly Cut Glass, a Magnificent Axminster Rug, Aubusson design, made especially to order by Templeton of London at a cost of $2,000.
A Rare Collection of Porcelains and Faience, to be sold for the benefit of the Red Cross Society.
An Assortment of Turkish Rugs.
A Large Royal Bengal Tiger Robe.
An exceedingly choice collection of arms and armor, comprising guns, swords, spears, shields, drums, pistols, daggers, many of which are inlaid with pearl and silver; shirts of mail; cuirasses, mostly purchased at sales abroad.
THE ARMS AND ARMOR WILL BE SOLD ON
FRIDAY AFTERNOON, MAY 20,
AND ON
FRIDAY EVENING, MAY 20,
AT 8 O'CLOCK.
BOOKS! BOOKS!! BOOKS!!!
A LIBRARY OF
First Editions and Standard Works.

THE REPUBLICANS OF OHIO.

State Convention to be Held June 21 and 22—Senator Hanna Temporary Chairman.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, May 18.—The Republican State Central Committee to-day decided to hold the State Convention in this city June 21 and 22, and selected Senator Hanna to be temporary Chairman of the convention.

Chairman Dougherty gave notice at the time of the recent Senatorial fight that at the next meeting of the State Committee he would insist that action be taken looking to the removal of Charles L. Kurtz from the National Republican Committee because he opposed Chairman Hanna in his candidacy for United States Senator. The matter was not brought up to-day. Harmony in the Republican Party of Ohio is very much desired now by Hanna men.

It is understood the Kurtz men will stand back and permit the Hanna leaders to name the State ticket, and run the entire campaign and election.

AT THE HOTELS.

ASTOR—Dr. G. W. Ryan, United States Army.
FIFTH AVENUE—Ex-Senator T. C. Powers, Montana.
GRAND—M. A. Anderson, United States Navy; J. H. Ryan, United States Army.
HOFFMAN—J. Mayer and C. Novella, Guatemala.
HOLLAND—Dr. S. Westray Battle, United States Navy.
MANHATTAN—Count and Countess Faber and Baroness Faber, Bavaria.
MURRAY HILL—St. R. E. Sugram, United States Army; Marcus W. Closkey, United States Army.
WALDORF—J. H. A. Day, United States Navy; Calderon Carlisle, attorney for Spanish Legation, Washington.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Brown, F. M., & Co., New Haven, Conn.; J. F. Guncheon, flannels; E. O'Meara, dress goods and silks; J. F. O'Connell, domestics and white goods; J. H. Pangburn, house furnishing goods; 108 Worth Street; Union Square Hotel.
Cleland, Simpson & Taylor, Scranton, Penn.; D. E. Taylor, notions and furnishing goods; St. Denis Hotel.
Crouse & Brandegee, Utica, N. Y.; E. D. Brandegee, woolens; 34 Thomas Street; Murray Hill Hotel.
Daniels & Fisher, Denver, Col.; C. J. Wall, notions and fancy goods; 56 Worth Street; Hotel Metropole.
Forbes & Wallace, Springfield, Mass.; F. H. Allen, millinery; 2 Walker Street.
Frank, A. B., Company, The, San Antonio, Texas; W. H. Weiss, clothing; 34 Thomas Street; Grand Hotel.
George & Co., Knoxville, Tenn.; A. George, notions; Hotel Albert.
Goldenberg, M., Washington, D. C.; A. P. Leidy, cloaks; Grand Hotel.
Gutman, Joel & Co., Baltimore, Md.; M. Oppenheim, cloaks and suits, 79 Grand Street; Union Square Hotel.
Hills, C. S., & Co., Hartford, Conn.; C. S. Hills, notions, furnishing goods, silks, and dress goods; Hotel Manhattan.
Horsfall & Rothschild, Hartford, Conn.; L. Horsfall, clothing; Park Avenue Hotel.
Houghton & Dutton, Boston, Mass.; C. A. Potter, dry goods, &c.; Stuart House.
Hunt, E. P., & Co., Great Barrington, Mass.; E. P. Hunt, dry goods, &c.; 45 Lispenard Street; Stuart House.
Kaufmann Brothers, Pittsburg, Penn.; J. C. Price, boots and shoes, 699 Broadway; Sturtevant House.
Kleinhaus, H., & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; K. Klemans, woolens; Hoffman House.
Lauer, L., Baltimore, Md.; M. Goldstein, cloaks and underwear, 105 West Houston Street; Hotel Albert.
Loveman, Jaros, & Co., Birmingham, Ala.; L. Loveman, notions; 476 Broadway.
Lowenheim, L., Amsterdam, N. Y.; dry goods, &c.; St. Cloud Hotel.
McConnell & Co., Gainesville, Ga.; S. E. McConnell, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.
Miller Brothers, Chattanooga, Tenn.; G. H. Miller, clothing and carpets; Colonnade Hotel.
O'Neil & Co., Baltimore, Md.; J. O'Neil, dry goods and notions; Holland House.
Peck, B., Dry Goods Company, The, Lewiston, Me.; B. Peck, cloaks and upholstery goods; J. H. Crowley, notions, laces, and furnishing goods; Everett House.
Rice, Stix & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; J. Greene, woolens and skirts; 51 Franklin Street; Hotel Gerlach.
Sherer, C. T., & Co., Fall River, Mass.; C. T. Sherer, dry goods; Miss K. Balanch, millinery; Broadway Central Hotel.
Schlesinger & Mayer, Chicago, Ill.; B. Mayer, cloaks and suits, 377 Broadway; Hoffman House.
Starbuck, E. D., & Co., Saratoga, N. Y.; E. D. Starbuck, notions and furnishing goods; Hotel Vendome.
Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; C. A. Rochat, notions and fancy goods; 57 White Street; Murray Hill Hotel.
Taylor, John, & Co., Allentown, Penn.; J. Taylor, notions and furnishing goods; St. Denis Hotel.
Wallace, J., & Son, Stroudsburg, Penn.; C. D. Wallace, dry goods; Everett House.
White, R. H., Company, Boston, Mass.; T. Barker, housefurnishing goods, 480 Broome Street; Hotel Imperial.

St. George's Trade School.

The commencement exercises of the St. George's Evening Trade School of 520 East Eleventh Street were held last night at the Memorial Building, 207 East Sixteenth Street. The principal address was made by Prof. Walter A. Wyckoff of Princeton University. Other addresses were delivered by the Rev. Dr. Rainsford, the Rev. Theodore Sedgwick, Superintendent Arthur A. Hamerschlag, Theodore H. Price, and the Rev. Frank H. Nelson. There were fifteen graduates.

Ladies' Neckwear.

The smartest styles in Stocks and Ties and other Summer Neckwear, in Roman Stripes, Plaids, and all the latest colorings.

Collarettes.

Fancy Lace and Silk Neckwear: A large variety in Lace Fronts, Chiffon Capes, and Ruffles.

We are showing a very attractive line of Collarettes in Taffeta Silks, with pleated bows.

E. A. Morrison & Son,
893 Broadway and 13 East 19th St.,
New York.

THE ATTACK ON SAN JUAN

Admiral Sampson's Instructions to His Ships Were Carried Out to the Letter.

EXPECTED A NAVAL ENCOUNTER

Bombardment of the Forts Only an Incident to the Destruction of the Spanish Fleet—Good Gunnery of the Americans.

Copyright, 1898, by The Associated Press.

KEY WEST, Fla., May 18.—The Dauntless, dispatch boat of The Associated Press, arrived here this morning, and brought the first detailed account of the bombardment of San Juan de Puerto Rico, capital of the Island of Puerto Rico, by a portion of the fleet under the command of Rear Admiral Sampson on May 12 last. The American warships sustained only trivial injury, and lost only one man killed. After the engagement the north end of Morro Castle was in ruins, the Cabras Island fort was silenced, and the San Carlos battery was damaged.

No shots were aimed at the city, and it is not known whether any damage was done there. Spaniards at St. Thomas claim that a schoolhouse was struck, and that the master and his pupils were killed. But this is not thought likely to be true, as the bombardment took place early in the morning, and the school children are not likely to have been in the building at the time.

The plans of the fortifications furnished to the fleet were very misleading. It was known that the Spanish forts had recently been strengthened with new guns, but other facts developed which showed miscalculations were made by those who drew up the plans. Refugees at St. Thomas told the correspondents who touched there after the engagement that the Spaniards thought the forts at San Juan de Puerto Rico were stronger than the forts of Havana.

The United States fleet left Key West on May 3 to "intercept and destroy" the Spanish fleet, which had left the Cape Verde Islands. This was the only information the United States Navy Department and Admiral Sampson had on the subject.

Our warships proceeded slowly eastward, and on May 8 were off Cape Haitien, Republic of Haiti. Attempts were made there to obtain information regarding the whereabouts of the Spaniards, but no definite information was obtained.

Thirteen Spanish Ships Reported.

Early in the morning of May 12 Rear Admiral Sampson's ships approached San Juan de Puerto Rico, the American Consul at Cape Haitien having informed the Admiral that he had heard a report that thirteen Spanish warships had been seen heading for Puerto Rico.

The City of San Juan is situated in a long, narrow pocket. A tongue of highland separates it from the ocean. The entrance of the harbor is easily defended, and the same can be said of the headlands of lofty Cabras Island, which lies in the throat of the passage. These headlands have been fortified by the Spaniards; but they did not prove in any way dangerous to our warships. The town of San Juan is on the ocean side of the Bay, and in the rear of the town rise high hills. To reach the city, ships must pass the Morro Castle fortifications and the battery of San Carlos, situated on a promontory at the east entrance of the harbor. Besides, they must pass the Canuelo Battery, on Cabras Island.

The attack on the forts was planned so that our warships could be in a position to meet the Spanish vessels should the latter emerge from the harbor.

Sampson's Plan of Action.

The following is the official plan of action issued to the American fleet:

"The Squadron will pass near Salinas Point and then steer about east, to pass just outside the reefs off Cabras Island. The column is to be formed as follows:

"The Iowa, flag; Indiana, New York, Amphitrite, and Terror. The Detroit is to go ahead of the Iowa, distant 1,000 yards. The Wampatuck to keep on the Iowa's starboard bow, distant 500 yards. The Detroit and Wampatuck to sound constantly after land is close, and to immediately signal if ten fathoms or less is obtained, showing at night a red light over the stern and in the daytime a red flag aft.

"The Montgomery to remain in the rear of the column, stopping outside of the fire from Morro and on the lookout for torpedo boat destroyers. If Fort Canuelo fires she is to silence it. The Porter will take station under the cover of the Iowa, on the port side. The Niagara to remain westward, off Salinas Point.

"While approaching a sharp lookout is to be kept on the coast between Salinas Point and Cabras Island for torpedo boat destroyers. When near Cabras Island, one-half mile to one mile, the Detroit will rapidly cross the mouth of the harbor and be close under Morro to the westward, screened from the fire of Morro's western battery. If the old guns on the north side of Morro are opened, she is to silence them. These two cruisers are to keep on the lookout, especially for Spanish torpedo boat destroyers coming out of the harbor.

"The Porter, when the action begins, will cross the harbor mouth behind the Iowa and get close under the cliff, to the eastward of the Detroit, and torpedo any Spanish cruiser trying to get out of the harbor; but she is not to attack destroyers.

The Wampatuck to Anchor a Boat.

"The Wampatuck will tow one of her boats, with its mast shipped, flying a red flag, and having a boat's anchor on board the tug so arranged that she can stop the boat and anchor at the same time. She is to anchor the boat in about ten fathoms, with Fort Canuelo and the western end of Cabras Island in range.

"There will be two objects for attack—the batteries upon Morro and the men-of-war. If it is clear that Spanish vessels are lying in port, fire is to be opened upon them so soon as they are discernible over Cabras Island, the motions of the flagship being followed in this regard. If it should become evident, however, that neutral men-of-war are in the line of fire a flag of truce will probably be sent in before the vessels are opened. The Porter is to hold herself in readiness for this service.

"Care must be taken to avoid striking the hospitals on Cabras Island. If it becomes necessary to silence the Morro batteries a portion of the fire will be directed with this object. But the principal object is to destroy the ships.

"After passing the harbor mouth the Iowa will turn a little to starboard toward the town, and will then turn out with a starboard helm and again pass to port, and after passing Cabras Island to the westward she will turn again with a starboard helm and pass as at first. Should this plan be changed and it be decided to hold the ships in front of the entrance the signal 'Stop' will be made at the proper time.

"The Indiana, New York, and the monitors will follow the motions of the flagship and remain in column.

"The course, after Fort Canuelo is brought into range with the west end of Cabras Island, will be east by south.

Attack on the Spanish Fleet.

"Should nightfall come with the port in the enemy's hands and the ships inside, the cruisers will take up positions just outside the harbor, the Montgomery to the eastward and the Detroit to the westward, with their batteries ready and the men at the guns. They will show no lights.

"The other ships, in succession, will sweep the entrance of the harbor and the channel leading into the anchorage with the searchlights to keep the torpedo boat destroyers from coming out.

"In case the enemy should attempt to escape from the port, fire is to be concentrated on the leading ship. Should the attempt be made at night, the searchlights in use are to be turned on her bridge and conning tower, and are to be held there."

The fleet assembled off San Juan de Puerto Rico about three o'clock on Thursday last and prepared for battle, stripping the decks and getting the guns, ammunition, and appliances for handling the wounded ready.

Rear-Admiral Sampson had transferred his flag to the Iowa, and the attack on the forts began at 5:15 and lasted three hours.

Although it was known at San Juan de Puerto Rico that the American fleet was near, the Spaniards apparently kept no lookout. The soldiers in the forts and the people in the town were fast asleep when our warships approached.

It was not yet broad daylight, and the coast of the island was veiled in unusual haze. A range of broken hills came almost down to the ocean, and, further inland, making a sharp line against the sky, rose a tall range of mountains. Overhead the sky was a deep blue, but nearer the horizon were great masses of fleecy clouds. A ten-knot easterly breeze was blowing, and a long, heavy swell gave a graceful motion to the sea.

Admiral's Plans Carried Out.

The plans of the Admiral were thoroughly carried out. The fleet steamed majestically into the harbor, and in due course of time opened a tremendous fire upon the fortifications. Three times the warships made the circuit outlined in the official plan. The forts withstood the first round; but the Montgomery, from her station near Fort Canuelo, on Cabras Island, wrought complete destruction. With glasses the officers of the Montgomery could see the occupants of the fort jumping over the walls and running away.

The Detroit, which went nearest to the Morro, had to train her guns at a high angle. Her shots, directed at the north side of the Morro, cut deep furrows in the face of the fortifications.

The Iowa, leading the fleet, delivered her deadly missiles with great accuracy upon Morro's northern walls. The rest of the fleet fired in order, first on Morro, and then on San Carlos, according to position.

On the second round, the Spanish gunners were thoroughly awakened, and stood by their guns bravely, keeping up a furious but aimless fire. From their firm foundation and high elevation they had a splendid opportunity to cripple our fleet, but the Spanish gunners seemed to fire regardless of aim, and as if only desirous of emptying their magazines.

From The Associated Press dispatch boat we could see the American shells fall among the forts and among the troops of the garrison, raising clouds of dust, and causing fires to break out.

It was hoped the Spanish fleet would emerge from the harbor as soon as the firing began, and a feeling of deep disappointment spread through the fleet when the lookouts reported the harbor was clear.

Monitor Terror Last to Withdraw.

At the end of the third round the monitor Terror failed to understand the order to withdraw, and engaged Morro Castle alone for half an hour.

As seen from the dispatch boat of The Associated Press, which occupied a grandstand position, the squatty little monitor, in tackling the towering fort, was making a magnificent display of daring. The Terror moved in as if intending to ram the forts, and the Spanish gunners evidently became much excited at her behavior, for they fired rapidly, and without taking any aim, as the Terror was not touched.

From the dispatch boat every shot fired by the Spaniards could be seen. The flash and smoke of their batteries were followed by great splashings hundreds of feet from the Terror. The shells of the Spaniards on exploding would fling columns of water sixty feet high.

The scene was intensely interesting, but it was not so exciting as had been expected. The Spanish aim was so astoundingly bad that absolutely no anxiety was felt for our ships.

In fact, when the Spanish forts fired volleys which hid them in smoke, followed a few seconds later by the geyser-like spouting and splashing not dangerously near the Terror, derisive cheers went up from the colored crew of the dispatch boat, standing in the bow of the latter, for they are fierce haters of the Spaniards. The officers and reporters on the dispatch boat viewed the bombardment through marine glasses from the top of the pilot house.

The heavy swells somewhat affected the aim of the gunners on the Terror, for some of her shells struck the sea in front of the forts. Finally, the Terror seemingly grew tired and she slowly withdrew, firing as she steamed away. Then the Spaniards became almost frantic with excitement and blazed away at the monitor until she was long out of range.

Iowa and New York Damaged.

After the battle the dispatch boat went among the fleet to inspect the damage done. The sailors were calmly cleaning the decks and polishing the guns. On board the Iowa a boat was struck and caught fire, an exhaust pipe was dented, the bridge railing was shattered, and three men were slightly wounded, and all this was done by the solitary shell which struck the Iowa.

One shell which exploded on the New York killed a man, wounded four others, shattered two searchlights, splintered a cutter, tore three holes in a ventilator, and broke a small davit arm. Pieces of this shell were carefully gathered up for souvenirs; but there were not enough pieces to go around. The New York was hit only once.

When the dispatch boat left the vicinity of San Juan for the Island of St. Thomas with the cabled dispatch describing the engagement, the fleet was preparing to bury the dead. In addition to the man killed on board the New York, a gunner's mate on board the monitor Amphitrite died from the effects of the heat.

Of the New York's four wounded men only two were seriously enough injured to call for their transfer to the hospital ship Solace, which subsequently joined the fleet.

The New York fired 250 shots, it is said, during the bombardment.

The operator at San Juan cabled to St. Thomas early during the morning of the 12th announcing that a vigorous bombardment of the capital of Puerto Rico was in progress, adding that he was going to take to the woods. It is considered probable that most of the inhabitants of the place followed his example and fled from the city soon after they were awakened by the Iowa's first broadside.

The only war vessel of a foreign power at San Juan during the bombardment was the small French cruiser Rigault de Genouilly. She had her rigging cut by pieces of shell. After the bombardment the Frenchman left for the Island of St. Thomas, where her commander told Capt. Converse of the Montgomery that the American operations were entirely justifiable. It is understood, however, that the French officers in conversation with other people criticised the wisdom of the bombardment.

SPANISH LOSSES AT SAN JUAN.

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ST. THOMAS, Danish West Indies, May 18.—Over thirty Puerto Rican refugees, mostly women, with very little money, arrived here last night on board the French steamer Rodriguez.

It is reported that the Governor General of Puerto Rico has issued a proclamation, saying eight soldiers were killed and thirty-four were wounded as a result of the bombardment of the forts at San Juan by a portion of Rear Admiral Sampson's fleet on May 12. He adds that two guns were dismounted at Morro Castle, which otherwise was little damaged. He also says the other forts were not much hurt. In the town one shot, it is alleged, penetrated the Palace and the corner of a powder house was carried away. No schoolchildren were killed.

The Spanish transport Alfonso XIII. and the Spanish freight steamer Manuela were damaged by the American fire.

The Spaniards, as usual, claim they won a victory, basing this assertion upon the fact that the American warships departed under fire.

But, the refugees say, the city of San Juan de Puerto Rico is still terrorized, its inhabitants being in hourly fear of the reappearance of the American fleet and a repetition of the bombardment. Therefore, people are camping in the country, out of range of the American guns.

The Spaniards claim that Mr. Freeman Halstead, the newspaper correspondent who was captured and sentenced to nine years' imprisonment for photographing the fortifications of San Juan, was wounded by a shot which struck the town jail. But the refugees say he was probably shot by the Spaniards.

CUBA AND PUERTO RICO.

State Department Issues a Bulletin Giving Much Information About the Islands.

WASHINGTON, May 18.—In response to the demand for information in regard to Cuba and Puerto Rico, the Bureau of Foreign Commerce, Department of State, to-day issued a bulletin containing much interesting information drawn from Consular reports and other official data concerning the geography, products, commerce, railways, debt, cables, &c. of these islands. It includes also detailed descriptions of all the large cities.

It is pointed out that if all the land suitable to the growth of sugar cane was devoted to that industry Cuba might supply the entire Western Hemisphere with sugar. The island already has produced in a single year for export 1,000,000 tons, and its capabilities have been only in the experimental stage. Although settled more than fifty years before the United States, Cuba still has 13,000,000 acres of primeval forests, including mahogany, redwood, ebony, and many other valuable woods.

In a report from Consul Hyatt, the richness of the mineral deposits about Santiago de Cuba is pointed out. American companies, with a combined capital of over $5,000,000, now operate mines in this vicinity and employ from 800 to 1,400 men, shipping to the United States from 30,000 to 50,000 tons of iron ore per month, most of it going to Bethlehem, Steelton, Sparrows Point, and Pittsburg. These iron ores are said to be among the richest in the world. Mr. Hyatt believes that the old copper mines in the same vicinity, which used to turn out $3,000,000 worth of copper ore annually for use in the United States, could be worked with profit. The extent of the tobacco and sugar industries is given in detail, although these have suffered seriously as a result of the last three years of warfare. About 80,000 of the inhabitants are ordinarily engaged in the cultivation of tobacco. The Cuban debt is placed at $295,000,000, or about $979 per inhabitant.

The description of Puerto Rico is especially interesting in the account of San Juan Harbor. It states that the entrance to the harbor is one of difficulty and danger, particularly when a norther is blowing. The "boca" or entrance to the harbor is a mass of seething, foaming water, and presents an imposing spectacle. To see steamers of from 16 to 18 feet draught enter through this seething "boca" is a sight to be remembered as the great waves lift them up and seem about to hurl them forward to destruction. San Juan is described as a perfect specimen of a walled town, with moat, gates, and battlements. The description of the various cities, both in Cuba and Puerto Rico, shows that yellow fever and smallpox are everywhere prevalent, that the streets reek with filth, that the water supply is poor, and usually polluted, and that modern sanitary methods are unknown.

Conditions in San Juan.

Capt. Roop of the British schooner Lena Pickup, which left San Juan, Puerto Rico, on May 2, and arrived here yesterday afternoon, reported that there was much excitement in San Juan. Troops were seen drilling every afternoon. Many of the soldiers were favorable to the United States, and had joined the army rather than suffer imprisonment. The inhabitants were friendly to the United States, and hoped soon to throw off the Spanish yoke and see a United States army land and occupy Puerto Rico. Provisions were scare, and commanded very high prices.

NAVY DEPARTMENT BULLETINS.

WASHINGTON, May 18.—The news bulletin issued by the Navy Department today contained the following items:

"An order has been issued by the department forbidding the presence of Sylvester Scovell, a newspaper correspondent, aboard vessels of the navy or at any naval station, on account of his conduct in stowing himself away on board of the tug Uncas on the recent visit of that vessel to Havana, he having been refused permission to go as a passenger.

"Negotiations are in progress for the exchange of Thrall and Jones, newspaper correspondents, for Col. Cortijo and Military Surgeon Julian, now prisoners of war in the United States.

"The Adula, with refugees from Cienfuegos, left that port May 11 for Kingston."

The department also made public an abstract of the mail report of Capt. McCalla, commander of the Marblehead, describing the cutting of the cables in Cienfuegos Bay last Wednesday. The main facts had been set out in the report already made by telegraph, but a few new interesting details are included in the abstract, which is as follows:

"At the recent action off Cienfuegos, Lieut. Southerland commanded the Eagle, Lieut. Winslow the steam launches and sailing launches from the Nashville and Marblehead, with Lieut. E. A. Anderson second in command. There were four boats used, and their orders were to drag for and cut the cables off Cienfuegos under the protection of the guns of the Nashville and Marblehead.

"An infantry and cavalry force posted about the cable house was first driven from its position by the guns of the Nashville and Marblehead. The four launches then dragged for and succeeded in cutting the cables. The cable house was destroyed by the guns. A small in-shore cable was found, but an infantry force with a Maxim gun at a distance of only 150 yards kept up such a hot fire as to prevent this cable being grappled, particularly as the enemy had retreated into the gullies and ravines where they could no longer be reached by the fire from the ships.

"The enemy had finally concealed themselves in the lighthouse, and opened fire on the boats from that point. The ships opened fire upon the lighthouse, and destroyed it.

"Lieut. Winslow was wounded in the hand. Patrick Regan, private marine, was killed. Ernest Suntzenich, apprentice, has since died. Six other men were wounded.

"I cannot speak in too high praise of officers and men engaged in the four boats in cutting the cables. Their work was performed with the utmost coolness and intrepidity, under the most trying circumstances, and I shall later have the honor to call special attention to their conduct."

TREASURY NEEDS MORE CLERKS

Secretary Gage Asks Congress for an Increase to the Navy Department Auditor.

WASHINGTON, May 18.—Secretary Gage sent to Congress to-day a request for an increase of clerical force for the office of Auditor for the Navy Department, as follows: Two clerks at $1,600 per annum, three at $1,400, four at $1,200, and six at $1,000, and four at $900. Owing to the war the work in this department has been so materially increased that with the present force it would be impossible to keep up with requirements. This is especially true in the Paymasters' division, where the increase of the number of vessels in commission has been 200 per cent. since July 1, 1897.

The prize money and general claims division has not yet been affected, and a large force will be required for these. The average increase of work is about 125 per cent. A statement accompanying shows that since July 1, 1897, there has been an increase of 80 per cent. in the enlisted men in the navy. The Chief Clerk of the Navy Department says that if the war continues the enlisted men of the navy will probably number 35,000. On May 1, the number, including naval militia and crews of auxiliary cruisers, was 20,424.

Mechanics at navy yards have been increased over 150 per cent., and are working overtime. The Auditor says the expenditures from the appropriations for 1898 are yet mostly to be audited. Therefore, even if war ends without further necessity for money, the office must audit an average of about $60,000,000 per annum during the next two years, as against an average of less than $31,000,000 during the past two years, and an average of little more than $18,000,000 during the ten years from 1881 to 1890.

The Accident to the Gresham.

WASHINGTON, May 18.—Some little disappointment is felt at the Navy Department at the singular accident that happened to the revenue cutter Gresham when one section of the ship was thrown into the St. Lawrence. It is said that the Treasury Department is responsible for the delivery of the ship to the navy in blue water. The Treasury, it appears, however, made a contract with a private concern for the conveyance of the ship through the system of Canadian locks and canals, and this individual is believed to be thoroughly responsible. The immediate effect, however, will be the loss to the navy of a very efficient little gunboat.

Japanese Observers of the War.

WASHINGTON, May 18.—The Japanese Minister, Mr. Hoshi, saw Secretaries Long and Alger to-day and secured credentials for Lieut. Narita of the Japanese Navy and Major Shiba of the Japanese Army, who will act as observers of our naval and military movements against Spain. Major Shiba took an active part in Japan's war against China and has been detached from the Japanese Legation at London in order to come here as military observer. Lieut. Narita is an expert in naval construction and has looked after the construction of the Japanese cruisers in American yards.

Shipping Ambulance Wagons.

SOUTH BEND, Ind., May 18.—Studebaker Brothers' Manufacturing Company shipped to-day seventeen cars of ambulance wagons to Mobile, Ala., for the use of the Government. The route was via the Indiana, Illinois and Iowa, the "Monon," and the Louisville and Nashville Railroads. The shipment made a solid train, and is the fourth trainload of ambulance and Government wagons shipped by this factory.

THE ALABAMA LAUNCHED

Big Battleship Glides Off the Ways Into the Delaware.

CHRISTENED BY MISS MORGAN

The Vessel's Bow Decked with Flowers Sent by Ladies of the State of Alabama.

PHILADELPHIA, May 18.—The battleship Alabama was launched at Cramps' shipyard shortly before 1 o'clock this afternoon. Miss Mary E. Morgan, daughter of Senator Morgan of Alabama, had the honor of breaking the traditional bottle of wine on the prow of the vessel as it slid from the ways. The fact that the launching was one of the most successful ever witnessed at Cramps' is regarded as an omen of good fortune.

Before the sawing of the "shoe" which holds the cradle in place had been completed the monstrous hull, tugging with a weight of thousands of tons on the strips of oak, tore them apart, and the mass of steel glided into the water a few seconds ahead of schedule time.

Miss Morgan stood on a dais built on the launching platform directly under the bow of the Alabama. She was attended by her father, Senator Morgan, and her sister, Miss Cornelia I. Morgan. As the ship began to tremble preparatory to sliding off the well-greased ways, she took a firmer grasp on the gayly decorated bottle of native Alabama wine which she held in her right hand, and, swinging it above her head, smashed it against the nose of the ship, saying as she did so:

"I crown thee with magnolias, brave ship, and christen thee with a proud name, Alabama."

The bow of the boat was hung with great festoons of magnolias, gray moss, and roses gathered by ladies of the State of Alabama and sent here for the occasion.

Only a few hundred people witnessed the launching, as against the tens of thousands that usually gather in the yard on such occasions. For some time past the yard has been closed to all visitors, and the rule was not relaxed to any extent to-day. Fear of Spanish treachery has made the Government and the Cramps extremely cautious, as a single bomb exploded by a hostile visitor would do almost incalculable damage. The "war time launching" was for this reason almost a private affair.

After the Alabama had come to a standstill in the Delaware, tugs towed her back to her dock and workmen swarmed over her, beginning at once the work of preparing her for service. If the armor is contracted for now and delivered promptly, the ship will be ready for commission within a year.

The builders say her construction has been delayed over a year by the failure of the last Congress to provide the necessary armor. Had prompt provision been made for this the Alabama would at this time be fitting out for service.

It is a curious coincidence that the yard number of the Alabama, 290, is the same as the yard number of the old Alabama, built for the Confederacy in an English shipyard during the rebellion.

The Alabama is the first to be launched of the three new battleships of her type, the other two being the Illinois and Wisconsin. She presents marked divergencies of design from the Oregon, Indiana, and Massachusetts. These differences involve both the arrangement of the battery and the disposition of the armor, as well as a considerable increase in size and displacement.

The first type had the armor arranged in a water-line belt and casemate amidships, with the ends forward and aft of this belt protected by submerged armored decks, and their main batteries were mounted as follows: Four 13-inch guns in two turrets, eight 8-inch guns in four turrets, one at each corner of the superstructure, and four 6-inch guns mounted at the corners of the casemate below the superstructure.

In the Alabama type the water-line armor is carried clear forward; the protective deck, instead of being submerged as in former ships, is raised to the level of the top of the belt by slopes at each side, the same as in protected cruisers.

The maximum thickness of armor on the water line is 16½ inches, tapering to 9½ inches at the bottom of the belt. The casemate armor is 5½ inches thick, and the superstructure armor is of the same thickness. The armor of the 13-inch gun turrets is 15 inches thick, except the porthole plate, which is 17 inches. The armor of the barbettes, on which the turrets rest, is 15 inches thick. The thickness of the protective deck armor on the flat over the citadel amidships and also forward and aft is 2¾ inches and the thickness of the slopes forward and aft of the amidship citadel is 4 inches. The conning tower is cylindrical and 19 inches thick.

The total weight of armor and bolts is 2,720 tons, and of the protective deck armor 593 tons. The weight of armament with normal supply of ammunition, which is two-thirds of the full war supply, is 864 tons.

The eight-inch guns of the Indiana type are done away with entirely, the main battery of the Alabama type consisting of 4 thirteen-inch guns in turrets and 14 six-inch rapid-fire guns, of which 10 are mounted on the gundeck, 8 in broadside between the turrets and 2 firing straight ahead forward of the fore turret on the gundeck. The other 4 are mounted in a small redoubt on the casemate deck, 2 on each side.

The broadside six-inch guns, instead of being mounted in projecting sponsons, are mounted in recess ports in order to secure extensive train forward and abaft the beam.

The secondary battery consists of 17 six-pounder rapid-fire guns, 6 one-pounder rapid-fire guns, and 4 Gatlings.

The general dimensions of the Alabama class are as follows: Length over all, 374 feet; breadth, 72 feet; freeboard forward, 20 feet; freeboard abaft the after turret, 13 feet 3 inches; draught, 23 feet 6 inches; displacement, 11,520 tons; the guaranteed speed is to be 16 knots and the estimated horse power 10,000.

The arrangement of the boilers differs from that in the Indiana, in being eight single-ended boilers instead of four double-enders, and in being placed athwartship, with a fore and aft fireroom instead of longitudinal, with athwartship firerooms, as in the former class.

Examinations of the plans of the Alabama, as compared with those of the earlier ships, will show that the departures in the details of construction are in the direction of simplicity, and also the reduction of the number of different calibres of ammunition required to be carried on board, while the effective weight of fire in various positions remains substantially the same. Dispensing with the eight-inch turrets also considerably reduces the weights to be carried high above water, which it is believed will be an advantage in a heavy seaway.

On the whole, the armament, armor, and speed of the Alabama, with a displacement of 11,500 tons, compares favorably with that of the latest type of battleships agroad with a displacement of 15,000 tons.

REVENUE CUTTERS IN THE WAR.

Their Work Reviewed in a Committee's Report to the House.

WASHINGTON, May 18.—In reporting the bill for the reorganization of the revenue cutter service to the House to-day, the Committee on Inter-State and Foreign Commerce says the measure consists largely of extensions of existing laws governing the kindred branches of the National services, the army, navy, and marine corps, and interestingly reviews the work of the cutters in the present war. The Hamilton was the first of the revenue service cutters to draw the fire of the enemy, landing Cubans on a mission to the Cuban Generals in the field, and in doing so was compelled to shell the coast and drive out Spanish soldiers. The Morrill on May 6 was in the lively fight off the Santa Clara batteries, when she and the Vicksburg attempted the capture of the Spanish decoy schooner sent out from Havana.

The Manning covered the landing of the troops in the Dorst expedition on the north coast of Cuba. The Hudson figured conspicuously in the fight at Cardenas, where Ensign Bagley was killed. The Windom fought at Cienfuegos when the cables there were cut.

The Death Rate.

While it is quite true that the proportion of deaths from malaria as an immediate cause is proportionately small as cited in annual mortuary statistics, yet physicians are thoroughly convinced that it causes maladies of a fatal character, and begets dangerous nervous prostration. This malady is eradicated and prevented by Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which also cures biliousness, constipation, rheumatism, and dyspepsia.

B. Altman & Co.

Are now showing complete lines of Spring and Summer Merino Underwear for Ladies, Misses and Children, in all the leading foreign and domestic makes, also the "Betalph," our

Betalph

Trade Mark, Registered.

own exclusive brand of fine texture and finish, an article which can be confidently recommended.

Nineteenth Street and Sixth Avenue.

PATROLLING THE HARBOR

Offer of State to Recharter Eight Tugs Declined.

ENOUGH GOVERNMENT BOATS

The Hist Goes on Duty at the Sound Entrance and the Viking at Sandy Hook.

The offer of the State authorities to recharter the eight tugs which have been in use for ten days as a harbor patrol fleet has been declined by Admiral Erben, who is in command of the coast and harbor patrol system. He believes that boats enough can be secured by the Government to properly patrol the mine fields without the assistance of the State.

The fleet as organized at present, however, is not large. The Government patrol boat Hist, formerly the yacht Thespia, was placed in commission at the navy yard yesterday afternoon, and went on patrol duty last night in the vicinity of Throgg's Neck at the entrance to Long Island Sound. The Hist is in command of Lieut. R. R. Ingersoll. She is armed with two three-pound Hotchkiss guns.

The yacht Viking, in command of Lieut. Henry Minett, has taken her position in the vicinity of Sandy Hook. The inner harbor in the vicinity of the Narrows is being patrolled temporarily by two lighthouse tenders, and the entire patrol fleet is being assisted and supervised by the patrol boat Freelance, the flagboat. The yacht Restless is being rapidly prepared at the navy yard for the service, and is expected to go on duty to-morrow.

Capt. Elmer Smith of the harbor police called on Commander Field of the harbor patrol system yesterday. The Police Commissioners, he said, have placed the police boats at the disposal of the Navy Department during the present emergency. The police boats may be called upon at any time.

The department has finally decided not to accept the offer made by E. H. Peck of 206 Broadway of the use of his fifty-foot yacht Playmate. The offer was refused, it was said, in order to avoid the possibility of future claims for damages arising against the Government.

The State Naval Militia, through Capt. Jacob Miller, yesterday requested the Police Board to grant the use of the steamer Patrol for the next month for the purpose of continually drilling and organizing the men of the militia.

The matter was placed before the Police Board at its meeting yesterday, and laid over for further consideration. The Patrol is a steel vessel, and is at present used by the Harbor Police.

President York of the Police Board said that the board was in doubt as to its power to allow the use of the boat in such a case. He said that it was the property of the city, and that he could not tell offhand whether the board had the power to let the boat be used entirely by the Naval Militia.

The Lighthouse Board gave notice yesterday that the western entrance to Narragansett Bay is closed to navigation by submarine mines, except through a channel marked by nun and can buoys, painted white.

Men to Man Patrol Boats.

The members of the Naval Militia Battalions of Ohio, Illinois, and Michigan, who have passed the examination for individual enlistment, are expected to arrive here to-morrow or Saturday. They will be quartered on the New Hampshire, and another boat, and will remain on those vessels until they are wanted to man some of the boats to be used for patroling the harbor.

SPANISH MOB AFTER HIM.

The Captain of a British Steamship Had a Rough Time Leaving the Spanish Port at Huelva.

BALTIMORE, May 18.—Capt. Wood of the British steamship Ulwick, which arrived here to-day from Huelva, reports that he had an eventful experience in the Spanish port. He arrived there on April 22 to take on a cargo of 3,200 tons of sulphur for Baltimore. Public sentiment was running high against America and Americans, and he gave it out that his cargo was destined for Rotterdam. He had loaded 2,200 tons by April 27, when he thought discretion the better part of valor and weighed anchor.

"When the Spaniards found out I was going to the United States," said Capt. Wood, "they became wild with rage and refused to put another pound of cargo into the ship. A mob came down to the dock and began rioting. They were armed with sticks and stones as well as big knives. They expressed their hatred for Englishmen just as much as for Americans, and declared they would destroy my ship and all aboard. I decided to get away as soon as possible.

"I gave orders to get ready for sea and visited the Venezuelan Consul, who represents the United States Government, to have my papers attested.

"I no sooner left the ship than a crowd began following me, hooting and jeering. I paid no attention and continued on up the street until I reached the Albion Hotel, where the Consulate is situated. The fast-increasing mob gathered outside the hotel, and when they discovered I was in conversation with the Consul of Venezuela, they stormed the place. The American flag which was in the Consul's office was torn to ribbons and trodden upon in the street, and the American coat of arms was shattered to atoms. The eagle was kicked in the mud and spat upon. The mob then went for me. They bombarded the hotel with stones and smashed every window in it. They threw a dozen or more huge stones at me, several of which just grazed my head. They then drew murderous-looking knives, and, declaring I was an American, tried to kill me.

"I slipped out of the back way, and by making a detour reached my ship unmolested. As soon as I got aboard I heard the mob coming down the quay, yelling like mad, to renew the attack. I ordered the lines cast off, and as the tug was alongside we were soon out of their reach. We went out a little way and anchored, after which I got back ashore on the tugboat and secured my papers. We sailed immediately.

"Soon after we left Gibraltar two small craft were sighted astern, and it did not take us long to make them out to be Spanish torpedo boats. They were evidently in pursuit of us, and for thirty miles they followed us, but when night came on we put on a full head of steam and ran far out into the open sea. We kept going lively all that night, and when day dawned our pursuers were nowhere in sight."

Another Assistant Secretary of War.

WASHINGTON, May 18.—Secretary Alger has sent to Congress a draft of a bill to create in time of war a Second Assistant Secretary of War, with a salary of $4,000. The Secretary urges the importance in this exigency of immediate action.

ARMY OFFICERS NOMINATED.

WASHINGTON, May 18.—The President to-day sent these nominations to the Senate:

Inspector General, with Rank of Major.—JOHN G. EVANS of South Carolina.

Commissary of Subsistence, with Rank of Captain.—JAMES EDWARD CALHOUN of New York, JAMES F. JENKINS of Wyoming.

Assistant Adjutant Generals, with Rank of Captain.—HARRY S. NEW of Indiana, BEVERLY A. READ of Texas.

Assistant Quartermasters, with Rank of Captain.—HALDIMAND P. YOUNG of New York, FREDERICK H. BUGHOR of the District of Columbia.

The following nominations were withdrawn, the withdrawals in most of the cases being due to errors in names and changes in offices filled:

Capt. James Parker, Fourth United States Cavalry, for Inspector General of Volunteers, with rank of Major; John F. Jenkins of Wyoming, for Commissary of Subsistence, with rank of Captain. Harry S. New of Indiana, Beverly A. Read of Texas, Haldeman P. Young of New York, and Frederick Buher of the District of Columbia, for Assistant Quartermasters, with rank of Captain.

DEATH OF ARMY ENGINEER.

Col. King, in Charge of Work on the Mississippi, Passes Away.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 18.—Gen. Wilson, Chief of Engineers, received a telegram to-day saying that Lieut. Col. W. R. King, Corps of Engineers, stationed at Rock Island, Ill., died there this morning. Col. King was one of the ablest officers in the army, and for some time had been engaged in superintending the improvement of the Mississippi River from the mouth of the Missouri to St. Paul, Minn.

His death causes the promotion of Major Charles W. Raymond, formerly Engineer Commissioner of the district, and now stationed at Philadelphia, to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, Capt. William M. Black, Engineer Commissioner of the district, to the rank of Major; First Lieut. M. M. Patrick, stationed at Memphis, Tenn., to the rank of Captain, and Second Lieut. George P. Howell, stationed at Portland, Me., to the rank of First Lieutenant.

Prayers in St. Paul's.

In old St. Paul's Church yesterday morning prayers were offered up for the President, for Congress assembled, for the army and navy, and for the wounded and dying. During the Mexican and civil wars a day was set apart each week for prayer for those at the front and for those in authority, and the custom has now begun again. The Rev. W. Montague Geer, Vicar of St. Paul's, officiates, and a hymn, usually patriotic, is sung. These meetings are held on Wednesdays and Fridays.

The Captured Confederate Flags.

WASHINGTON, May 18.—Representative Bromwell of Ohio has introduced a joint resolution authorizing the return of captured Confederate flags on application of Governors of States whose troops carried the flags.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac This Day.

	A. M.		P. M.		A. M.
Sun rises	4:42	Sun sets	7:14	Moon rises	3:43

High Water This Day.

	A. M.		A. M.		A. M.
S. Hook	6:46	Gov. Isl'd	7:21	H. Gate	9:10
	P. M.		P. M.		P. M.
S. Hook	6:55	Gov. Isl'd	7:30	H. Gate	9:19

Outgoing Steamships.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) MAY 19.		
Asti, West Indies, Central and South America	10:00 A. M.	....
Auguste Victoria, Cherbourg, Southampton, and Hamburg	6:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Friedrich der Grosse, Bremen	....	2:00 P. M.
Oneida, Charleston	....	3:00 P. M.
Orinoco, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
FRIDAY, MAY 20.		
Alliance, Colon	12:00 M. *1:00 P. M.	2:00 P. M.
Coleridge, Pernambuco, &c.	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Colorado, Port Royal and Brunswick	....	3:00 P. M.
SATURDAY, MAY 21.		
Abydos, La Guayra, &c.	11:00 A. M. *11:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Alene, Fortune Island	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Aller, Naples, &c.	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Campania, Queenstown and Liverpool	11:00 A. M. *12:30 P. M.	1:00 P. M.
Ethiopia, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Fontabelle, St. Thomas, &c.	10:00 A. M. *10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
La Gascogne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Obdam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Olivedene, Trinidad, &c.	12:00 M.	
Prins Willem III., Haiti	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Senior, Mexico	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Tacoma, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to May §20 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii per steamship Doric, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to May 22 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of India, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to May §23 at 6:30 P. M.

§Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Mails from China, Japan, and Hawaii of April 19, 23, and 30, and May 10, by steamer Doric, have arrived at San Francisco, and are due here Saturday and Sunday morning.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) MAY 19.

Algonquin, Jacksonville, May 16.
Aurania, Liverpool, May 10.
Barbarossa, Bremen, May 7.
Cearense, Para, May 8.
Chicago City, Swansea, May 5.
El Mar, New Orleans, May 14.
Emma, Gibraltar, May 5.
Germanic, Liverpool, May 11.
Hekla, Christiansand, May 6.
Inchmona, Gibraltar, May 3.
Lord Warwick, Gibraltar, April 29.
Mohican, Hull, May 6.

FRIDAY, MAY 20.

City of Augusta, Savannah, May 17.
Nomadic, Liverpool, May 10.
Pretoria, Hamburg, May 8.
Pretoria, St. Thomas, May 15.
Roseneath, Shields, May 6.
Sabara, Gibraltar, May 6.
Victoria, Sunderland, May 7.

SATURDAY, MAY 21.

Ashanti, Shields, May 7.
Umbria, Liverpool, May 14.

SUNDAY, MAY 22.

Ghazee, Gibraltar, May 8.
Kansas City, Savannah, May 18.
La Navarre, Havre, May 14.
Mississippi, London, May 10.
Strathfillan, Shields, May 9.

MONDAY, MAY 23.

Cheruskia, Hamburg, May 9.
Georgic, Liverpool, May 13.
Llandaff City, Swansea, May 9.
Mohawk, London, May 12.
Winifreda, London, May 12.

TUESDAY, MAY 24.

Amsterdam, Rotterdam, May 13.
Chester, Southampton, May 14.
El Dorado, New Orleans, May 19.
St. Cuthbert, Antwerp, May 10.
Westernland, Antwerp, May 14.
Werra, Gibraltar, May 16.

Arrived.

SS Dona Maria, (Por.,) Jensen, Lisbon April 24, Oporto May 4, St. Michael 7th, St. George 8th, Terceiera 9th, and Fayal 10th, with mdse. and passengers to Hagemeyer & Brunn. Arrived at the Bar at 1:15 P. M.

SS Princess Anne, Hulphers, Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Eric, (Br.,) Smith, Cardiff May 3, in ballast to C. B. Richard & Co. Anchored in lower bay for orders.

SS Ohio, (Br.,) which arrived May 15 from Sunderland, left Quarantine to-day for the city.

SS Gate City, Googins, Boston for Savannah, to the Ocean Steamship Company.

SS City of Augusta, Daggett, Savannah May 16, with mdse. and passengers to the Ocean Steamship Company.

SS City of Chicago, (Br.,) Sendell, Bristol and Swansea May 5, with mdse. to James Arkell & Co. Anchored outside the Bar at 10:50 P. M.

SS Chicago City, (Br.,) Sendell, Bristol and Swansea, May 5, with mdse. to James Arkell & Co. Anchored outside the Bar at 10:50 P. M.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, N. J., May 18, 9:30 P. M., south, gentle breeze, partly cloudy.

Sailed.

SS Ocean, (Dutch,) for Rotterdam.
SS Amalfi, (Ger.,) for Newport News.
SS Majestic, (Br.,) for Liverpool.
SS Friesland, (Belg.,) for Antwerp, via Southampton.
SS Lisnacrieve, (Br.,) for Hamburg.
SS Ethelreda, (Br.,) for Antwerp.
SS Antilla, (Br.,) for Nassau.
SS Guyandotte, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS Chalmette, for New Orleans.
SS Heathfield, (Br.,) for Marseilles, &c.
SS Lydcrhorn, (Nor.,) for Rotterdam.
SS Nacoochee, for Savannah.

Notice to Mariners.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 17.—Gray's Harbor Light Station.—Notice is hereby given that, on or about June 30, 1898, a light of the third order, flashing red and white alternately, interval between flashes 5 seconds, will be established in the tower recently erected on a low sand dune on Point Chehalis, about one and one-half miles to the southward of its extreme northerly end, on the south side of the entrance of Gray's Harbor. The focal plane of the light will be 119 feet above mean high water and 92½ feet above the base of the tower, and the light should be seen 16.89 miles in clear weather, the observer's eye fifteen feet above the sea. The light will illuminate the entire horizon. The tower is a cement-colored, octagonal, pyramidal, brick structure, surmounted by a white watch room and service room, and a black lantern. The tower has a small, cement-colored workroom at its base. A cement-colored oil house, with brown roof, stands about thirty feet to the northward, and another the same distance to the southward of the tower. A light gray one-story frame fog-signal house, and a windmill, stand about 100 feet to the seaward of the tower. The dwellings, barn, and other buildings of the station are not visible from seaward. The approximate geographical position of the tower, as taken from Chart No. 6,195 of the "United States Coast and Geodetic Survey," is: Latitude, north, 46 degrees 53 minutes 16 seconds; longitude, west, 124 degrees 7 minutes 13 seconds. Bearings and distances of prominent objects from the tower, as taken from the charts of the "United States Coast and Geodetic Survey," are: Willapa Bay Lighthouse, SE. by S., 10¼ miles; Gray's Harbor Whistling Buoy, SW. by W. ¾ W., 4¾ miles; Copalis Head, NW. by N., 16 miles. Due notice of the establishment of the fog signal will be given. Bearings are magnetic and given approximately; miles are nautical miles. This notice affects the "List of Lights and Fog Signals, Pacific Coast, 1897," Page 26, No. 1,107, and the "List of Beacons and Buoys, Pacific Coast, 1897," Pages 57 and 62.

By Cable.

LONDON, May 18.—SS Phoenicia, (Ger.,) Capt. Leithauser, from New York for Hamburg, passed the Lizard at 2 A. M. to-day.

SS Servia, (Br.,) Capt. Watt, from New York for Liverpool, arr. at Queenstown at 3:30 A. M. to-day and proceeded.

SS Critic, (Br.,) Capt. Griffin, from New York for Leith and Dundee, passed Butt of Lewis yesterday.

SS Dora Forster, (Br.,) Capt. Woolley, from New York for Antwerp, passed the Lizard yesterday.

SS Deutschland, (Ger.,) Capt. Schierhorst, from New York for Flushing, passed the Lizard yesterday.

SS Juanita North, (Br.,) Capt. Perry, New York for Rotterdam, passed the Lizard yesterday.

SS Massachusetts, (Br.,) Capt. Findlay, from New York for this port, passed the Lizard yesterday.

SS Newstead, (Br.,) Capt. Dye, from New York for Antwerp, passed the Lizard yesterday.

SS Werkendam, (Dutch,) Capt. De Vries, from New York for Rotterdam, passed the Lizard yesterday.

SS Rotterdam, (Dutch,) Capt. Voege, from Rotterdam for New York, passed Prawle Point to-day.

SS Strathord, (Br.,) Capt. McIntyre, Vizagao for Philadelphia and New York, passed Gibraltar to-day.

SS Tokio, (Br.,) Capt. James, from New York for Hull, passed Scilly to-day.

SS Victoria, (Br.,) Capt. Bridges, from New York, via Genoa, &c., arr. at Leghorn yesterday.

SS Bulgaria, (Ger.,) Capt. Schmidt, from New York, arr. at Hamburg to-day.

SS Helios, (Ger.,) Capt. Janssen, from New York, arr. at Hamburg to-day.

SS Berlin, (Br.,) Capt. Jamison, from Antwerp for New York, arr. at Southampton to-day.

SS Michigan, (Br.,) Capt. Tubb, from New York, arr. at this port to-day.

SS Wells City, (Br.,) Capt. Savage, from New York, arr. at Bristol to-day.

SS Garrick, (Br.,) Capt. Edlen, from Santos for New York, sld. from Victoria, Brazil, May 13.

SS Thomas Anderson, (Br.,) Capt. Shaw, from New York, sld. from Shields yesterday.

SS Marengo, (Br.,) Capt. Bingham, for New York, sld. from Newcastle yesterday.

SS Boston City, (Br.,) Capt. Barclay, for New York, sld. from Swansea to-day.

SS Britannic, (Nor.,) Capt. Nielsen, from New York, arr. at Antwerp yesterday.

SS Victoria, (Br.,) Capt. Farrington, from New York, arr. at this port to-day.

SS Cape Corrientes, (Br.,) Capt. Thompson, from New York for Hamburg, passed Prawle Point to-day.

SS Murcia, (Br.,) Capt. Dawson, from Genoa for New York, passed Gibraltar to-day.

SS Empress of Japan, for New York, left Hongkong at noon to-day.

J. Rothschild

NEW YORK—58 WEST 14TH ST.
BROOKLYN—FULTON, COR. HOYT ST.
PARIS—RUE AMBROISE THOMAS.

OWING TO THE LONG-CONTINUED UNFAVORABLE WEATHER AND STEADY ARRIVAL OF NEW GOODS LONG AGO CONTRACTED FOR, WE FIND OURSELVES WITH A LARGER STOCK THAN WOULD ORDINARILY BE THE CASE, AND WILL, THEREFORE, OFFER A LIMITED NUMBER OF

FINE TRIMMED HATS at $5.00, WORTH $9.00 TO $10.00.

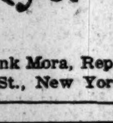
ALSO ELEGANTLY TRIMMED HATS FOR MISSES AND CHILDREN, at $2.50 and $3.00, WORTH DOUBLE.

RICH, PURE FLAVOR.

HUNTER

Baltimore Rye.

A. B. Hart & Frank Mora, Representatives, 3 S. William St., New York, N. Y.



WOODBURY'S Facial Soap, Facial Cream, Facial Powder, and Dental Cream are manufactured by Dermatologist JOHN H. WOODBURY, 127 W. 42d St., N. Y., who has made the skin and complexion a study for over 26 years. A sample of each for 20 cents.

Boker's Bitters Boker's Bitters Boker's Bitters Boker's Bitters Boker's Bitters

Quickly cure stomach troubles brought on by change of season or exposure. Military men and Bicyclists will appreciate them. Leading Grocers, Liquor Dealers, Druggists.

HAY'S HAIR HEALTH

WARRANTED TO RENEW YOUTHFUL COLOR and life to GRAY HAIR. Covers BALD spots. Stops dandruff, hair falling, scalp diseases. Don't stain skin. Absolutely harmless. Perfect satisfaction. Best HAIR GROWER, DRESSING. Be sure to use DR. HAY'S HAIR HEALTH. Refuse all substitutes. Large bottles 50c. at druggists.

The Wanamaker Store

The Outline of a Busy Day

IN the Cooking-by-Gas School the morning lesson will be devoted to the following dishes:—

Roast Lamb, with Cream; Potatoes Tortoni; Savarin Peaches.

The afternoon lesson will be on the preparation of a dainty luncheon in forty minutes, with the following menu:—

Bouillon, in Cups; Crab Chops, a l'Allemande; Sweetbreads; Glace; Potato Olives; Green Peas; Waldorf Salad and Cheese Straws; Lady Fingers; Strawberry Float; Coffee.

OVER in that part of the dress goods store that is devoted to the showing of Summer fabrics, there will be an offering of FRENCH PRINTED JAVANAISE, a regular sixty-five cent kind, for forty cents a yard. Excellent goods, and exquisite patterns.

Also, some very pretty DIMITIES at 10c. a yard, which have always been 18c.

ON a special table in the place of honor,—main aisle, Broadway side,—a very large assortment of CIRCULAR SKIRTS OF WHITE LAWN, shirred and embroidered and lace trimmed,—the summery, shimmery, exquisite things of warm-weather dress-wear. They are beautiful goods, but their chief charm rests in their prices, which are HALF and LESS than regular. For instance,—

Skirts at $2 that should be $4.
Skirts at $4 that should be $6, $8 and $10.
Skirts at $9 that should be $12 to $15.
Skirts at $11 that should be $15 to $25.

All are imported garments of late manufacture.

THE shoe-man refused a shipment of Women's Shoes the other day on the same ground that occasioned a similar course of action told about last week:—the maker hurried the finishing, and with hurry came imperfection. It wasn't much, but the shoe-man is a particular man. The manufacturer finally agreed with him to take the shoes at a price, and they are here this morning;—

Two Dollar Oxfords for One-Fifty a Pair,

and $2.60 and $3 boots for $2 and $2.40 a pair. Black and tan, laced and buttoned.

The imperfection is in finish only, and wholly invisible to any but an expert eye.

THE Glove Store, first floor, is reflecting a present fashion in the immensity of its showing of GRAY GLOVES. The demand began last year when we were about the only house which could supply it. We think that we are to-day about the only house which carries an absolutely exhaustive line in this one color.

Sixteen sorts of Gray Gloves for Women.
Kid, Pique, Suede, Mocha, Glace, Lisle, Silk.
Two-button to eight button—$1 to $2.

THERE have been marked reductions in JAPANESE MATTINGS, especially in the finer kinds. We have a very elaborate showing in these;—it is a real Oriental corner. The Japanese mattings are getting better and better every year,—the Japs are progressive and artistic,—and this collection of patterns is its own excuse for the heavy buying which brought it here. It's a large collection, but would have proved none too large under ordinary weather conditions. As matters stand, however, you can get of these Hana and Choco mattings,

Twenty Dollar Rolls for Sixteen Dollars,
And Eighteen Dollar Rolls for Fifteen Dollars.

IF you are interested in seeing the best TEN-DOLLAR SUIT for Men which has yet been made in this country, we think we have it. You know, we don't use that word "best" carelessly, and before we selected this suit and called it best, we looked at all the others.

It *looks* like many another good suit, but its merit is more in other things than looks. The cloth is better, finer, softer, and more durable. The finish is more painstaking and expensive. The color is absolutely and unqualifiedly *fast;*—that isn't always true of even pretty good $10 suits,—and, finally, it is cut to fit better than most moderately priced garments. In brief, we know of none other like it. It is of pure worsted serge, blue or black.

THE Furniture Store has strong news anent Rattan Chairs. There is a lot of one hundred, of all kinds and prices, ready for immediate delivery at figures which will make the delivery immediate.

If you haven't provided for your piazza or cottage wants in the furniture line this is a lucky paragraph for you, for the chairs are as good as they are handsome, and cheap besides.

Prices range from $2, for a fancy Rocker, to $8.75 for a man's roll-arm, high-back easy chair, with woven base and cane seat. There are six prices in between, and fifteen or twenty different styles.

There's about the same story to tell of Splint Furniture,—the sturdy piazza pieces. We'll tell that later,—if the pieces last.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

NEW YORK CENTRAL CHANGES.

Passenger Department Appointments—A General Agency Abolished.

Closely following a reorganization and concentration of the freight department of the New York Central Railroad comes a general order reorganizing the passenger department, of which George H. Daniels remains at the head as General Passenger Agent. The most important change is the abolition of the office of General Passenger Agent of the Rome, Watertown, and Ogdensburg Railroad, which has been held for several years by Theodore Butterfield. This and all other changes take effect on June 1.

Mr. Daniels has announced the following appointments: E. J. Richards, Assistant General Passenger Agent; F. J. Wolfe, General Baggage Agent and General Agent Passenger Department in Albany; Stephen McCully, Assistant General Baggage Agent, New York; Milton C. Roach, General Eastern Passenger Agent, New York; W. B. Jerome, General Western Passenger Agent, Chicago; H. Parry, General Agent Passenger Department, Buffalo; H. D. Carter, General Agent Passenger Department, Malone; G. C. Gridley, General Agent Passenger Department, Watertown; James C. Clark, General Agent Passenger Department, Grand Central Station, New York; A. E. Brainard, District Passenger Agent, Syracuse; J. C. Kalbfleisch, District Passenger Agent, Rochester; H. A. Thomas, District Passenger Agent in Buffalo; O. C. Crane, Pacific Coast Agent in San Francisco; Thomas Meadows & Co., General European Agents, in Liverpool and London.

RATES IN THE SOUTH.

Southwestern Traffic Association Adopts a Plan to Maintain Them.

CHICAGO, May 18.—The Southwestern Traffic Association has elected a body of men sworn to prosecute members of the association before the Inter-State Commerce Commission, for each and every violation of Federal law.

The lines composing the association—the Santa Fé, Rock Island, Missouri Pacific, Missouri, Kansas and Texas, St. Louis and San Francisco, St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern, St. Louis Southwestern, Southern Pacific, Texas and Pacific, and Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf, and the Cromwell, and New York and Texas Steamship Companies—adopted a new agreement at St. Louis last week, which is to become effective June 1. Its main feature provides that a board of conference, elected by the executive officers of the road shall prosecute before the Inter-State Commerce Commission any of the members found guilty of violating the law by directly or indirectly shading authorized rates.

While the clause in the agreement providing for prosecution may be a "bluff," it apparently indicates a radical effort to secure a maintenance of rates.

Summer Homes on the Erie.

"Rural Summer Homes" is the title of a finely illustrated and luxuriously printed book published by the Passenger Department of the Erie Railroad Company. It directs attention to the places of rest, sport, and recreation reached by the Erie system, and the information for travelers and Summer housekeepers bears evidence of care and accuracy being taken in its compilation.

BOSTON BUSINESS MEN UNITE.

Association to Look After the Trade Interests of the City and Help Competition with New York.

BOSTON, May 18.—At the Chamber of Commerce this afternoon there was started the nucleus of one of the most important organizations formed by Boston business men. It will be an association to look after the commercial interests of Boston, to see that this city gets the full share of the wholesale and manufacturing trade, which, it is claimed, at the present time is being largely centred in New York, through the efforts of the New York Merchants' Association.

The following Board of Directors of the at present unnamed association were unanimously elected: Rufus A. Flanders of the Wholesale Grocery Association and President of the Boston Associated Board of Trade, Henry F. Miller of the Boston Music Trade Association, Thomas Dolliber of the Boston Druggists' Association, William S. Sayward of the Master Builders' Association and Secretary of the Boston Associated Board of Trade, Alvin Carl of the Boston Brewers' Association, Harry L. Doten of the New England Iron and Hardware Association, E. B. Holmes of the shoe manufacturers, G. N. North of the soda water manufacturers, George H. Leonard of the wholesale oil merchants, and C. W. Whitten of the wholesale dry goods dealers.

CAPT. DAVID DUNSEATH DEAD.

Pioneer Steamboat Pilot on the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers.

CHICAGO, May 18.—Capt. David Dunseath, a pioneer steamboat pilot of fifty years' experience on the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers, died yesterday at his home, 597 Walnut Street, aged eighty years.

Capt. Dunseath was born in Cincinnati. When he attained to young manhood that city was a great river port, nearly all of its commerce being by water. He shipped on a flatboat and took the first craft of that kind down the river to New Orleans.

Before the first steamboat was seen on the Ohio he knew every foot of channel and shore line between Cincinnati and the Gulf. In later years he was conceded to be the most expert steamboat pilot on the Lower Mississippi.

To Increase Local Trade.

The Merchants' Association is collecting data on subjects affecting the interests of New York as an exporting and importing and manufacturing centre. It has addressed a letter to Gov. Black on the general subject of trade and commerce asking him to take up the matter of the permanent improvement of the Erie Canal as soon as possible.

Clothes Right from the Sheep.

STROUDSBURG, Penn., May 18.—Thomas Kibon, the proprietor of a woolen mill here to-day beat the world's record by one hour and fifty-four minutes, and in six hours and four minutes made a suit of clothes from the wool of sheep whose fleece was sheared at 6:30 o'clock this morning.

HONORS FOR COL. SEWARD

Loving Cup Presented Him by Officers and Men of Ninth.

THE REGIMENT NEARLY FULL

Surgeons at Peekskill Collecting a Fine Body of Men—Col. Greene Ordered to Take Command.

CAMP TOWNSEND, PEEKSKILL, May 18.—The love and esteem in which Col. Seward, the retiring commander of the Ninth Regiment, is held by his officers and men was shown last night when the rank and file of the regiment as well as the officers, presented the veteran Colonel with a handsome silver loving cup. There had been mysterious whisperings among the officers ever since Col. Seward sent in his letter of resignation, and Chaplain Peters made several trips to New York, but the nature of his errands and the burden of the consultations was kept a profound secret.

At 9 o'clock last night, just before tattoo, the officers left their respective tents and, headed by Chaplain Peters, repaired to the Colonel's quarters. The Chaplain bore a package wrapped in a silk American flag, which he deposited on a table in the tent, and then before the Colonel could even ask the nature of the visit Dr. Peters delivered an address, in part as follows:

Col. Seward, our dear personal friend: We love you, every one of us, and next to leaving behind our homes and loved ones, we regret our departure from this camp without you. To the State Guard you were known as the senior Colonel; to the boys of the Ninth you seemed as a father. For forty years you have served your country as a soldier; for sixteen years as our Colonel, and while we part with you in deepest sorrow, we all realize that your decision, though our loss, is made necessary by the weight of more than threescore years.

Your record will be remembered and written upon the hearts of the Ninth Regiment. And while we have here assembled to give expression of our love to our retiring Colonel, we here, as true patriots, pledge to our new Colonel, Goodman James Greene, our loyalty. Col. Seward, in the name of the Ninth Regiment, permit me to present you as a slight token of our love this cup, which will remind you and your children and children's children while time lasts, that actions brave and heroic cannot fade from the memory of man. You will never swing another sabre for the Government, but the men of the Ninth know that while led by our young Colonel, our old Colonel is praying that we may with true heroism and perfect loyalty uphold the Stars and Stripes, and maintain the honor of our beloved country. Col. Seward, in the name of the Ninth, I present you with this cup. May you long live to drink from it.

As he concluded Chaplain Peters whisked away the flag, and the cup stood revealed. It is a massive affair of solid silver with two handles, and bears this inscription:

Presented to Col. William Seward,
Ninth Regiment, N. G., N. Y.,
April 17, 1882,
May 18, 1898.
By the Ninth.

Just Thanked the Boys.

The old Colonel's eyes filled with tears as the handsome gift was presented to him, and there was also a suspicious moisture in the soldierly looking fellows of his staff who were standing around. Col. Seward tried to make reply, but could not. He gulped two or three times, blew his nose fiercely in an endeavor to control his emotion, and finally blurted out: "Boys, I thank you," after which his feelings overpowered him to such an extent that he was forced to retire for a moment to the inner room of his tent to pull himself together. When he returned Adjt. Hardy made a few remarks, pledging the loyalty of the regiment to Col. Greene, who was also present, and Col. Greene replied in kind, pledging himself to do all in his power to keep the command up to the high standard established by his predecessor.

Meanwhile the men had gathered outside of the tent, and punctuated the different speeches with periods of applause that were long and hearty. The Adjutant then announced that Col. Seward would like to meet the boys, and they filed in and shook their commander by the hand. In some instances the scene was as affecting as it was remarkable. Several of the old men of the regiment, who have served under Col. Seward for years, actually kissed the hand he extended to them, while he stood with tear-filled eyes, and murmured a friendly greeting to each one. The boys then massed themselves outside of the tent again, and gave three cheers for their Colonel which shook the hills.

Col. Greene received word from Albany to-day to assume command, but he will not formally do so until the remaining two battalions and the officers are mustered into the service, when Col. Seward will return home. Major Lauren W. Pettebone, Chief Commissary, this morning received a commission from Albany appointing him Assistant Adjutant General, vice Greene, promoted, and he will act at Post Adjutant under Gen. Doyle.

The Ninth Regiment was on parade to-day, under Col. Seward, and presented a fine appearance, ten thoroughly uniformed and equipped companies being on the ground.

The utmost efforts are being made to bring the Ninth up to its full strength, it being understood that they are the next to go South as soon as the remaining two battalions are sworn in. Surgeon Major Hubbard and his assistants are working hard, but they are taking only such men as thoroughly and completely come up to the regulation standard. There was no further mustering in to-day, but Lieut. Babcock announced that he expected another battalion of the Ninth to be ready for mustering in to-morrow.

Many Promotions in the Ninth.

There will be a long line of promotions in the Ninth, which now stands with only one Major, Godfrey A. S. Wieners, who was sworn in with the First Battalion yesterday. Major Lorigan will not go with the command, and the new appointments will be given to Col. Greene. A number of commissioned officers and Sergeants appeared before the Examining Board, of which Col. Chauncey is now President, since the departure of Col. Leonard, to be put through their paces as to their fitness for advancement. It was stated to-night that Capt. Wilcox would be mustered in as Major of the Second Battalion of the Ninth, which is to take the oath of allegiance to-morrow.

In the Eighth Regiment the examinations are steadily progressing, and it is expected that the full regiment will be assured by to-morrow night. There remains but one more battalion of this regiment to be sworn in, and then Col. Chauncey and his staff will take the oath. Companies I, K, L, and M will form the Third Battalion.

A weeping little maiden appealed to Col. Story this afternoon to help find her brother, Thomas Grogan of Verplanck's Point, near Peekskill, who, she was sure, had enlisted in one of the regiments here after running away from home last week. She said that young Grogan was the support of an aged mother and a family of young children, but for all that they did not object to his going into the service of his country. They wanted to locate him, however, and inform him that his mother wanted to see him before he goes away. After a long search they located Grogan in Company I of the Ninth Regiment, and when the circumstances were stated to Col. Seward he gave the young patriot a twenty-four-hour pass to go home.

SUGAR TRUST'S NEW ALLY.

Glucose Sugar Refining Company of Chicago to Act in Concert.

CHICAGO, May 18.—The Glucose Sugar Refining Company of this city is likely to come into full control of interests back of or friendly to the Sugar Trust and Standard Oil Companies. Private dispatches from New York indicate that Col. Oliver Payne, J. Pierpont Morgan, and W. O. Havemeyer, representing these outside bonanza interests, are figuring on including the Glucose Company in the alliance of big paying corporations with which they are so successfully identified.

The Glucose shares have been steadily gaining in value during the last two weeks. The preferred shares yesterday were quoted at 100¾ to 101 and the common at 47½ to 47⅝. It is understood that no amalgamation is contemplated, but that between the Sugar Trust and the Glucose Company, it is intended that there shall be an understanding and plan of co-operation which shall be of material profit to each.

The Suit Against Mrs. Hetty Green.

The trial of the action brought by William H. Stayton, the lawyer, for the recovery of $50,000 from Mrs. Hetty Green for legal services rendered was continued yesterday in the Supreme Court before Justice Bookstaver and a jury. The plaintiff testified that he had gone to California in Mrs. Green's behalf, and that she had disputed the amount of payment to be given him by her.

VOLUNTEERS AT CHICKAMAUGA.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., May 18.—After remaining in their cars over night, the following volunteer infantry regiments, which arrived yesterday afternoon and last night, went into camp at Chickamauga Park this morning:

The Third Pennsylvania, 639 officers and men, under Col. Robert Ralston; the One Hundred and Sixtieth Indiana, 1,206 officers and men, under Col. George W. Gunder; the One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Indiana, 1,024 officers and men, under Col. H. B. Smith; the Second Ohio, 816 officers and men, under Col. J. A. Knert; the First West Virginia, 1,011 officers and men, under Col. D. B. Spillman.

The various regiments which arrived before noon yesterday are comfortably settled in camp and are well provided for. Capt. Wright of the commissariat received twenty cars of provisions to-day, and now has plenty to feed the army for some time. Uniforms, equipments, and general supplies in immense amounts are en route. The work of organization under Gen. Brooke's direction continues rapidly.

Two infantry regiments arrived to-night and one battery, in all 1,750 officers and men, making at 6 o'clock to-day in camp at this point a volunteer army of seventeen infantry regiments, one cavalry, and five batteries of light artillery, in all 18,100 officers and men.

The First Pennsylvania Infantry arrived at Chattanooga at 7 o'clock by the Cincinnati Southern. The regiment is composed of ten companies, 749 officers and men. Lieut. Col. J. L. Good is in command. The entire regiment is from Philadelphia.

Battery A, St. Louis Light Artillery, Capt. F. M. Rumbold commanding, arrived at 3 o'clock A. M. over the Memphis Division of the Southern. They had no field guns, but will be equipped with six 3.2-inch breechloading Hotchkiss rifles and 144 head of horses at the park. The men are all uniformed handsomely.

The Sixth Ohio Infantry reached here at 9 o'clock to-night, remaining in the cars.

MOVEMENTS OF VOLUNTEERS.

WASHINGTON, May 18.—Reports received at the Adjutant General's office up to 11 o'clock to-night indicated that 95,000 volunteers had been mustered into the service of the United States. The number mustered in to-day was comparatively small, because in a majority of the States whose troops have not already been mustered, it was examination day—the surgeons being engaged in passing upon the physical qualifications of the volunteers presented.

The following regiments are to-night en route each to the permanent camp to which it has been assigned: The Fourteenth New York, First Illinois, Ninth Pennsylvania, Second Oregon, Sixth Illinois, Sixth Ohio, Twenty-first Kansas, Eighth Pennsylvania, First Colorado, Second Missouri, Second New York, Fifth Ohio, and Twelfth New York.

Adjt. Gen. Corbin announced to-night that the Twenty-second Kansas Infantry had been ordered to Washington, the Second Nebraska to Chickamauga, and the Fiftieth Iowa to Tampa.

The Volunteer Reserves.

More than 1,000 men applied yesterday morning by mail or in person for enlistment in the National Volunteer Reserve Association. This increase is due to the news that a further call for volunteers is to be issued by the President. Among the prominent men who added their names to the roll were Dr. Thomas Fell, President of St. John's College, Baltimore; Marshall D. Ewell, the jurist, and Dean of the Kent Law School, Chicago; and Major-Gen. John H. Forney, formerly of the Confederate Army.

South Dakota Cavalry on the Cars.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., May 18.—The Third Regiment of volunteer Cavalry is being loaded to-night for transportation to Chickamauga Park. Two troops and 100 horses, together with Col. Grigsby and the regimental officers, will here be joined en route by the Montana and North Dakota troops. Three companies from the Black Hills will follow on Sunday under Major French. The Secretary of War to-day directed that Capt. Stewart of the troops be mustered in as Major of the Second Squadron. Lieut. Col. Lloyd, has obtained a short leave of absence.

Connecticut Deserters Punished.

CAMP HAVEN, NIANTIC, Conn., May 18.—Privates Dagnan and Hackney, Company L, First Regiment, Connecticut Volunteers, were to-day tried by a field court-martial and found guilty of deserting their company at muster. The court sentenced the men to be stripped of their uniforms and drummed from camp. Pending the approval of the Washington authorities of the order, the men were stripped of their uniforms, marched before the regiment, and confined in the guardhouse.

A BIG STANDING ARMY.

There Can Easily Be a Difference of Opinion About It.

From The San Francisco Bulletin.

A correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES is so incensed at the refusal of Congress to provide as large a regular army as some military critics recommend that he quotes a Judge he does not name as saying that he considered the United States Senate, as now constituted, to be about the worst legislative body in Christendom and a standing menace to the country. The correspondent conceals himself under a single letter of the alphabet, as if fearful that a combination of two or more letters might furnish a clue to his identity. Still there are some very good people, as men go, who do not approve of maintaining a standing army large enough to dispense with the militia. This is a point upon which we may depart from the European policy without assuming that the European policy is not wise for European countries.

When Congress rejected the army bill on the ground that it would be dangerous to the liberties of the country, the danger was not perceived so much in the army itself as in the decadence of the military spirit that would follow the conviction that the militia no longer formed a part of the fighting force of the country. A good many things in politics, in finance, and in war are matters of opinion. Well-informed men differ among themselves as to the best thing to do. The man who is the most positive that he is right is usually the least capable of forming an intelligent opinion. The mental processes he has been subject to are not calculated to lead to truth, especially when it is hidden in the bottom of a well.

REV. DR. SUNDERLAND RETIRES.

He Ends a Service of Forty-five Years and Is Made Pastor Emeritus.

From The Washington Star, May 13.

The resignation of the Rev. Byron Sunderland, which was tendered to the session of the First Presbyterian Church, after a pastorate of forty-five years, was accepted at a meeting last evening of the members of the church, and Dr. Sunderland was chosen Pastor Emeritus at a salary to be agreed upon by the retiring minister and the Board of Trustees of the church. The proceedings throughout the evening were marked by deep sorrow, and there were many expressions of regret that Dr. Sunderland had determined to retire from the active ministry.

The Rev. Dr. Talmage, co-pastor, presided and opened the meeting with prayer, in the course of which he thanked God for all that had been accomplished during the pastorate of Dr. Sunderland, and that the reward of the latter in the world to come would be great. He also implored that the outcome of the meeting would be the advancement of Christ's kingdom in the world.

Mr. F. A. Fenning, who for some time past has been clerk of the congregation of the church, and desired that a stipulated salary be named for Dr. Sunderland as Pastor Emeritus, to-day tendered his resignation as clerk.

Mr. Fenning declined to make any statement regarding the affairs of the church other than to say that as the policy of the officers of the church seemed to be at variance with his honest convictions he had transmitted his resignation as clerk of the congregation.

There is said to be an element of the congregation which is opposed to the present policy followed in conducting the affairs of the church, and which is desirous of terminating Dr. Talmage's connection with it. On the other hand, the various boards having the management of the affairs under control are said to be unanimously in favor of carrying out the wishes of Dr. Sunderland and retaining Dr. Talmage. It is understood by the boards that Dr. Talmage cannot give personal attention to all the details of the pastoral work, which are numerous and exacting, and correspondence is now in progress looking to the calling of an assistant pastor, who will take charge of this portion of the work.

Vio-Violet
Lundborg's—
has the natural
fragrance of
Spring Violets.

SECOND PROVISIONAL OFF

1,016 Men from Up-State Points Leave for Chickamauga.

STRUCK CAMP AT SUNRISE

Movements of the Regiment Carried Out with Precision—Sixty-fifth Will Move This Afternoon.

HEMPSTEAD PLAINS, L. I., May 18.—With little ceremony, but a great deal of enthusiasm, and with an alacrity that surprised even the veterans at Camp Black, the Second Provisional Regiment left its quarters this morning on its way to Chickamauga, and its departure presented a marked contrast with that of the Fourteenth. Every one of the 1,016 men was fully uniformed and equipped. There was no delay at any stage of the proceedings, and every movement was executed with precision and a thorough mastery of detail.

By the time réveille was sounded at 5:30 A. M., nearly all the tents were down, and an hour later the entire baggage of the regiment had been carted away under a guard to the railroad station. At 9 o'clock the regiment was drawn up in masses, and ready to move. On account of the early hour but few visitors were around, and as all the men of the command came from up State points, farewells were entirely by mail, as far as relatives and friends were concerned. The men remaining in camp, however, gave the departing soldiers a rousing send off. Both the Sixty-fifth and the Third Provisional Regiments gathered at the mustering grounds, and cheer after cheer rent the air as the body of men began to march.

The Squadron A band, playing "Dixie," led the way to the train, but aside from that no escort was provided.

The Trains Pull Out.

At the station two trains were in waiting. The baggage had all been loaded, and in less than half an hour after the arrival of the regiment, the cars of the first section were filled and ready to start. At 10 o'clock the train pulled out, and a few minutes later the second section followed.

The hasty departure of the Second Provisional was almost in the nature of a surprise. Orders to move at once were received by Col. Hardin late last night, much to the disappointment of the Sixty-fifth, which had fully expected to get out first. The Buffalo boys will, however, surely leave to-morrow at 8 o'clock. Transportation has already been provided for, and the regiment, which has been ordered to encamp at Munson's Hill, near Washington, will reach there Friday morning. Col. Welch's command is also fully uniformed and equipped, and is recruited up to its maximum strength, 1,026 men. The Colonel is considering the proposition of marching his men from the Thirty-fourth Street Ferry, in Manhattan, to Fifth Avenue, and down that thoroughfare to the Jersey ferry.

The next regiment to move out after the Sixty-fifth, it is thought, will be the Third Provisional, which has already been mustered in, although no orders have yet been received. To-morrow Capt. Schuyler will muster in the First Provisional Regiment, which is now complete and whose men have all passed the physical examinations. Col. Barber has already made requisitions for traveling rations, although no orders to move have reached him.

Examinations in the Sixty-ninth Regiment were completed to-day and the men hope to be mustered into the volunteer army within the next few days, or as soon as the muster rolls can be completed. The uniforms are still short, and there is a lack of equipment, but Col. Holly, the Quartermaster of the camp, said to-day that it was now merely a question of hours before the regiment would be fully provided for.

Twenty-second Still Lacking.

In the Twenty-second Regiment it was announced to-day that the Second and Third Battalions had been examined, and that the examination of the First Battalion, which is composed of the remnants of the disbanded Thirteenth, will be finished to-morrow. This regiment, however, lacks nearly 150 men to make up the required quota. Lieut. Col. N. B. Thurston and Adjt. H. H. Treadwell will in consequence be at the armory at Sixty-eighth Street and the Boulevard, Manhattan, all day to-morrow to select the necessary recruits. They will take with them a surgeon, and every man applying for enlistment will be thoroughly examined before he is taken. It was said that a number of the Seventh Regiment men will probably present themselves at the armory and apply to join the regiment. Major Russell has advertised for ex-members of the Thirteenth to join the Twenty-second, and expects a number of applications.

In the Forty-seventh matters are progressing slowly. Recruits are coming in a few at a time, but as the regiment is made up almost entirely of new men it will take some time to get them into shape.

Col. Myer of the Governor's staff has been appointed regimental Adjutant of the Third Provisional Regiment, with the rank of Lieutenant. This regiment now enjoys the distinction of having three high officers of the Governor's staff among its officers. Col. Hoffman was a Brigadier General and Lieut. Col. Kirby was Inspector General of Rifle Practice with similar rank.

Paymaster General Healy established his pay tent to-day at the general headquarters and will begin paying off the men in camp as soon as the pay rolls are made out. The regiments that have left camp so far, including the Seventy-first, Fourteenth, and Second Provisional Regiments, did not leave their pay rolls, and as a consequence the members of those commands will have to wait some time before they get their money. The rolls will have to be sent to the Paymaster's office at Albany, then referred to Major Gen. Roe, and he will turn them over to Gen. Healy, who will then send out the checks.

Some controversy has arisen in regard to the payment of officers. The Attorney General of this State has decided that the officers are entitled to State Camp pay, which is, on an average, about half of the regular army pay, to which they are entitled when called out on riot duty or in times of danger. Accordingly, the officers claim that, as a state of war exists, they should get war pay, and some of them have determined to carry the matter to a court of last resort.

Fought the Provost Guard.

An exciting incident occurred at Hempstead shortly after midnight that caused a commotion in that usually quiet village. Six members of the Tenth Battalion of Albany appeared in a rather hilarious humor, and began making things lively in the streets. They were challenged by a sentry of the provost guard, detailed from the Forty-seventh Regiment to maintain order. He insisted upon their behaving themselves, and they threatened to take his rifle away from him and beat him over the head with it. He promptly called for assistance, and another sentry appeared on the scene.

The Albany men were still obstreperous, and one of the sentries called the officer of the guard, Capt. Olden, and the entire detail. By sheer force the disturbers of the peace were overpowered and taken to Mathews's Hotel. In some way the six Albany men got Capt. Olden inside and shut the door in the faces of the guards, who, thinking their Captain in danger, broke in the door, and, clubbing their rifles, made things interesting for the prisoners. After keeping them there for several hours, and thus giving them time to quiet down, they marched them to camp and reported them to the commanding officer. The rioters will be punished for the breach of discipline as soon as an investigation is made.

George Ross of the Forty-seventh Regiment, who was a prisoner in the guardhouse for a violation of discipline, made a dash for liberty to-day by cutting a slit in the tent and running at top speed in the direction of the railroad. Five sentries immediately gave chase, but he was so far ahead of them that his capture was highly improbable. Just then Antonio Terry of Troop A, who was riding in the vicinity, saw the man running, and gave chase, catching him within a few yards of the train, which was just pulling out. Schuyler Schieffelin, another Troop A man, had also followed in pursuit, but his horse bolted, and he narrowly escaped an accident.

The men of Troop C, with the exception of five men on outpost duty, were examined to-day and all passed. The others will be examined to-morrow.

The officers of the Sixty-ninth Regiment will be entertained at dinner to-morrow evening by the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick at the Garden City Hotel on the occasion of the presentation of a stand of colors to the regiment by the society.

The American Bible Society and the New York Bible Society are supplying the soldiers here with the Scriptures. A large edition of the Gospel of St. John has been specially prepared in a compact volume, and 3,000 of these were distributed Tuesday by the missionaries of the New York society. Three thousand more were received at the camp to-day, and the work of distribution will be continued until all the soldiers in the entire camp are supplied.

DEPARTURE FROM JERSEY CITY.

Mr. Oliphant of Troy Presents the Second with a Stand of Colors.

The Second Provisional Regiment arrived at Long Island City at 11:15, and the men boarded the Jersey Central ferryboat Central. There was not a very large crowd at the station to see them off, but those who witnessed the regiment marching through Long Island City gave it a hearty farewell. The Central drew out from the railroad dock about noon, amid the shrieks of the whistles of craft in the neighborhood, and the cheering of the people on shore.

The regiment arrived at the Central Railroad station in Jersey City at 1 o'clock. There was little delay, as the baggage and equipments had been loaded into Long Island Railroad cars and transferred by floats to the Central tracks.

About three hundred persons assembled at the station to see the boys off. Among them was Mrs. Hardin, wife of the Colonel. Before the regiment started, Mr. Oliphant of Troy presented the regiment with an American flag. The presentation speech and Col. Hardin's acceptance were very brief, the transfer of the colors occupying only about five minutes. Then the Sixth Separate Company of Troy sang a number of hymns and patriotic songs.

The regiment traveled in three trains of twelve cars and a Wagner coach each. The first section left at 2:15 o'clock P. M., and the second and third sections at intervals of ten minutes.

The men were cheered by crowds along the road through Communipaw and Greenville.

THE SOLDIERS AT SEA GIRT.

The First Regiment's Departure Delayed Until To-day—Adjt. Phillips Married.

CAMP VOORHEES, SEA GIRT, May 18.—Contrary to expectation, the First Regiment of Newark, Col. Edward Campbell, is still in camp, and will remain here until 5 P. M. to-morrow, when, unless another hitch occurs, the command, 1,079 strong, will proceed to Munson's Hills, the Government camp adjacent to Fort Myer, and near Washington. Col. Campbell fully expected to break camp this afternoon, and was in readiness to do so, but delay in securing transportation, brought about by a misunderstanding, caused him to revoke the order.

The arrangements made for moving to-day will hold good for to-morrow. Tents will be struck as soon as dinner is over, and the regiment will then proceed to pack up and prepare to move. The two specials will reach Washington over the Pennsylvania early Friday morning.

The announced departure of the First this afternoon attracted a large number of visitors to the camp, many of them being from Newark. There were fully 5,000 spectators on the parade field at sundown, when the dress parade was held. No further orders have been received concerning the departure of the Third Regiment. Gov. Voorhees is endeavoring, with the aid of influential Washington officials, to have Col. Lee's command assigned to Fort Monroe. Col. Hine of the Second Regiment has received no intimation from the War Department as to the final disposition of his organization.

Paul Tilton, the Princeton artist, is a private in the First Regiment. Mr. Tilton is an Italian, and served for thirty months in the Italian Army. He is wealthy and volunteered for the sake of adventure. George Gould, who resides at Lakewood, has been invited by Gov. Voorhees to visit the camp, and Mr. Gould has intimated that he will be here to-morrow.

Lieut. Robert Morris Phillips of Newark, Battalion Adjutant of the First Regiment, and Miss Harriett Garner of the same city were married last evening at the Parker House, which is adjacent to Camp Voorhees. The ceremony was performed by Chaplain Otis A. Glazebrook of the Third Regiment, according to the ritual of the Episcopal Church. Col. William S. Righter of Gen. Plume's staff was the best man. Register Alfred S. Skinner of Newark and Mrs. Skinner witnessed the ceremony. Adjt. Phillips is a descendant of Robert Morris, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. His wife is a niece of Mrs. Dr. Pindell of Newark. Lieut. Phillips returned to camp to-day, and was heartily congratulated by his fellow-officers.

THE 13TH REGIMENT'S ARMORY.

It Is Placed in Charge of the City, Which Owns It.

Controller Coler yesterday instructed Deputy Commissioner Walton of the Department of Public Buildings, Lighting and Supplies of Brooklyn to take charge of the Thirteenth Regiment Armory on behalf of the city. The armory cost $800,000. It was built with money raised by a special issue of bonds by Kings County, and is therefore city property.

The Controller's action was taken on the receipt of a letter from Col. Watson, which said that the regiment had been disbanded, and that he could no longer be responsible for the armory. It is not likely that there will be any clash between the civil and military authorities on the matter. Mr. Coler said he had no desire to prevent the military authorities from using the armory, but was simply asserting the rights of the city.

WOMAN'S AUXILIARY CORPS.

Officers Elected and Other Business Done at a Meeting in Brooklyn.

The Woman's Auxiliary Corps of the National Guard, State of New York, held a meeting yesterday afternoon at the home of Mrs. C. O. Fuller, 801 Dean Street, Brooklyn. It was the first meeting of the organization under the new charter, Mrs. F. C. Fuller presided. The following officers were elected:

President—Mrs. S. V. White; Vice Presidents—Mrs. H. H. Quick, Mrs. Russell Walden, and Mrs. George W. Wingate; Recording Secretary—Mrs. M. V. V. Butler; Corresponding Secretary—Miss Marie Onderdonk; Treasurer—Mrs. F. C. V. Fuller.

The corps will at once furnish all those members of the National Guard of this State who are in need with underwear. They also propose to send nurses to the various regiments when their services are required.

A committee was selected to take charge of the concert which is to be given for the benefit of the soldiers at Camp Black, on Friday evening at the Hotel St. George, Brooklyn.

A Banker Wants Divorce.

PENN YAN, N. Y., May 18.—The absolute divorce case of Banker George C. Lapham against his wife, Kathleen Helen Lapham, was placed on trial in the Supreme Court before Justice Davy here to-day. The corespondent is Clinton B. Struble, a young lawyer, son of ex-County Judge Struble. Mrs. Lapham's maiden name was Kathleen H. Boddy, daughter of Archdeacon Boddy of the Church of England at Toronto, Ontario. The plaintiff is over sixty, and ran for State Controller on the Democratic ticket in 1883. He was then prominent in politics. He is wealthy. The defendant is about twenty-five years old; eighteen when he married her.

Found Dead in Fairmount Cemetery.

NEWARK, N. J., May 18.—The body of a man was found in Fairmount Cemetery, near the Central Avenue entrance, to-night. By his side lay a bottle which had contained acid, and the man's mouth was burned as if he had taken some of it. He was apparently between thirty and forty years old, and was well-dressed. On the lapel of his coat was a Forester's badge on which was the name W. H. Osbahr. The police of Bayonne say the man is probably Charles H. Rabe, who has been missing several days from his home in that place. A number of cards were found in the pockets of the body bearing Rabe's name.

The GORHAM Co'y
Silversmiths
have now ready a considerable number of
TRAVELING BAGS
with and without fittings; they are made with a special view to lightness and convenience as well as beauty.
BROADWAY AND 19th STREET
23 Maiden Lane

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Navy.

Paymaster's Clerk Charles S. Muir is appointed to the Monongahela on the nomination of Paymaster J. P. Loomis.

Commander W. Goodwin, when detached from the Naval Ordnance Board, is ordered to the command the Southery, the previous order to him being modified.

Lieut. A. N. Mayer's order detaching him from the Naval Observatory and ordering him to the Topeka is revoked.

Lieut. Commander E. S. Prime is detached from the Pensacola Navy Yard and ordered to command the Niagara.

Commander W. T. Burwell is detached as Inspector in charge of the Sixteenth Lighthouse District and ordered to command the Atala.

Commander H. B. Mansfield is detached as Inspector in charge of the Fifteenth Lighthouse District and ordered to command the Celtic King.

Commander W. I. Moore is detached from the Boston Navy Yard and ordered to command the Coaler.

Lieut. C. L. Bruns, retired, is appointed a member of the Board on Auxiliary Cruisers, of which Rear Admiral Erben is President.

Commander A. D. Brown, retired, is ordered to the Equipment and Ordnance Office of the Boston Navy Yard.

Lieut. W. A. Marshall is ordered to continue his duties in connection with the interior coast defense system, his order of May 13 being revoked.

Acting Carpenter J. A. Barton is appointed a member of the Board on Auxiliary Cruisers.

Commander S. W. Nichols, retired, is ordered to assume charge of the First District coast defense system.

Lieut. E. J. Berwind, retired, is appointed Supervisor of New York Harbor.

Passed Assistant Engineer W. S. Burke, retired, is ordered to the Boston Navy Yard for the inspection of machinery for vessels at the Atlantic Works.

Lieut. Commander W. P. Randall, retired, is ordered to take charge of the receiving rendezvous at New York.

Chaplain F. B. Rose, retired, is ordered to the Constitution.

Ensign J. B. Cahoon, retired, is ordered to the New York Navy Yard for duty at the works of J. N. Robins & Co., Erie Basin.

Commodore R. L. Phythian, retired, is appointed Superintendent of the Naval Observatory.

Chief Engineer E. A. Magee, retired, is ordered to the Pensacola Navy Yard.

Commander H. Elmer is detached from charge of the torpedo flotilla work and ordered to be ready to command the Yale.

Commander G. A. Bicknell is detached from command of the Niagara and ordered to command the Saturn.

Commander S. W. Vary is detached from command of the Saturn and ordered to command the Rheathea.

Commander E. W. Watson is detached from command of the Southery and ordered to command the Scindia.

Passed Assistant Engineer F. W. Baker is ordered to the Monterey.

Passed Assistant Engineer H. N. Emmons is ordered to the Monterey.

Passed Assistant Engineer L. B. Perkins is ordered to the Newark, May 21.

Assistant Engineer L. T. Gibbs is ordered to the Newark, May 21.

Assistant Engineer J. R. Bertolette is ordered to the Terror.

Assistant Engineer William E. Robbins is ordered to the Terror.

Passed Assistant Engineer L. L. Bernier is ordered to the Resolute.

Assistant Engineer F. N. Neal is ordered to the Monadnock.

Assistant Engineer A. L. Robinson is ordered to the Monadnock.

Assistant Engineer M. E. Coon is ordered to the Miantonomoh.

Passed Assistant Engineer J. MacLachlin is ordered to the Abarenda.

Assistant Paymaster H. H. Balthis is detached from the Franklin and ordered to the Lancaster.

Assistant Engineer L. D. Fisher is ordered immediately to the Miantonomoh.

Assistant Engineer R. J. Jenkins is ordered to the Amphitrite.

Assistant Engineer H. N. Morrison is ordered to the Puritan.

Lieut. Commander I. Harris is detached from command of the Scindia and ordered to command the Vulcan.

Passed Assistant Engineer G. Saville is appointed Inspector of coal at Boston.

The Mocking Bird in the Camp.

Tampa Letter to The Boston Transcript.

As the regiments moved over the field I listened to the song of one of the wonderful Tampa mocking birds. He was flitting about from pine tree to pine tree, and pouring out song not only while he rested in the trees, but while he soared from one to another. He seemed to have the impression that all these men had come out to hear him sing, and he was bound to meet their expectation. His song was sometimes as rhythmical as any list of versification you ever heard:

"Ta-ra-ra-REE!
Ta-ra-ra-REE!
TEE-ra-ra, TEE-ra-ra,
Tee-ra-ra, ra-ra-ra, ra-ra-ra-REE!"

Then it drifted off into a mere tumultuous mass of notes, as if, like Walt Whitman, he had too many things and things too immediately important to say, to have time to arrange them in versified form. It did not strike him that there was any incongruity in his song at such a time and place. The air was delicious, the sunshine resplendent, and the tree tops were luxuriantly green. Why shouldn't he sing? And it must be owned that the superb Summertime peace of nature was but slightly disturbed after all by those evolutions of armed men, and that the really dominant sound in the grove was not the shouting of orders by the mounted Colonels, but the song of the mocking bird.

Lawsuits Over Steamboat Collision.

PITTSBURG, Penn., May 18.—In the Common Pleas Court, No. 2, to-day ex-United States Senator Thomas C. Power of Montana filed a petition to set aside the service on a bill of equity. In 1879 Senator Power, William Rees of Pittsburg, and others formed a partnership to operate the steamer Butte on the Missouri River. A collision occurred, and Senator Power was sued for damages, which he had to pay. The others refused, and Senator Power, who sued Rees yesterday, received a verdict for $3,719.65. To-day Rees filed a bill of equity for partnership accounting. Senator Power had arranged to leave for home to-night, but the bill forces him to stay here against his will. On this account he asks that service be set aside.

Sedalia Electric Plant Sold.

SEDALIA, Mo., May 18.—The Sedalia Electric Railway and Light Company to-day disposed of its entire plant to an Eastern syndicate for $350,000, and F. W. Child of New York has been appointed General Manager, with headquarters here. The electric railway owns fifteen miles of track, one park of forty acres and another of 130 acres, while the lighting plant operates 100 arc and 200 incandescent lights. Extensive improvements are to be made at once.

Remember that if you taste any

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RYE
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that is not a fine, clean, honest article and superior in every respect, it must be an imitation. Those who are familiar with the genuine will not be easily deceived, and never satisfied with any other.

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HOW TO LEVY WAR TAXES

The Senate Proceeds with the Discussion of the Methods of Raising Funds.

TURPIE FAVORS GREENBACKS

He Says that All Parties Are United in the General Purpose of Raising Money for the War, but Differences Prevail as to Means.

WASHINGTON, May 18.—When the Senate to-day resumed consideration of the war revenue measure, Mr. Turpie (Dem., Ind.,) spoke of the differences between the parties as to the method of raising the money necessary to carry on the war. He said there was no difference as to the purpose of supplying all the means and men to the Government to carry on the war. It is very easy, he continued, to say that the country is at war and that Congress must supply the money for its conduct, but this is not the language of statesmanship. It must be realized, Mr. Turpie said, that dependence could not be placed upon the Dingley bill for war revenues. He said that the Dingley bill was not what its promoters had expected it would be. "It is an excrescence," said he, "as it has always been an anomaly." He thought it ought to be revised, that the Government should be provided with sufficient money to pay its expenses.

Mr. Turpie said that the pending bill carried a provision for a basketful of certificates of indebtedness in order to meet the deficiencies caused by the Dingley law. The Democrats had been sharply criticised because of the monthly deficiency of the so-called Wilson law, but the Dingley law was showing similar deficits without criticism. Now, Mr. Turpie said, it was proposed in the pending war measure to take care of all the Dingley law deficits with the certificates of indebtedness. After referring to the work of the Finance Committee upon the present bill, Mr. Turpie said that the Secretaries of War and Navy had estimated that it would require $270,000,000 to prosecute the war during the next year. He thought that, inasmuch as the conquest of Cuba was not a new war event, that it had been accomplished once before by Great Britain, this country furnishing the base of supplies, much of the money, and many of the men, the Government ought to be well informed as to the plans and cost of the accomplishment.

With these points well in hand, the question presented to Congress was how the necessary money should be raised. The committee was agreed $150,000,000 should be raised by taxation, and the remaining sum, from $120,000,000 to $150,000,000, by other means. Mr. Turpie thought the tax on succession was one of the best features of the bill. He said it was a tax on accumulation, while the tax on beer and tobacco was a tax on consumption. He hoped the inheritance tax would be retained in the bill, so that accumulation as well as consumption should bear its burdens of the war. Mr. Turpie strongly urged the proposed tax on corporations. He estimated that this provision of the bill would yield quite $100,000,000, and that the inheritance tax provision would produce $50,000,000 more. This would supply the amount necessary to be raised by taxation. The remaining $150,000,000 necessary could be raised by the coinage of the silver seigniorage and the issue of legal-tender notes. The majority of the Finance Committee, he said, had deemed it wise to propose the coinage of the seigniorage in deference to the wishes of the 15,000,000 citizens who, in the last National campaign, had made evident their desire for such coinage. The section of the bill providing for the issue of greenbacks was proposed by the majority of the committee as a substitute for the bond section of the bill as it came from the House. For the present, Mr. Turpie said, the Democratic policy of the free and unlimited coinage of silver had been relegated to the hustings and the arbitrament of the ballot.

Turpie Favors Greenbacks.

He argued at length in favor of the issue of greenbacks, legal-tender notes, declaring that the policy of their issue was almost an ideal one for the raising of money for such an emergency as now confronted this Government. "It is," said he, "the most patriotic and least expensive scheme of securing money in a time like this known to man." The people would be glad to make such a loan to the Government, for it would be truly a popular loan. The people of the United States would then own the debt of the United States. Mr Turpie said that one of the great questions always presented to a Government in time of war was "how to formulate the National credit into symbols to raise money with which to defray necessary expenses. The most usual plan was the issue of bonds, and it was the most costly, the most undemocratic, the most anti-republican, and the most hostile to our Government and its institutions.

The natural sequence of the issue of bonds, he believed, was a tax upon consumption, for under the system of taxing consumption every person who eats, drinks, and breathes, has to pay the taxes with no reference to his ability to pay. Mr. Turpie referred at some length to the remarkable experience of France, whose people themselves had carried the enormous loan to the Government made necessary by the Franco-German war. The example of France, he thought, ought to be followed by this country. Referring to the proposed issue of bonds, Mr. Turpie said he entertained a suspicion that the bond raiser had been placed on the pending bill voting supplies to the Government for the war in order to force those who were in favor of supporting the Government to vote for it. The promoters of the scheme, he was satisfied, were convinced that the bond issue could not stand on its own merits. They, therefore, had put it as a rider on this bill in order to place Congress in durance. No man could excel him in desire to bring the war to an honorable and auspicious conclusion, but he deprecated the Administration's resort to a bond issue, at a time, too, when its "policy remains yet in the mystery of abeyance."

Mr. Turpie turned his remarks upon the subject of the independence of the Cubans. The recognition of this independence of the Cubans, he said, had been promised, but where, he asked, was that recognition?

Mr. Hale had risen and Mr. Turpie declined to yield, but at this juncture he interjected the question, "and where is the Cuban Government?" Mr. Turpie paid no attention to this remark.

Monroe Doctrine Brought Up.

Discussing the Monroe doctrine, Mr. Turpie declared that he would as soon re-cede to Great Britain Staten Island as he would re-cede to Spain any portion of Cuba. Every shot fired from the days of Lexington and Concord to the days of Gettysburg and Appomattox, he said, had pointed to the present position of the United States asserting our primacy in the New World. Spain had been the first, and it would be the last, to deny this primacy. He predicted indisputed triumph, and said it would be more than a National victory; it would be a victory of even-handed justice.

Mr. Turpie had the close attention of the entire Senate, and when he closed every seat on the Democratic side was occupied, many Republican Senators having moved over so as to hear without difficulty.

The reading of the bill was then continued.

Mr. Gorman (Dem., Md.,) suggested that the penalty for failure to affix a stamp to any drug or medicine or perfumery, &c., was too severe. The bill as it passed the House provided a penalty of $100, but the Senate committee had changed this so as to make the offense a misdemeanor punishable by fine of not more than $500 or imprisonment for not exceeding six months. Mr. Gorman urged the restoration of the House provision. The provision was amended by striking out the minimum fine, leaving it to the discretion of the courts to make it less than $100. The provision was also changed so as to provide that the offense should be made to appear to have been intentional. Mr. Gorman then moved to strike out the clause providing for imprisonment. Mr. Gorman said the penalty was too severe and would result in dragging people into courts and enriching the court officials at the expense of the people generally.

Messrs. Gray, (Dem., Del.,) Mills, (Dem., Texas,) and Cullom, (Rep., Ill.,) also supported the motion, and Messrs. Aldrich, (Rep., R. I.,) Jones, (Dem., Ark.,) Chilton, (Dem., Texas,) White, (Dem., Cal.,) and Cockrell, (Dem., Mo.,) opposed it. The amendment was rejected, 20 to 27.

Mr. Gorman asked the Senate to return to Section 5 of the bill, providing that any person wilfully evading the requirement to place revenue stamps upon any legal documents or taxed paper of any kind should be fined not more than $500 or imprisoned not more than six months, or both. He moved that the fine be fixed at $100 instead of $500. The motion was agreed to, 30 to 16. Mr. Gorman then moved to strike out the imprisonment clause. This was agreed to without division.

On Mr. Gorman's motion the imprisonment clauses were stricken out of Sections 8 and 9, providing for the use of revenue stamps. The Senate refused to strike out the imprisonment feature of Section 11, which provided for the affixing of stamps to stock transferred.

In Section 15 of the bill the stamp taxes provided for were made effective on the "first day of June." This was amended so as to read the "fifteenth day of June."

The bill was then laid aside for the day, and at 5 o'clock the Senate went into executive session, and at 5:15 P. M. adjourned.

HOUSE FAVORS THE PRESS.

The Bill to Prohibit the Publication of Information Concerning Fortifications Fails to Pass.

WASHINGTON, May 18.—An ineffectual effort was made to-day in the House to pass a bill prohibiting the publication of information concerning the strength of the country's fortifications. The bill making a grave penal offense for any person to photograph or make public at any time the strength of fortifications of the United States was taken up and Mr. McEwan (Rep., N. J.,) offered an amendment making the law operative only in time of war. The bill was discussed at some length by Messrs. Bailey, (Dem., Texas,) Hull, (Rep., Iowa,) Belknap, (Rep., Ill.,) Bennett, (Rep., N. Y.,) Sayers, (Dem., Texas,) Bland, (Dem., Mo.,) Cox, (Dem., Tenn.,) Dockery, (Dem., Mo.,) and Perkins, (Rep., Ia.)

Referring to a recent publication in a New York paper, Mr. Belknap said: "While this miserable wretch," referring to the alleged spy, Downing, "was here hanging himself, I am told this paper was spreading broadcast to the world the exact location of every mine in New York Harbor."

Mr. Bland attacked the bill as infringing upon the freedom of speech and liberty of the press, and therefore he deemed it unconstitutional.

The amendment offered by Mr. McEwan was defeated, and a motion to recommit, made by Mr. Connolly, (Rep., Ill.,) then prevailed, the bill failing to pass.

The Pension Deficiency bill was passed.

The House adjourned at 1:32 o'clock P. M.

NO ADVERTISING FOR SHELLS.

The Senate Approves the Report of the Conferrees Regarding the Purchase of Ammunition.

WASHINGTON, May 18.—The Senate today agreed to the report of the conferrees on the bill suspending the action of certain existing laws relating to the purchase of supplies by the Quartermaster's Department of the army.

Mr. Hawley (Rep., Conn.) who called up the report, explained that the Senate conferrees had abandoned their amendment repealing Section 3,709 of the Revised Statutes, and had inserted the following:

> That during the existing war the Bureau of Ordnance of the War Department is authorized to purchase, without advertisement, such ordnance and ordnance stores as are needed for immediate use; and when such ordnance and ordnance stores are to be manufactured, to make contracts without advertisement for such stores, to be delivered as rapidly as manufactured.

Mr. Gorman (Dem., Md.,) inquired of Mr. Hawley whether the provision inserted by the conferrees conferred upon the Chief of Ordnance unlimited authority to contract for supplies one or two years hence.

Mr. Hawley replied that the provision conferred upon the Chief of Ordnance only such power as it was necessary for him in the circumstances to have.

"The projectiles and guns and other supplies which he must have," said Mr. Hawley with some heat, "are not to be had in every toy shop. Only three or four concerns in the country make them. The Chief of Ordnance knows exactly what he has to pay for them without advertising for proposals. I could give the Senator (Mr. Gorman) some information on this subject, but I do not think it proper to do so in open session."

"You need not call for a secret session on my account," said Mr. Gorman, "but I would like to know how sweeping this provision is."

"Well," retorted Mr. Hawley, "there's just this about it. If you have not an honest Chief of Ordnance have him turned out and put in another man. It is essential that he have authority conferred upon him by this provision. I call for a secret legislative session, Mr. President."

The call was sustained.

In the secret session Mr. Hawley read a letter from Gen. Flagler, Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, requesting that authority be given for the purchase of ordnance without waiting to advertise, saying that such delay at times might be of very serious consequence. The letter was not notable in any respect, except that it was an official acknowledgment of the fact that there are still many articles to be secured for the equipment of the army, and that expedition is considered necessary in securing them. The reading of the letter led to a brief discussion of the status of the military operations, and some impatience was expressed regarding the apparent delay in getting the military expedition to the Philippines started.

Senator Lodge made a brief speech on this point, expressing the hope that if the passage of the bill would expedite in any wise the movement of this force, it would be put through without any further delay whatever. He referred to the battle of Manila as the most notable naval triumph of the world, because of its remarkable one-sidedness and expressed surprise and disappointment that eighteen days should have been allowed to elapse before troops sufficient to enable us to follow up the naval victory with an attack upon the Spanish land forces at Manila had even been put in readiness to start upon their mission.

Senator Gorman repeated his criticism made in open session of the provision inserted by the conferrees, but said he would not place any barrier in the way of action upon the report.

There was no division upon the acceptance of the report.

Civil Service Rules Amended.

WASHINGTON, May 18.—The President has made an amendment to the civil service rules, which provides that the term of eligibility for appointment of one year under an examination shall be suspended during the time the eligible may be serving in the army or navy during hostilities. The commission desires that persons wishing to have the benefit of the rule will communicate with it.

WANTED TO BE ARRESTED.

Monroe Fuller, a homeless man, begged to be sentenced to a long term of imprisonment, in the Jefferson Market Court yesterday. The man said he had had no food for two days, that he could get no work, and that he had tried to enlist in te army, but had been rejected.

At University Place and Fourteenth Street Tuesday night he walked to a letter box, where a policeman was standing, and, taking a newspaper off the box, deliberately tore off the stamp. He was arrested. A package which appeared to be more valuable was on the box, but the man did not touch it. When asked why, he said he only wanted to be arrested. Magistrate Crane gave him three months on the island.

LIFE SAVERS MUST NOT TALK.

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I., May 18.—The life savers along the Long Island coast have received word from Washington not to talk as to plans of the Government for the sighting of any suspicious vessels off the coast. The life savers are working with the New York Naval Militia men in keeping a watch for Spanish vessels.

Another order has come from Washington which prevents men from using bicycles or wagons in covering their patrols. Each life-saver has a stretch of five miles of beach to look after, and must make his rounds continually during the night. The use of the wheels and wagons have lightened the work of the men very much. It was not explained why the order was issued. By covering their patrol on foot, the men will have to be on the go all the time, and should they sight a wreck or a warship it would take them much longer to reach the life-saving station.

Ohio Prohibitionists.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, May 18.—The Prohibition Party, in State Convention here today, declared against fusion in any form. It refused the right of the floor to the representatives of the minority parties that suggested coalition and refused to have anything whatever to do with the proposition. The ticket nominated is as follows: Secretary of State—Thomas Brown of Roseville; Judge of the Supreme Court—Mahlon Rouh of Wooster; Clerk of the Supreme Court—J. Swan of Wellsville; Dairy and Food Commissioner—Walter M. Hills of Bloomingdale; Member of the Board of Public Works—Robert Candy of Columbus.

SENHOR MENDONCA'S LEAVE

Brazilian Minister Pays a Tribute to the Country on Quitting Washington for Lisbon.

PRESIDENT McKINLEY REPLIES

He Sends Fraternal Greetings to Brazilians, Hoping They May Reap the Fruits of Their Devotion to Self-Government.

WASHINGTON, May 18.—Senhor Salvador de Mendonça, who has represented Brazil in Washington in the capacity of Minister since 1891, to-day presented his letters of recall, preparatory to being transferred to Lisbon, Portugal. The ceremony, which is in many cases little more than an idle form, was in this case remarkable from the magnificent tribute paid to our great Republic by Senhor Mendonça, who, having occupied the post of Consul General of Brazil at New York for many years preceding his accession to the Ministry, has had more abundant opportunity for just criticism than falls to the lot of most diplomatic representatives.

The Minister said:

"Mr. President, I have the honor to place in your hands the revocatory letter by which the President of the United States of Brazil terminates my mission near the Government of the United States of America.

"Hoping that your Excellency may concur in the belief expressed by my Government, that I have in fulfillment of its instructions discharged the duties of my mission in an agreeable manner to your Government, and adding to the expression of the best wishes of the President of Brazil for your happiness and for the prosperity of your country my personal good wishes, I might consider closed my official address.

An Admirer of the Nation.

"But friends do not part in the solemn hour in which the Nation is called to arms with diplomatic forms merely. Moreover, my debt of gratitude to your people and Government for the treatment which I have received at your hands during a residence of almost a quarter of a century is so great that I cannot take my leave without expressing to the first citizen of this mighty Republic my heartfelt appreciation of your benevolence toward a student of your institutions and an admirer of the high character of your Nation.

"Opening your country since the colonial times as a land of refuge and establishing your commonwealth on the solid foundation of the freedom of conscience; giving to the world the principles of the Declaration of Independence; affirming by the consolidation of the Union and by the abolition of slavery that this continent was thenceforth consecrated to liberty, your people have come to the front rank as a powerful factor of modern civilization. Fearless before the strong, magnanimous toward the feeble, deeply convinced that justice and right are the cornerstones of the State, and fairness the measure of international dealings; industrious, intelligent, law abiding, and peace loving, your Nation can well be proud of its achievements, and no one has had a better opportunity than I to satisfy himself, by a careful observation of men and laws, of your steady advancement and progress.

"I have seen your country in its days of joy and of sorrow. I saw at the celebration of the centenary of your independence the past master in the art of war open the great fair of the arts of peace and reveal to the world the double greatness of the Nation which in ten years had transformed swords and guns into implements of industry. I saw the great hero laid to rest in the heart of your great metropolis, amid the mourning of the whole land, and witnessed his apotheosis celebrated by the voice of the entire Union. I saw the Chief Magistrate of the Nation felled by an assassin's hand, and observed the Republic continue firm and serene under the empire of the law. In its joy or sorrow the Nation did not depart a moment from the confidence in its high destiny.

A Plea for the Monroe Doctrine.

"I have visited the different regions of your broad land; I know the active men of the East, the open-hearted inhabitants of the West, and the chivalrous Southerner; it has been my fortune to meet the statesman, the scientist, the artist, the manufacturer, the farmer, and the workman. Their common ideal is the honor and greatness of their country.

"I have trod the modest paths of the land which lead to sacred places; Mount Vernon, where the Founder lies; Hollywood, where Monroe rests; Oak Hill, where Blaine reposes. I have listened to the voices of the wind passing through the branches of the oaks which cast their shade over their tombs, and learned the secret of your greatness. May yours be an inspiring example to the whole continent. It has been my aspiration before leaving your country to sit again at a table around which all the American republics would re-enact on a more solid basis the agreement outlined by the unratified treaty of the 28th of April, 1890, distributing the responsibilities of the policy of Monroe by the members of the compact as it is due to their sovereign character. Blessed be the day which shall witness the meeting of such a congress, the first step for the establishment of an American Diet, high court of the international affairs of our continent.

"Wherever the duty to my beloved country will call me I can assure you that my heart and sympathy will be with your noble people and with the standard-bearer of the Republic of America, who is advancing the outposts of human freedom into the last intrenchments of the past."

President McKinley's Response.

The President replied as follows:

"Mr. Minister—Recalling your many years of efficient and friendly representation at this capital, and mindful of the agreeable associations which you have formed with the officers of this Government in the fulfillment of your honorable mission, I cannot but feel regret that your transfer to another post terminates the personal relations you have so acceptably maintained with this Government, and with the people of this country, although I must at the same time, congratulate you on the further proof of confidence in your ability and zeal which your own Government has given you in assigning you to another important mission.

"The eloquent words you have addressed to me show that your long sojourn in this country, and your many opportunities of observation and of intercourse with our people have imbued you with a clear perception, alike of the historical and moral origins of our political and intellectual system, and of the high purposes which have ever inspired our Commonwealth in its relations with the other communities of the earth, whether they be our neighbors or our distant friends, our coadjutors or our generous rivals in the paths of industry and commerce, or whether allied to us by ties of blood and similarity of Constitutional forms or divided by differences of race and Governmental structure.

"For nearly a quarter of a century you have dwelt among us, a spectator of our domestic development and an interested student of the great social and political problems which have so seriously confronted all the nations during these closing years of the world's most eventful century, and from which the United States, while steadily keeping to their own self-appointed path, have not been exempt. However sore the passing trial or hard the problem of the hour, you have seen it met by the calm reason and hardy fortitude of our people, furnishing additional evidence of the wisdom of those who founded the republic on the immutable basis of union, justice, self-control, and charity toward all.

"I wish for you, Mr. Minister, all personal happiness in your new field of useful duty. May the memories you take with you of the friendship and esteem you have won here be matched by those which lie before you in another land.

"In thus bidding you farewell, I ask you to be the messenger of the earnest, fraternal greetings of this Government and people to Brazil and its citizens, and of their trust that they may long reap the fruits of their devotion to the cause of self-government, and that the blessings of peace, advancement, and plenty may ever be their lot, and I beg you to assure the President of the republic of my cordial wishes for his personal welfare."

Long Island College Hospital.

The thirty-ninth annual commencement exercises of the Long Island College took place last evening in the Brooklyn Academy of Music. Victor Mildenberg received the Dudley Surgical Medal, and R. Richard Pettigrew was presented with the Dudley Medical Medal. There were sixty-nine men in the graduating class.

RELIEF SOCIETIES NOT UNITED.

Philadelphia Commission Decides Not to Join the Red Cross Relief Committee.

The plan to unite the American National Red Cross Relief Committee and the Philadelphia Relief Commission, which has been under consideration, has been abandoned. The union was suggested by President McKinley last Thursday, when he was visited by committees from both organizations, and on Saturday committees from each body met and agreed upon a plan of organization.

Yesterday, however, Levi P. Morton of the Red Cross Committee received the following message from Philadelphia:

> The National Relief Commission passed a resolution Monday deeming the adoption of plan recommended by the conference held in New York, May 14, inexpedient. This action the result of communication from War Department. Have written in full. ROBERT E. PATTISON.

John P. Faure, Secretary of the Red Cross Committee, said yesterday that he construed the action of the Philadelphia association to mean that the Government had decided to carry on its work through the Red Cross Committee.

The work of sending out circulars soliciting contributions will be begun to-day. Mr. Faure is confident of raising money enough in New York alone to carry on the Red Cross work.

CARRIER FOR THE WOUNDED.

Mrs. Chadwick Invented It and the Navy Department Has Placed a Large Order.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., May 18.—A hospital supply manufacturing concern of this city is manufacturing carriers for wounded men for use on the battlefield and on board ship. The carrier is made of an oblong strip of canvas 2½ feet wide, and 5 or 6 feet long. There is no wood about it, and it is claimed to be superior to all others.

The two men who handle the carrier have a light harness-like arrangement passing over their shoulders with a belt about the waist. From this harness a long strap runs from the shoulder downward, and terminates in a snap catch. A shorter strap, also starting from the shoulder, terminates similarly. There is also a short strap to the waist belt.

The wounded man is laid upon the canvas and the bearers stoop down and snap the longer strap into wings on the canvas at his feet. Then the short strap is caught on rings on the canvas at his head. The waist belt straps are caught on rings at the centre of the canvas, thus allowing the carriers to have one hand free at all times.

The carrier was invented by Mrs. Cornelius Chadwick, wife of Capt. Chadwick of the cruiser New York, when she was at Key West, while the North Atlantic Squadron was waiting for the war to break out. A rush supply of the new carriers has been forwarded to the Navy Department under a special order.

NO FEE; NEARLY ROBBED.

Dr. John C. Halsted Has An Unpleasant Experience in Answering a Mysterious Call.

Dr. John C. Halsted of 172 West Tenth Street had an unpleasant experience on Tuesday afternoon, which he will not soon forget, and which he is inclined to believe was the result of a plot to rob him by force.

It started with a note which he found that afternoon on his study table. It had not been posted, and how it got to him he does not know. It read as follows:

> New York, May 17, 1898.
>
> Dr. John C. Halsted: I am suffering from a severe attack of asthma and bronchial troubles. I have been advised by several of your patients to place myself in your care. Will you please call at once, as I am suffering great distress?
>
> LAURA HOXEY,, 241 West Sixtieth Street, second flight, rear.

Dr. Halsted has no patients in the locality indicated, and felt rather suspicious of his sick call, but started for the house at once, reaching there about 5 o'clock. He found the rooms, which comprised a three-room flat in a particularly rough neighborhood. A tough-looking man in his shirt sleeves opened the door to him. In the front room was a stout, hearty-looking woman, and in a dark room adjoining another woman was stretched on a bed.

"What d'ye want?" queried the host, who appeared to play the part unwillingly.

"I'm the doctor you sent for," replied his visitor.

"Ah, get on out o' heah! We don't want no doctor!" was the answer.

"Didn't you send me this note?" asked Dr. Halsted, producing it. The man looked at it, admitted the note, and admitted knowing the name signed to it. Then he wanted to know whether the physician could show a diploma. The latter produced his business card. "Oh, well, I don't care nothin' about that," said the man, testily, "we don't want any doctor, anyway."

"Well, I don't propose to come here from Tenth Street for nothing," said the physician, "and I want my fee, $3."

"I'll give you this," remarked the stranger, indicating a razor with which he had just been shaving, and which rested on a shelf near by. The doctor turned toward him and exposed the end of a short revolver at the top of a vest pocket. The man did not offer any further threats, and the physician walked out of the room and down stairs.

On the street the same man approached him half a block away, with a mob of friends at his heels, and, catching hold of the physician's coat, said: "You had no business to talk to me that way up in my room." The latter managed to get out of the way, and, going to a telephone box in a shop near by, called up the West Sixty-eighth Street Police Station, and then proceeded thither himself.

At the station Detective Maher was detailed to assist the physician and returned with him to the Sixtieth Street house, where the man, who gave his name as Matthew O'Hara, was arrested. The sick woman found in the dark room was questioned about her condition and refused to tell anything.

In the West Fifty-fourth Street Court yesterday O'Hara was fined $10 for disorderly conduct, the only charge brought against him, and was locked up, as he could not pay it. The police are not investigating the case further.

Dr. Halstead said yesterday that he believed it was either an attempt to rob him or an effort to get him mixed up in a crime. The house at which he called is tenanted by colored people, outside of the rooms where the trouble occurred.

Suicide at Gravesend Beach.

An unknown man committed suicide at Gravesend Beach yesterday afternoon by shooting himself in the head with a revolver. He was apparently about thirty-five years old, of light complexion, and well dressed. Some of the residents of the neighborhood said he had visited a physician early in the evening, and others said they recognized him as a man who had been begging for food, but who had refused to accept any money.

NEWS FROM THE NAVY YARD.

Another unnamed collier arrived at the navy yard yesterday morning, and was moored at the upper end of the Ordnance Dock. The collier Harleck was taken out of Dry Dock No. 2, and the steamer Scindia was docked in her place. The refrigerator ship Celtic King, it is expected, will be ready for service next week.

The auxiliary cruiser Gloucester is still at the Quintard Iron Works. She is expected at the navy yard to-day. The yacht Aileen is still in Dry Dock No. 1. The number of men employed on the Atlanta has been doubled, and work on that vessel and on the cruiser Chicago is being rushed as fast as possible.

Girls Form an Auxiliary.

A meeting of girls was held yesterday afternoon at the home of Mrs. Maturin L. Delafield, 475 Fifth Avenue, to form an auxiliary to the Red Cross Society, for the purpose of providing an ice plant for the ambulance ship of the Red Cross Society. The following officers were elected: Honorary Chairman—Frederick J. de Peyster; Chairman—Miss Julia L. Delafield, 2d; Treasurer—Adrian Iselin, Jr.; Secretary—Miss Catherine S. Leverich. It is the purpose to raise $3,000 for this ice plant. The sum of $400 was contributed yesterday. All contributions are to be sent to Miss Helen Van C. de Peyster, 7 East Forty-second Street.

Fourteenth Regiment Veterans.

The members of the Fourteenth Regiment War Veterans' Association celebrated the thirty-seventh anniversary of their departure for the seat of war in Royal Arcanum Hall, Fulton and Bridge Streets, Brooklyn, last night. Ramon Carbona, the President, presided, and 100 survivors of the regiment were present.

FILIGRANE WAS DEFEATED

Much Talked About Horse Beaten in Laureate Stake.

DR. EICHBERG THE WINNER

Semper Ego, Ten Spot, Kingdon, and Gala Day Also Won at Morris Park.

Another racing idol was shattered, smashed all in pieces, in fact, at the Morris Park race course yesterday. Ever since the racing season opened at Washington we have been told by the supposed wiseacres that the champion colt of the year among the new-comers was Filigrane. He was purchased with a considerable flourish of trumpets by A. H. & D. H. Morris from their trainer, for what was alleged to be a fancy price. After Glenheim and Jean Bereaud had shown that they were pretty fair sort of horses, we were told that we must wait to see the real champion when Filigrane appeared. Racing men had actually elevated him on a pedestal where there was room for nothing else.

We all saw the wonder at the track yesterday, when he ran for the Laureate Stakes. But the wonderful things he was to do were postponed indefinitely, and he will have to do a vast deal better than he did yesterday to earn a right to run in the best equine company. Filigrane's private reputation made the Morris trio of colts that ran for the stakes the favorite in the speculation. Yet the mighty Filigrane finished in the ruck, beaten in the run home by both his stable companions, as well as a couple of others that got the stake money. Filigrane was never even a factor in the race. There was an excuse for him, which was that he was "short of work," a queer sort of excuse in a stable of horses trained by the veteran Wyndham Walden, who has the reputation of giving his charges all the work that they care to do, and sometimes, so goes the track gossip, a little more. But that race could hardly have been the best the colt can do, else he would not have been touted so extensively as he has been. He must surely have had an off day.

The stake was won by Dr. Eichberg, who, ridden by Sloan, led the field from start to finish and won very handily by three lengths from Rusher, who couldn't run fast enough to keep warm at his last appearance, and who has not been considered of stake class. Yet he beat the Aztec colt, Huitzotopochtie, by a length, this youngster proving the best of the Morris trio. It was a fair sort of a race, as it was run in a fraction under a minute by the winner.

Challenger's Good Race.

But one other stake event was on the card for the day, and that was the Knickerbocker Hurdle Handicap at a mile and three-quarters. It had but four starters, and Ingomar fell out of the running, after clumsily clearing two of the hurdles. He balked stubbornly at the third, and could not be made to take it. The fight was between that very good jumper, Challenger, and that veteran at the game, Sir Vassar, with Lady Dainty acting as the whipper-in for the party throughout the journey. Challenger again showed himself to be one of the best horses at hurdling that has been seen of late years. He takes the jumps cleanly and beautifully, and has enough speed on the flat to serve to stall off anything but a much speedier animal, and there appears to be none of these jumping just now. Sir Vassar challenged him gamely and heartily at next to the last jump, which the pair took together, but Chandler's skill in the saddle and Challenger's speed on the flat were too much for the Paget horse, and he was beaten out in the run home. As Challenger was giving Sir Vassar a year and a pound, the performance was an exceptionally good one, and it aroused the most enthusiastic applause of the afternoon.

Of the other races, far and away the prettiest was the opening dash of seven furlongs. This had a field of a half dozen starters and brought out lively speculation, though Semper Ego was always the favorite. The lot ran compactly bunched throughout, so that there was practically no pacemaker for the party, as each was doing his best to get a good place and hold it. The clip was a good one, and all were kept at it until the very last stride, in which Semper Ego managed to get his head home in front of Bannock, with all the rest in a bunch behind them, except Slasher, who was beaten a couple of lengths. It was a most exciting and pretty finish, as every man who had a bet down had a chance to cheer on his favorite clear to the last jump.

Nick had an attack of the tantrums that so frequently take possession of this speedy animal, in the second race, and, though he broke with the rest of the field when the start was made, he wheeled at once and refused to budge, and so gets the credit of having been left at the post. Ten Spot, at 4 to 1 in the betting, got in motion first, and ran so kindly and rapidly that none of the rest could catch him, and so he beat out both the favorite, Heigh-hoe, and the good thing, Tremargo, who, with Tanis, were in a bunch as they rushed by the winning post.

Kingdon put another race to the credit of his owner by winning the fourth race, for which he was the favorite, without apparent effort. Mr. Galway's Ethelbert, who was at 60 to 1 in the betting, managed to beat off the rest of the field in a goodish sort of a finish, which seemed to indicate that he may yet be a useful sort of a race horse before the season is ended.

Gala Day, Maximo Gomez, and Varus made a pretty finish of the fifth race, all being well together when the end of the run was reached, and being placed in the order named by the judges. First Fruit, who was thought to be a real good thing for the race, was so ugly at the post, that he jumped about and finally broke through the fence, unseating young O'Connor and wrenching the lad's shoulder so badly that he had to be excused from riding, Doggett taking his place in the saddle. There was a story that "the dope" had been used on the horse, but "Pa Bill" Daly, his owner, would not, of course, resort to any such expedient, as it is forbidden by the rules.

The Summaries.

Details of the racing, with the order in which the horses finished and the betting against each of the starters, are given herewith:

FIRST RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward. Purse, $600, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Seven furlongs. Time—1:29½.

1—Semper Ego, Bromley & Co.'s b. h., 5 years, by Logic-La Sylphide, 122 pounds, 7 to 5 and 1 to 2 ....(Taral)

2—Bannock, Graham Anderson's ch. h., 4, 114, 5 to 1 and 2 to 1 ....(Hewett)

3—Mainstay, J. C. Quinn's ch. h., 6, 110, 10 to 1 ....(Sloan)

Storm King, 4, 111, 6 to 1, (Sims;) Leedsville, 4, 116, 7 to 2, (Maher,) and Slasher, 3, 107, 20 to 1, (Hamilton,) also ran and finished as named.

Won in a drive by a neck; heads between second, third, fourth, and fifth.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances. Purse, $500, added to a subscription of $5 each, of which $60 to second and $40 to third. Six furlongs. Time—1:15. No bid for the winner.

1—Ten Spot, P. Nolan's b. g., 4 years, by Duke of Magenta-Fair Barbarian, $500, 107 pounds, 40 to 1 and 10 to 1 ....(Hamilton)

2—High-Hoe, Duke & Wishard's b. f., 3, 87, 2 to 1 and 4 to 5 ....(O'Connor)

3—Tremargo, Sensation Stable's br. h., 5, 108, 4 to 1 ....(O'Donnell)

Tanis, 5, 109, 10 to 1, (Spencer;) Knight of the Garter, 4, 109, 25 to 1, (Doggett;) Tappan, 4, 101, 4 to 1, (Sims;) Commercial Traveller, 3, 100, 25 to 1, (Neville;) Mizpah, 4, 105, 60 to 1, (Irving;) Abundant, 3, 87, 40 to 1, (McGann,) and Helmsdale, 3, 96, 100 to 1, (Maher,) also ran and finished as named. Nick, 7, 112, 6 to 1, (Taral,) left at the post.

Won by a length; a half length between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—Laureate Stakes for two-year-olds of $1,000, added to a subscription of $30 each, half forfeit, of which $200 to second and $100 to third; special weights. Five furlongs. Time—0:59¾.

1—Dr. Eichberg, Turney Brothers's b. c. by Candlemas-Nell Swift, 110 pounds, 7 to 2 and 6 to 5 ....(Sloan)

2—Rusher, W. C. Daly's ch. c., 110, 80 to 1 and 20 to 1 ....(Spencer)

3—Huitzotopochtle, A. H. & D. H. Morris's ch. c., 110, 7 to 10 ....(Penn)

Duke of Middleburg, 115, 7 to 10, (Hirsch;) Counsellor Wernberg, 111, 15 to 1, (Lewis;) Filigrane, 125, 7 to 10, (Littlefield;) Hurricane, 115, 100 to 1, (Songer;) Armament, 110, 6 to 1, (Doggett;) Larva, 112, 100 to 1, (Taral,) and Doremus, 110, 100 to 1, (Sims,) also ran and finished as named.

Won very easily by two lengths; one length between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—For two-year-olds. Purse, $500, added to an entrance fee of $5 each, of which $60 to second and $40 to third. Four and a half furlongs. Time—0:54¼.

1—Kingdon, M. F. Dwyer's b. c., by Kingston-Lady Ballard, 117 pounds, 3 to 5 and out. ....(Sloan)

2—Ethelbert, James Galway's b. c., 112, 60 to 1 and 20 to 1 ....(Songer)

3—Jack Point, Dr. Gideon's b. c., 112, 40 to 1 ....(Maher)

A. N. B., 112, 8 to 1, (Spencer;) Muggins, 112, 7 to 2, (Doggett;) Rhinelander, 112, 30 to 1, (Sims;) Animus, 112, 6 to 1, (Penn,) and James Tod, 112, 40 to 1, (Taral,) also ran and finished as named.

Won very easily by two lengths; a length between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward. Purse, $600 added to a subscription of $25 each, half forfeit, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Six furlongs. Time—1:16.

1—Gala Day, H. H. Hunn's ch. c., 3 years, by Rayon d'Or-Glory, 118 pounds, 5 to 2 and 6 to 5 ....(Irving)

2—Maximo Gomez, M. Clancy's ch. g., 3, 117, 10 to 1 and 3 to 1 ....(Taral)

3—Varus, A. H. & D. H. Morris's b. c., 3, 124, 7 to 1 ....(Penn)

Fleeting Gold, 3, 113, 7 to 1, (O'Donnell;) Blarney-Stone, 3, 120, 2 to 1, (Sloan;) Game Boy, 3, 108, 40 to 1, (Hamilton,) and First Furit, 3, 111, 8 to 1, (Doggett,) also ran and finished as named.

Won in a drive by a neck; a head between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—Knickerbocker Hurdle Handicap. Purse, $800 added to a subscription of $25 each, of which $150 to second and $100 to third. One mile and three-quarters, over seven hurdles. Time—3:17.

1—Challenger, Milltown Stable's br. h., 4 years, by Martemhurst-Wanda, 154 pounds, even money and 1 to 3 ....(Chandler)

2—Sir Vassar, S. Paget's br. h., 5, 163, 8 to 5 and 2 to 5 ....(Finnegan)

3—Lady Dainty, J. W. Colt's b. m., 6, 132, 6 to 1 ....(Byrne)

Ingomar, 7, 142, 20 to 1, (Brown,) refused at the third hurdle and did not go over the course.

Won in a drive by two lengths; five between second and third.

Results at Churchill Downs.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 18.—This was the first day the long shots showed to any degree at Churchill Downs. The weather was warm and the track dusty. Summaries:

FIRST RACE.—Six furlongs; selling. Frank Wagner, 104 pounds, (Beauchamp,) 8 to 5, won; Belle Chasse, 102, (Crowhurst,) 6 to 1, second; Onagon, 112, (Morrison,) 8 to 1, third. Time—1:17¼. Story Teller, Don Campbell, Nankinoo, Aspasia, Gunst, and Commerce also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Four and a half furlongs. Mazo, 105 pounds, (Morrison,) 40 to 1, won; Revenna, 105, (Beauchamp,) 7 to 10 second; Flavius, 105, (Hill,) 4 to 1, third. Time—0:57¼. Oleska, Erebus, Bentley B., Chimura, and Granby also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Free handicap. One mile. Purse. Isabey, 110 pounds, (Beauchamp,) 2 to 1, won; Goodrich, 99, (Dupee,) 3 to 1, second; Gid Law, 110, (Nutt,) 6 to 1, third. Time—1:43. Maceo and Ed Farrel also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile; selling. Prosecutor, 110 pounds, (Barrett,) 3 to 1, won; Kris Kringle, 103, (Beauchamp,) 3 to 1, second; Oxnard, 97, (Kuhn,) 6 to 1, third. Time—1:44½. Braxey, Sedan, Southern Spy, George Kratz, Suydam, and Ben Frost also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Four furlongs; selling. Louisville Belle, 99 pounds, (Conley,) 3 to 1, won; Lygia, 99, (Kuhn,) 8 to 5, second; Aunt Kesewick, 102, (Nutt,) 8 to 1, third. Time—0:50¾. Zene, Becky Ban, Safrano, and Thaiso also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Six furlongs; selling; Bermuda Dance, 102 pounds, (Dupee,) 15 to 1, won; Allie Belle, 102, (Conley,) 7 to 1, second; Rotha, 102, (Nutt,) 3 to 1, third. Time—1:17½. Saratoga, Eleanor Holmes, Miss C., and Annie Taylor also ran.

Racing at Oakland.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 18.—Results at Oakland:

FIRST RACE—Four and one-half furlongs; selling. Magdalene won, Malay second, Craibo third. Time—0:58.

SECOND RACE.—Six furlongs; selling. Castake won, Colonel Dan second, Adam Andrew third. Time—1:18½.

THIRD RACE.—Seven furlongs; selling. Joe Levy won, Carlotta M. second, Ping third. Time—1:32½.

FOURTH RACE.—Mile and a quarter; selling. Devil's Dream won, Fortuna second, Rapido third. Time—2:13½.

FIFTH RACE.—Seven furlongs. Recreating won, La Gotea second, Peixoto third. Time—1:31.

SIXTH RACE.—Five furlongs. Carbine won, Pongee second, Idomenus third. Time—1:04.

The Card for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. Six furlongs.

	Pounds.		Pounds.
Tillo	130	Oviott	106
Rotterdam	126	Kenmore Queen	103
Traverser	118		

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling. Five furlongs.

Rosebed	114	Hopkins	100
Mr. Clay	108	Extreme	100
Peace	107	Cormorant	100
Chemisette	107	Charmant	99
Sir Florian	107	Subject	97
Boney Boy	102	Tyran	95

THIRD RACE.—Van Nest Stakes, for three-year-olds; selling allowances. Six and a half furlongs.

George Keene	111	Handpress	100
Sly Fox	108	Senator McCarren	100
Mr. Balter	106	Decanter	96
Blewaway	102	Babieca	96

FOURTH RACE.—New Rochelle Handicap. Seven furlongs.

Octagon	130	Presbyterian	109
Cleophus	121	Imperator	109
Royal Stag	120	Lou Bramble	108
George Keene	114	L'Allouette	105
Merry Prince	112	Ortoland	97
Sly Fox	110		

FIFTH RACE.—For maidens three-year-olds and upward. One mile.

Michael G.	107	Rappahannock	100
Merlin	100		

SIXTH RACE.—Handicap. One mile and an eighth.

Our Johnny	126	Manassas	114
Bannock	122	Warrenton	121

Harvard's Cricket Eleven Off.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., May 18.—The Harvard cricket eleven left on its intercollegiate tour this afternoon, and will play tomorrow at Staten Island; Friday at the University of Pennsylvania, and Monday at Haverford. The team includes R. H. Carleton, (Captain,) T. H. Hastings, '98; C. E. Morgan, '98; E. Drinkwater, 1900; R. Haughton, 1900; H. F. Ward, Jr.; F. O. Horstman, H. Howard, Jr.; H. G. Gray, Law School; T. Dove, '98; G. Wilder, 1900; J. De K. Towner, '98.

Sunday Baseball at Fairview, N. J.

Sunday baseball is to be begun at Fairview, N. J. The Fairview Exhibition Company will open grounds there on June 5 with some National League teams. The company is arranging to get either the Cincinati or Chicago Club for that date. On week days other attractions than baseball will be given on the grounds. W. F. Hoggins, who was with the old Metropolitan Baseball Club, will be the manager of the place.

A MISSISSIPPI TRAGEDY.

Negro and Three Deputy Sheriffs Shot Dead Near Horn Lake—Lynching May Follow.

HORN LAKE, Miss., May 18.—At the Foster Plantation, four miles southeast of this town, to-day four men were killed.

Four Deputy Sheriffs, R. B. Campbell, H. R. Campbell, W. C. Cooper, and G. I. Jones, visited the Foster place to arrest Nimrod Littlefield and William Littlefield, his son, both negroes, charged with a murder committed in Bolivar County several years ago.

The negroes resisted the officers, whereupon Deputy R. B. Campbell killed Nimrod Littlefield. The younger negro seized a rifle and used it with fearful effect. His first shot struck Deputy Cooper squarely in the forehead, killing him instantly. The negro then turned on H. R. Campbell, shooting him in the head. Death resulted immediately. A third shot killed Deputy Jones.

Deputy R. B. Campbell having no available ammunition, beat a hasty retreat for assistance. Upon returning to the scene of the tragedy with a posse, he found the bodies of the dead white men horribly mutilated, their heads having been beaten into a jelly.

Bloodhounds were secured and immediately put on Littlefield's track. If caught he will be lynched.

JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN'S WIFE.

Their First and Accidental Meeting at a Washington Luncheon.

From The Baltimore Sun.

The speech of Joseph Chamberlain, advocating an alliance between Great Britain and the United States, has attracted so much attention that many persons in discussing the subject recalled the visit which Mr. Chamberlain made to Washington in 1887 as Chairman of the Fisheries Commission. He was the social lion of that hour. A Baltimore lady who met him tells the following story:

"He was a big, burly man, caring so little for his appearance that at one of the most fashionable dinners of the season his cravat got turned to almost under his ear and his shirt stud came unfastened, and he sat calmly oblivious to either accident. His brains and charms in conversation won him friends wherever he went.

"One day he called on a lady who happened to be giving a girls' luncheon. She went out at once to see him, and laughingly said if he did not mind being the only man present she would be delighted if he would come into the dining room and take the vacant place of one of her young friends who had not come. He was not afraid to face a lot of 'American beauties,' so he accepted gayly, and the vacant place happened to be next that of Miss Endicott, daughter of Secretary of War William C. Endicott of Massachusetts, a dovelike slender girl, one of the greatest belles of the day. The outcome of this was the marriage of the English statesman and the 'Puritan maid,' as she was often called, his neighbor at an entertainment to which he had only been bidden by that 'fate which shapes our ends, rough hew them as we will.'"

WHITE SAFE IN JAIL AGAIN.

The Aged Millionaire Taken at Stamford by Brooklyn Officials After a Hard Fight.

Josiah J. White, who escaped from Raymond Street Jail early Tuesday morning, is safe back there, so closely guarded that he will not get away again in a hurry. His capture was effected by bold tactics on the part of Sheriff Creamer, whose action was so radical that White claims it was a case of kidnapping, and there are rumors that he may seek to have the Sheriff prosecuted.

After White telephoned to his lawyer, Alexander Cameron, to "tell Charlie Odi to go to the devil," Detective Bagnarello learned that a telegram had been sent by White to his young son in Brooklyn. An order was immediately secured from a Justice of the Supreme Court, whose identity is not disclosed, compelling the Western Union Telegraph Company to permit inspection of the telegram by Creamer's counsel. The telegram gave White's address in Stamford, Conn., and was signed "I. M. Safe."

The difficulty was to secure a colorable pretext on which White could be arrested in Stamford. The Sheriff's lawyer, Charles H. Hyde, remembered that White had been indicted for perjury and was under $1,000 bail. The bail was revoked and an order for White's arrest for perjury issued, and, armed with this, the Sheriff and Bagnarello started for Connecticut.

The refugee was at Police Headquarters in Stamford when the two men arrived. He positively refused to return without requisition papers. The police were in somewhat of a dilemma, but on advice from Assistant United States District Attorney Carter they turned the prisoner over to the Sheriff. White resisted and fought like a tiger. Though he is an old man, it took four men to overpower him. On his way to the train White shouted "Murder!" and called on a firemen's parade for protection. "It looked for some time," said Sheriff Creamer, in telling the story, "as if we would have to fight our way out of the place."

When the old millionaire was searched a new 38-calibre revolver, a bottle of chloroform, and two large knives, sharpened to a razor edge, were found upon him. He arrived at Raymond Street Jail at about midnight Tuesday.

Mr. Cameron said last night that while he had heard the rumors that White intended to prosecute Sheriff Creamer for kidnapping, he had not been called upon to do anything in the matter. He added that while he thought the Governor of Connecticut could take action, he doubted whether White could do so, as the latter was guilty of an illegal act himself.

White's confederates are not yet known, but the Sheriff thinks the man who furnished the rope will be apprehended within a day or two.

ZANOLI'S TRIAL BEGUN.

Life Insurance Agent the Principal Witness During the Day.

Charles Zanoli, the barber who, five months ago, obtained widespread notoriety through suspicions that he had murdered his four wives and several other persons to secure the insurance on their lives and who was arrested for causing the death of his fourth wife, Jennie Suhmer, was placed on trial before Judge Newburger in the General Sessions Court yesterday on a charge of forgery brought by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company. Michael Kennedy, an agent of the company, was the principal witness during the day.

He testified that when he paid Zanoli $325 insurance for the latter's supposed death Zanoli represented himself as one Charles Braune. Kennedy asked Zanoli if he would not like to take out a policy on his (Braune's) life, and the reply was, "Why, certainly. I would like to very much." He then gave the supposed Braune a policy for $500.

A party of women from the League of Political Education were spectators at the trial for two hours.

The present charge against Zanoli grows out of his transactions in securing the payment of the policy on his own life. Under the name of Braune he is alleged to have presented proofs of his death, and signed the name of Braune on the back of these proofs. The case will be continued to-day.

Madeline Bernard Killed Herself.

It was established yesterday morning in the Yorkville Court that Madeline Bernard, the woman who was found dead in Central Park with three handkerchiefs knotted around her throat, had committed suicide. A letter which she had sent to her former sweetheart, Gustave Neumeyer, showed that she intended suicide. Neumeyer, an artist, of 116 East One Hundred and Second Street, was arrested early yesterday morning, but was discharged by Magistrate Kudlich. The woman lived at 322 West Eighty-second Street. She had been a lady's maid. Poison was the cause of death.

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ROSTER OF THE TWELFTH

Official Muster-In Rolls of the Regiment as It Went to the Front.

The following is the roster of the Twelfth Regiment as it went to the front yesterday, being an exact copy of the United States muster rolls. The regiment moved so soon after its muster that some of the vacancies among the company officers were not filled permanently by Col. Leonard, although selections made by him have passed the examinations and can be appointed at any time. Meanwhile, where a vacancy occurs an officer of next lowest rank will perform the duties. The roster is:

Field and Staff.

COLONEL—Robert W. Leonard.
LIEUTENANT COLONEL—Charles J. Seiter.
MAJOR—Charles S. Burns.
MAJOR—James Parker.
MAJOR—George Dyer.
ADJUTANT—William Jay Schieffelin.
QUARTERMASTER—Winthrop Cowdin.
SURGEON MAJOR—George G. Ward, Jr.
ASSISTANT SURGEONS—First Lieuts. John B. Sladen and Thomas G. Chalmers.
CHAPLAIN—The Rev. Roderick Terry, D. D.
BATTALION ADJUTANTS—J. Herbert Claiborne, First Battalion; J. W. S. Cleland, Second Battalion; Robert Meade Parker, Third Battalion.

Company A.

CAPTAIN—Ernest R. Tilton.
FIRST LIEUTENANT—Frederick Vermilyea.
SECOND LIEUTENANT—Vacancy.
FIRST SERGEANT—John J. Rehm.
QUARTERMASTER SERGEANT—Henry Stadtmiller.
SERGEANTS—John J. Murray, William More, and Richard Huming.
CORPORALS—James Dempsey, William M. Chattle, John J. Bennett, Andrew J. Ellis, John J. Keirnan, and Edward E. Brereton.
MUSICIAN—George D. Fink.
ARTIFICER—John J. O'Neil.
WAGONER—John W. Naylor.

PRIVATES.

Benjamin Boman,
Richard Butler,
Frederick L. Brown,
Lester Berg,
John B. Berg,
Charles Brann,
John J. Brogan,
Charles F. Bets,
Charles M. Connolly,
John Cortese,
William Codney,
John Corrigan,
Joseph F. Dowling,
James E. Doyle,
Abraham Dahl,
John H. Delaney,
Jacob J. Dannerfelser,
Charles W. Fisher,
Patrick J. Freeman,
John J. Flanagan,
William H. Former,
Joseph Grupp,
Henry Hansen,
William A. Hofer,
William M. F. Hanz,
Edward C. Harbridge,
Perry S. Helms,
Stanley Irvine,
Joseph Jones,
John J. Keating,
Henry Kaiser,
Herman Lansen,
John S. Lambert,
Hans Larsen,
Robert A. Lowe,
Alexander McCoy,
John J. Monahan,
Stephen G. Morley,
Waldemar Nelson,
John J. O'Neil,
Thomas J. O'Hare,
John O'Brien,
John F. Penrich,
John Pringle,
James J. Reilly,
Fred C. Ruckert,
Michael F. Ryan,
Jacob Rebel,
Thomas E. Redmond,
Anthony Smith,
Harry Schoener,
Frank Stewart,
Jeffrey Sheridan,
John Singohn,
James A. Tucker,
William Vidler,
John J. Weir,
William H. Walsh,
John M. Walsh,
Patrick J. Woods,
James B. Tieman,
Cortland Campbell,
Mauritius Jansen,
John J. Dwyer.

Company B.

CAPTAIN—Vacancy.
FIRST LIEUTENANT—F. L. V. Hoppin.
SECOND LIEUTENANT—Robert L. Livingstone.
FIRST SERGEANT—C. M. Smith.
QUARTERMASTER SERGEANT—W. Austin.
SERGEANTS—John L. Sands, A. G. Menzies, G. Winkler.
CORPORALS—C. T. Ott, C. Matthias, J. J. Mackay, Richard R. Regetzki, Charles A. Wherlen.
MUSICIAN—Robert E. Sullivan.

PRIVATES.

L. L. Blauvelt,
A. Blevin,
Robert Blevin,
Raymond M. Bohmer,
Frank L. Brown,
James E. Baldwin,
Ernest T. Beckh,
A. L. Beckhardt,
George F. Behringer,
Charles A. Beringer,
David F. Clear,
F. Comio,
M. Connelly,
Patrick E. Cowan,
I. I. Coggeshall,
George F. W. Davis,
G. W. Davidson,
Thomas F. Dailey,
Louis Denecke,
Michael Dooley,
J. J. Donnelly,
Daniel Drennen,
John H. Dailey,
Benjamin Danielsen,
Robert Flinck,
A. C. Frederickson,
Charles E. Fulbrook,
Frederick Fenton,
Frank Frae,
Joseph Gunst,
Harry Geisner,
Henry Gundsheim,
J. J. Hart,
Martin F. Hart,
A. P. Hassler,
Leon Hasseljain,
Joseph Hays,
M. J. Heffernan,
H. T. Holt,
Frank Handy,
John F. Hermann,
John C. Imhof,
H. J. Jacobs,
Olaf Jurgensen,
W. J. A. Kiefler,
John H. Kessler,
J. H. G. Lawrence,
Hugh C. Lee,
Lauritz Larsen,
Charles E. Lucke,
John J. McCormack,
G. H. Manoogian,
J. J. Molloy,
Frederick Mort,
William N. Neilsen,
Hans Nelson,
Daniel Rowland,
George Sturm,
Edward Swansen,
Harry Vanderhoff,
Harry Williams,
George A. Wobie,
Edwin Wood,
Howard J. Wyse,
Frederick S. Zaiser,
Martin Parsikian,
T. J. O'Leary,
G. W. Edward Olsen,
Robert G. Stoothoff,
Charles C. Totten.

Company C.

CAPTAIN—Thomas Hewson.
FIRST LIEUTENANT—Washington T. Romaine.
SECOND LIEUTENANT—Francis J. Burke.
FIRST SERGEANT—William R. Cruger.
QUARTERMASTER SERGEANT—William T. Godfrey.
SERGEANTS—J. J. Wells, Robert S. Dod, William Brown, Charles E. Ravens.
CORPORALS—Richard A. Near, Seba G. Christy, James F. Mitchell, Wilmer S. Emmett, Warren L. Frost, George H. Herbert.
WAGONER—P. J. Kuhn.
ARTIFICER—Herman Koesling.
MUSICIANS—A. W. Thompson and W. C. Reardon.

PRIVATES.

Charles F. H. Anger,
John S. Abel,
Philip Bohrer,
Frederick Butzbach,
Edward J. Brown,
Lawrence Connelly,
William B. Cameron,
Edward Cullen,
Walter Cotti,
Albert Crowl,
John Cederstrom,
G. Doherty,
W. F. Doherty,
Dennis Daly,
Edwin Fisher,
M. L. Finnerty,
Harry Fish,
John B. Franklin,
George W. French,
Eugenio Granai,
Louis H. Gebhardt,
William D. Goodall,
Jere Gainey,
Elmer Gee,
Louis Heipel,
Alexander L. Hill,
John Hickey, Jr.,
Harry C. Hays,
Peter L. Hessler,
Solomon Jacobs,
John J. Kelly,
Adolph Krembel,
Thomas Knecht,
Abraham Levi,
Eugene Moran,
A. MacCall,
William McCartney,
Joseph Murphy,
J. J. McDonald,
William H. Nash,
Cornelius Nye,
Kenneth Pyle,
William H. Russell,
Edward Rosenberg,
Joseph S. Schuler, Jr.,
David B. Screder,
Avery C. Sickles,
Frank L. Starr,
T. H. Sanders,
Charles S. Torrey,
Charles E. Torrance,
Clarence P. Tuttle,
Alexander Traugott,
Charles Thom,
Frank M. Vermilyea,
William G. P. Vials,
Philip Graurer,
James J. McCormack,
Thomas J. McGowan,
James Riordan,
Edwin E. Sweeton,
Otto Wers,
Abraham Wolf,
Samuel Witkoske.

Company D.

CAPTAIN—S. Schieffelin Stebbins.
FIRST LIEUTENANT—Rene A. De Russy.
SECOND LIEUTENANT—Vacancy.
FIRST SERGEANT—J. F. Dowling.
QUARTERMASTER SERGEANT—E. Clow.
SERGEANTS—T. H. Williamson, R. W. Haight, A. H. Brown, F. P. Flynn.
CORPORALS—O. K. Huster, F. W. Pierce, M. Zimmerman, J. E. Taylor, T. R. Goodman, F. Bauman.
MUSICIANS—John A. McRae, Charles Malley.
WAGONER—John Gibson.
ARTIFICER—Robert Meyer.

PRIVATES.

A. C. Blackmann,
A. G. Bailey,
Levi Bailey,
William Campbell,
John J. Farrell,
Eugene T. Bissonnett,
John J. Connors,
Andrew V. Cronin,
Jere P. Cunningham,
Jacques Cohen,
John Crowe,
Walter M. Cervantes,
John Doyle,
John H. Fitch,
Charles J. Fitzpatrick,
Robert M. Farman,
John A. Eckberg,
Gottfried Bellander,
William B. Tinnigan,
Alexander Fraser,
Charles L. Fallon,
Frank J. Fallon,
Emanuel Goldfinger,
Claiborne W. Godwin,
Frederick G. Gaus,
Frederick R. Gibney,
William H. Hart,
Joseph Hellworth,
Edwin C. Hastings,
James S. Innis,
Francis D. Keating,
Frederick Kleiderdorf,
Lemuel Littlefield, Jr.,
F. J. McCready,
Patrick McSorley,
Isidor McGowan,
Francis J. McGovern,
William B. Nelson,
Albert H. Noble,
William W. O'Brien,
Daniel J. O'Sullivan,
Robert Paul,
J. Rich,
Patrick H. Rich,
William C. McMaster,
John J. Moran,
Augustus Norton,
Robert C. Russell,
Otto G. Reinl,
Philip Roberts,
William H. Ryan,
John Rooney,
Edward Simon,
Emil C. Sand,
William J. Spencer,
Elmer Schmidt,
David C. Strothers,
William L. Spence,
James P. Shaw,
John C. Shoulahans,
Frank Taylor,
Lewis Waldheim,
William J. Wilson,
William Wolf.

Company E.

CAPTAIN—William F. Judson.
FIRST LIEUTENANT—W. E. Downs.
SECOND LIEUTENANT—Munson Morris.
FIRST SERGEANT—John McDermot.
QUARTERMASTER SERGEANT—Benjamin Stern.
SERGEANTS—George W. Allen, Thomas J. Coloe, David S. Shearer, and Elmer L. Conklin.
CORPORALS—Frederick Eisenbrown, Edward J. Goodbody, Alfred T. Christianson, Charles Bookmeyer, August A. Glasser, and Conrad J. Diets.

PRIVATES.

Frank Allen,
[illegible] H. Bardser,
Charles J. Buckridge,
William F. Hunter,
[illegible]
William L. Cotton,
Nicholas Clabby,
[illegible] Cox,
[illegible] Chambers,
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] Gaffney,
[illegible], Jr.,
William D. Ireland,
J. P. Jansen,
Jens Kragh,
Joseph Kern,
Oscar F. Kariela,
George A. Lasher,
F. J. Lynch,
D. M. McLaughlin,
James H. Mace,
C. J. McCarthy,
J. F. McCarthy,
W. J. Marsh,
Gustave Meinger,
John Monteine,
C. A. Maher,
G. J. McGee,
George J. Major,
J. J. McKenna,
Robert Menzl,
James Oates,
John J. Pearson,
Fred Richardson,
Pistro Romanellia,
Alfred J. Ross,
John G. Simons,
H. H. Schmidt,
Charles Stengel,
William Twillman,
E. H. Testa,
[illegible] Toepfer,
H. B. Ulrich,
James Verden,
E. J. Webber,
L. F. Wishart,
James T. Cushing,
Max Stack,
Edward W. Green,
Sally Albert,
Julius Stamm,
Max Ludhoff,
William Welsh,
Thomas W. Reilly,
Peter Burns,
John Lavins,
William J. Gorman,
John Beyer.

Company F.

CAPTAIN—Thomas C. Buck.
FIRST LIEUTENANT—C. H. Wainwright.
SECOND LIEUTENANT—Percy M. Burrill.
FIRST SERGEANT—George J. Murphy.
QUARTERMASTER SERGEANT—William Layer.
SERGEANTS—Thomas A. Burns, Michael J. Ryan, Edwin N. Levy, Albert M. Crawford.
CORPORALS—Eugene J. Duffy, John Reilly, George C. Geutsch, Ralph Smith, Patrick A. Fay, Daniel Killeen.
MUSICIANS—John W. Wilson, Michael Bennett.
WAGONER—George K. Heely.

PRIVATES.

Charles Anderson,
E. J. Brady,
F. J. Baker,
J. J. Baker,
B. Barclay,
H. Berger,
E. J. Bennett,
P. Clark,
Thomas Clancy,
W. H. Cullen,
T. Casserly,
E. A. Craig,
R. Duff,
T. F. Donahue, Jr.,
T. A. Dougherty,
J. J. Davis,
R. Flynn,
J. P. Gleavey,
R. Graumann,
B. Graumann,
W. Glaser,
G. L. Huson,
J. A. Harney,
C. R. Heintz,
W. Hall,
D. T. Hayes,
E. Halekiopolos,
W. J. Jordan,
J. W. Johnson,
E. Jones,
P. Kiernan,
W. Klei,
E. V. Kent,
E. J. Kinsley,
M. Kalen,
T. J. McCarthy,
L. Martines,
J. McKeown,
W. J. Menanch,
M. J. Neville,
G. F. Nolan, Jr.,
E. J. Powell,
G. Rolson,
S. Raabe,
J. M. Reilly,
E. Shea,
John Matheson,
G. H. S. Schumacher,
S. Shoppe,
G. C. Simonson,
W. H. Simonson,
W. H. Sullivan,
C. N. Seitz,
H. E. Schnipple,
W. A. Severance,
M. J. Toomey,
W. Weston,
J. Wunder,
M. Warshaw,
J. J. McLaughlin,
Abraham Jaffe,
U. J. Stuart,
John J. Cox,
Frank Bonfanti,
Albert Helifritch,
Louis Schonfield.

Company G.

CAPTAIN—Vacancy.
FIRST LIEUTENANT—Frederick C. Harriman.
SECOND LIEUTENANT—P. J. Benkard.
FIRST SERGEANT—John Fennell.
QUARTERMASTER SERGEANT—R. Strauss.
SERGEANTS—Harry Kleinhaus, Robert Fields, Henry M. Ennis, John Boyle.
CORPORALS—A. F. T. Miller, H. W. Sundermeyer, E. Warch, F. Baury, A. Nord, W. J. Irwin.
WAGONER—Andrew J. McGivney.
ARTIFICER—George Finley.

PRIVATES.

Clement C. Abbott,
Joseph J. Barrett,
Rudolph C. Blancke,
James Barnes,
Walter C. Bourne,
Frank J. Brush,
Kase E. Brissman,
Arthur F. Burns,
Ludwig Brecht,
John Clearwater,
Harry Cohen,
Howard T. Cook,
Thomas J. Culhane,
John J. Crane,
Josiah C. Day,
Cornelius Dominie,
Edgar L. Ennis,
Albert Esterhazy,
Charles W. Earney,
Christopher G. Exler,
John Fitzpatrick,
Charles H. Fowler,
John Forster,
William W. Goggin,
Frank E. Heitmann,
Abraham Hollstrom,
Lorenzo Hainz,
William Hart,
Carl A. Johnson,
Valdemar Johnson,
Andrew Johnson,
Henry M. Jensen,
John T. Jamieson,
Harold Karlison,
Patrick Kelly,
Morris Kanner,
John Kaiser,
Louis Lutz,
William H. Marlin, Jr.,
William G. Martin,
Michael F. Martin,
Louis F. Magnolia,
Alfred B. McCarthy,
George Nackowitsch,
Louis C. Newmann,
James J. O'Brien,
Peter J. O'Brien,
Dudley Pritchard,
Joseph Price,
Harry Pforzheimer,
Sylvester F. Reddington,
Samuel Rosenthal,
William P. Rooney,
Martin Rexsin,
Bechtel Scott,
William Strauss, Jr.,
Oscar W. Streinfort,
Henry S. Steingass,
John Smith,
Adolphus S. Sembler,
Charles J. Saxtorph,
Theodore T. Throop,
John Timothy,
Ernest W. Vollmeyer,
George Weiss,
Benjamin Weaver,
John H. Ware.

Company H.

CAPTAIN—Vacancy.
FIRST LIEUTENANT—A. V. Z. Post.
SECOND LIEUTENANT—Alexander M. White.
FIRST SERGEANT—Christman Felix.
SERGEANTS—George Frothingham, William J. Kelly, James F. Mahon, George W. Harris.
CORPORALS—James W. Lawrence, Joaquin H. Lawrence, George C. Bunce, Jr., Philip Howe, E. J. Ward, Bernard J. Battle.
ARTIFICER—John W. Brierty.
WAGONER—George T. Ritter.

PRIVATES.

Lawrence J. Butler,
Anton G. Bauer,
William Bose,
James M. Brooks,
Andrew H. Butler,
Lawrence J. Butler,
John Balz,
Henry Billingham,
Alexander Bell,
Arthur E. Blauvelt,
Hugh Brannigan,
Daniel J. Coughlin,
Patrick H. Connelly,
John J. Crotty,
Thomas S. Dinneen,
Joseph F. Day,
Thomas R. Edwards,
Albert Friese,
Thomas Foster,
Frederick W. Funke,
William J. Fitzgibbons,
Michael F. Goode,
Harry Godet,
George C. Green,
Jerome Garbenche,
Mark Grenan,
Frederick Haas,
Oswald Hermann,
Alfred K. Heilmann,
Frederick J. Johnson,
Robert Lord,
Harry Isaacs,
Edward L. Morrison,
William B. Morrison,
George Maloney,
John T. Moore,
James H. McCann,
John F. McCormick,
Charles F. McKay,
Robert F. McCaffrey,
Owen McQuade,
John Prow,
Patrick F. O'Rourke,
William S. Potts,
Thomas H. Phillips,
John Pits,
William J. Reilly,
James Quigley,
William Roesner,
John P. Ramsey,
Robert Rawley,
Frank A. Souse,
Thomas J. Sains,
William Smith,
Edward J. Stokes,
Robert Smith,
Joseph P. Tracy,
Albert W. Wrede,
Ralph H. Dow,
Thomas F. Murphy,
Lewis S. Stone,
George M. Wallace.

Company I.

CAPTAIN—Charles W. Smith.
FIRST LIEUTENANT—Nelson B. Burr.
SECOND LIEUTENANT—Vacancy.
FIRST SERGEANT—G. W. Preece.
QUARTERMASTER SERGEANT—J. Hoag.
SERGEANTS—H. Saundry, J. C. Buck, H. Behnne, E. T. Keen.
CORPORALS—J. W. Johnston, H. Wolferman, M. R. R. Weiss, E. Wesley, A. J. Cusack, R. S. Graham.
MUSICIANS—A. Hassen, F. Victory.
WAGONER—W. J. Dowling.
ARTIFICER—F. J. Rickert.

PRIVATES.

C. A. Damrosch,
J. Ducey,
M. Dunne,
S. H. Ellis,
P. Elyward,
W. Friedlander,
W. M. Franklin,
W. H. Farley,
N. Faneel,
R. M. Graham,
P. C. Geissel,
J. A. Green,
C. Grousse,
A. Gallagher,
J. Higgins,
A. C. Johnston,
H. E. Johnston,
I. A. Jacobson,
M. Anderson,
O. Ackerman,
W. A. Buchanen,
H. F. Bremer,
A. Bonner,
A. A. Breton,
E. C. Behrens,
W. C. Bock,
R. Bender,
E. Brand,
J. O. Cook,
J. J. Clare,
H. Chlebousky,
P. M. Devin,
J. S. De Muth,
J. Kelly,
J. W. Keenan,
E. Keller,
C. H. Lovett,
F. H. Lynn,
R. E. A. Landaur,
W. J. Loch,
G. A. McCormick,
J. McClusky,
H. W. Metz,
S. MacVean,
O. Meyers,
M. Muller,
H. Newman,
J. Nason,
J. T. Owen,
E. O'Reilly,
B. Oalschlegal,
P. Quinlan,
F. G. Rivers,
C. Rupp,
J. Reilly,
E. F. Smith,
Ams Smith,
E. D. Salter,
C. L. Schroder,
J. B. Swanson,
A. J. Warner,
Charles Bartlett,
John McCloskey.

Company K.

CAPTAIN—John R. Blake.
FIRST LIEUTENANT—William H. Connell.
SECOND LIEUTENANT—E. Ormonde Power.
FIRST SERGEANT—William A. Boyle.
QUARTERMASTER SERGEANT—Henn Goudin.
SERGEANTS—William Dryson, James H. Day, Olcof Olsen, and William Gugre.
CORPORALS—Alexander Kimbark, Nathan Post, William Sullivan, Albert H. Smith, William Cook, and James McTiernan.
MUSICIANS—William S. Coles and Barthy Murphy.
WAGONER—William Garbright.
ARTIFICER—Lewis Eisenstien.

PRIVATES.

Pascelo Attelo,
James A. Barr,
William G. Bennett,
Carl L. Anderson,
Angelo Basso,
Lewis Brinkmeier,
Charles Binney,
Patrick C. Boles,
William J. Cunnian,
Michael J. Cusack,
Hugh P. Cavanagh,
George Crowe,
G. A. Dauphin,
Edward J. Downs,
Charles Dietz,
William J. Donnelly,
William E. Dewey,
William C. Dean,
Michael J. Duffy,
George Ehmann,
Samuel Frank,
Joseph Fletcher,
Joseph Fitzpatrick,
Jacob Farber,
Thomas F. Fitzpatrick,
C. H. Felter,
John H. Fibson,
John J. Gallagher,
Charles George,
F. J. Getzger,
Fred H. Gurr,
M. J. Helbig,
Adam Helbig,
Peter E. Harfes,
William Johnston,
Henry J. King,
John Ketchell,
Joseph P. Keenan,
Lewis A. Lupton,
Alfred Lennon,
James P. Malloy,
Henry Hiscock,
Charles McGuire,
Gustave Mann,
Eugene Miller,
John J. Murphy,
George Madhoff,
Clarence Mayer,
Peter Mitchell,
John J. O'Brien,
John W. O'Byrne,
Amos G. Osborne, Jr.,
Allan H. Pulis,
Charles F. Prindle,
Charles J. Quinn,
Joseph A. Ronan,
Peter S. J. Rowne,
Felix Somerfeld,
Irving Schoudel,
Charles Shotter,
John Ward,
Edward I. O'Byrne,
Herman Wichert,
Henry F. Webber,
James J. McDonough.

Company L.

CAPTAIN—J. M. Wainwright.
FIRST LIEUTENANT—T. G. Turner, Jr.
SECOND LIEUTENANT—Osgood Smith.
FIRST SERGEANT—William Fuller.
QUARTERMASTER SERGEANT—A. T. Henderson.
SERGEANTS—R. A. Kencher, W. S. Lambert, Joseph W. Rogers, and John Clausen.
CORPORALS—H. F. Simonton, F. J. Stone, H. L. Waldel, Harry H. R. Pasco, Robert L. McNeary, and Clarence Reid.
ARTIFICER—Patrick Braidy.
WAGONER—J. C. Cahill.
MUSICIANS—[illegible] and John Dean.

PRIVATES.

A. E. Undrade,
James Anglam,
Robert Aye,
H. V. Bolin,
August Becker,
William Boman,
Frederick Bender,
William J. Bowman,
Peter Butch,
John Baisley,
Robert Clark,
John L. Crossen,
Joseph W. Coope,
William A. Campbell,
William F. Coppinger,
John Courtney,
John J. Callahan,
Carl Denecke,
James Fogarty,
Charles L. Fisher,
George Feick, Jr.,
Robert Glass,
Ed Gilson,
Ed W. Gallagher,
Ed F. Gerety,
Felix Gilfeather,
Patrick Gilmore,
John Gaines,
John Gleavy,
Thomas Gallaghan,
Eugene Geary,
Harry Gilson,
Fred Harmlein,
Julius Hodel,
Thomas F. Heffernan,
Frank Hornbrook,
E. F. Hogg,
Charles Haffner,
Frank Jandrew,
Michael Kane,
William E. King,
William Kehoe,
James Lewis,
W. H. Loose,
Joseph O'Neil,
John B. McPike,
William Lindgren,
Philip Lennon,
W. E. Mansfield,
T. F. McQuade,
F. F. Mitchell,
A. G. Muir,
James A. Morris,
Charles Meyers,
J. W. Nelsen,
Joseph Rocha,
Max Richter,
Charles Smithsman,
Henry Stanley,
Thomas Savage,
W. J. Waldler,
Bruno Weber,
Morris J. Ragam,
Walter Wright,
Claude Bancroft.

Company M.

CAPTAIN—Newbold Morris.
FIRST LIEUTENANT—P. S. Pillot.
SECOND LIEUTENANT—Tompkins McIlvaine.
FIRST SERGEANT—Lawrence V. Meehan.
QUARTERMASTER SERGEANT—Thomas J. Gibbins.
SERGEANTS—Frederick B. Van Kleeck, Jr., James F. Tracey, Frank Clark, William M. Kennedy.
CORPORALS—Arthur L. Conger, Jr., Walter W. Squier, William J. Reynolds, Arthur Magnan, William J. Lanihan, Philip Stanbaugh.
ARTIFICER—George Malone.
WAGONER—John Brentting.
MUSICIAN—Frank C. Kroegel.

PRIVATES.

Edward R. Byrne,
Cameron Botsford,
James Bouker,
Frederick J. Britton,
John J. Baker,
Arthur G. Bernard,
George Boing,
George F. Breining,
Charles J. Capper,
Carl Cedergren,
John W. J. Craig,
Thomas J. Crawford,
John J. Casey,
John J. Corso,
Herman Christensen,
Edward Campbell,
William Dunham,
Otto D'Elseaux,
John Dillon,
David Doyle,
Frederick Darrell,
F. B. C. Eilsenfinken,
William L. Ellis,
Morris Flegner,
Thomas Farrell,
Frank George,
James Gogan,
John Gilmartin,
Hugh R. Grace,
Henry Groll,
James Gilronnan,
Andrew Ghiggeri,
William H. W. Horan,
James H. Hughes,
Lewis Hansen,
James M. Hunt,
John J. Harris,
John B. Jacques,
Joseph H. Kroedel,
John Lang,
Peter Leon,
George Morgan,
James Morris,
Otto Michaels,
Edward J. Martin,
Wallace Minneman,
Phineas W. McGuire,
Terrence McNally,
Henry McNally,
Julius Nylund,
Edward Neff, Jr.,
Ernst Oberkirk,
Thomas Ryan,
Allen F. Rooney,
Edward Rowe,
James Ringwood,
Joseph Schoppmeyer,
Seibert J. Schuck,
Charles Stewart,
Joseph Sacco,
Joseph Smith,
Frederick Somers,
Gustav Turnvall,
Rudolph White,
Kiliaen Van Rensselaer, Jr.

THE WAR TAX ON TONNAGE.

English Sympathy and British Safeguards—Desire to Put American Ships on the Free List.

From The Shipping World of London.

When a dispatch from London indicating that English opinion was veering toward Spain was shown to President McKinley "his surprise was evident." So stated Mr. Smalley in The Times of last Friday. And well might the President be surprised, were the alleged change of feeling true. But it is not true. Self-interest will, however, assert itself here as elsewhere. Even in Congress we find men whose love of country cannot be doubted endeavoring to improve the solemn occasion by promoting the coinage of silver without limit and the taxation of foreign tonnage in the supposed interest of American shipping. Nor is it in any way remarkable that British shipowners should show anxiety, and even alarm, at the American proposal to tax their ships eight times heavier than before. Before examining the proposal before Congress let it be made clear that, as with the Democratic members of the House of Representatives, so with British shipowners in the House of Commons, they would safeguard their interests and protest against what they consider an unfriendly act, while remaining true to the cause for which President McKinley has drawn the sword, and to the men who go forth to die that others may escape a system of misgovernment which is worse than death. There is indeed cause to complain over questions of language and taste and procedure. To quote again from The Times's letter:

"Congress has shown itself violent in language; the President is not responsible for the wording of the resolutions passed by the Legislature. He signed them; he is bound by his signature. But Presidents are neither schoolmasters nor arbiters of taste. Vetoes are not given on rhetorical grounds. What the President had to consider was the substance and effect of the resolutions. That he approved. He and Congress were, and are, at one as to the policy which had to be adopted."

And so it is with the people of this country. They are at one with the grand sentiment which swept over the United States, that the day of misgovernment in Cuba should end.

No honest man can seriously ponder over the situation without reaching the conclusion that the American people are making a noble sacrifice, without hope of material gain. The merchant navy of the Republic will be swept from the high seas; the people will inherit a war tax in the cause of Cuba on £500,000,000, and probably more, and will weep in vain for thousands slain. We do not believe that the Government or Congress or any substantial number of the American people desire to annex Cuba. The President and the two houses have solemnly declared themselves opposed to such a policy, and we believe them absolutely.

It is certainly difficult to understand the reasons which go to support a tax on foreign tonnage engaged in carrying American exports and imports at a time when American merchant shipping is locked up in American ports. Surely such a sur-tax must come out of the cargoes when goods and freights will be abnormally costly because of the war, its risks, and its consequent charges. Who, but the American people must suffer? And is it not probable that ships engaged in the American trade will be driven to Canadian ports, to the great advantage of Canadian railways and general interests?

The Congressional proposal, as far as we now understand it, is that foreign merchantmen shall be taxed to raise an additional $2,000,000 toward the cost of the war. The details that have reached us are that tonnage dues in American ports shall be raised from 30 cents to $2.40 per ton per annum, or from 6 cents to 30 cents per ton per voyage, as the case may apply to regular liners or cargo steamers. So far as the increase goes, it will apply to all the ships of Europe, and it may be that the old reciprocity clause is now repealed. But it must, however, come home to the apologists of the light dues that it had been wiser to have accepted long ago the American proposal of immunity from tonnage dues of British ships in the United States in exchange for immunity from light dues on American ships in the United Kingdom.

The light dues on American vessels collected by us came to about £8,000 a year; we shall have to pay £300,000 a year if the bill before Congress becomes law, while some of our large liners will be penalized to the extent of £2,000 a year. With a convention now existing between us and the United States, abolishing for the ships of the two countries both light dues and tonnage dues, a reversion to the status quo ante might be looked forward to. But failing the good counsel of Sir Julian Pauncefote and his colleagues at Washington, the war tonnage tax will be carried, and may outlive the Spanish-American war. With courage in the President of the Board of Trade, and firmness on the part of shipowners during the last few months, and we had escaped this Nemesis. How many shipowners in the House of Commons spoke and voted against the proposed Light Dues bill? The least said about it the better. But now this cruel war has raised again the question in aggravated form. Light dues on American ships during the war will be nil. Why not pursue the policy of expediency and quackery which has characterised the treatment of this question throughout by putting the United States on the "free list"? That will cost us nothing. Or may we hope that the Chancellor of the Exchequer and the President of the Board of Trade will suspend their patchwork and bring in a small bill entirely abolishing the light dues at once and forever? It has discredited the statute book all too long.

Business Should Be Good.

From The Philadelphia Record.

THE NEW YORK TIMES says: "New York publishers seem to feel that, after all, the trade in Summer books will be good, and they are now determined to publish many of the works which a lull in business had caused them to postpone until the Fall." With brighter weather, there is no conceivable reason why any business that is capable of being advertised should not be good. A war that is a local issue—a tropical affair—ought not to interfere with the ordinary affairs of life and business.

ROSTER OF FOURTEENTH

Full List of the Officers and Men Under Col. Fred D. Grant Who Go to Chickamauga.

Following is the full list of officers and men of the Fourteenth Regiment, of Brooklyn, as taken from the muster rolls of the recruiting office. The command left last night for Chickamauga:

Field and Staff.

COLONEL—Fred D. Grant.
LIEUTENANT COLONEL—Adolph B. Kline.
SENIOR MAJOR—Bennett H. Tobey.
JUNIOR MAJOR—Edward E. Mitchell.
ADJUTANT—John W. Nutt.
QUARTERMASTER—George B. Jennings.
SURGEON—J. M. Macumber.
ASSISTANT SURGEON—A. H. Bogart.
ASSISTANT SURGEON—T. B. Spence.

Noncommissioned Staff.

SERGEANT MAJOR—William J. Mullen.
QUARTERMASTER SERGEANT—E. F. Ball.
PRINCIPAL MUSICIAN—August Kaiser.
HOSPITAL CORPS—W. A. Tichenor, Adrian M. Williams, A. M. Barton.

Company A.

CAPTAIN—W. C. Noble.
FIRST LIEUTENANT—P. E. Wingate.
SECOND LIEUTENANT—G. T. Bruckmann.
FIRST SERGEANT—A. C. Rantsch.
QUARTERMASTER SERGEANT—S. F. Johnston, Jr.
SERGEANTS—J. F. Kane, R. O. Sullivan, F. F. Donlin, T. Groth.
CORPORALS—W. E. Prendergast, F. Prendergast, C. P. Boston, W. Coysch, G. A. Gregerson, W. J. Allen.
MUSICIANS—F. Prendergast, Ole Olsen.
ARTIFICER—W. L. Schwartz.

PRIVATES.

E. Augium,
W. Anderson,
E. Brown,
G. L. Bouton,
W. Beer,
A. Bianchi,
J. P. Bryce,
W. J. Besteman,
J. J. Campbell,
G. E. Carlson,
H. A. Christie,
E. P. Clark,
P. M. Cooney,
W. F. Daley,
H. A. Davies,
J. P. Doyle,
E. F. Drake,
H. J. Dudley,
J. R. Edwards,
S. Fantisi,
E. Fitzgerald,
L. Flanagan,
H. Flood,
W. J. Flood,
J. P. Gage,
G. Gould,
J. G. Graveson,
A. G. Greiner,
J. T. Harrington,
W. P. Heepe,
W. S. Johnston,
W. G. Luring,
C. Lohr,
W. C. McFeeley,
J. J. McFeeley,
G. W. Marsh, Jr.,
H. H. Misch,
W. Montrose,
W. Murray,
F. V. R. Krouse,
W. A. Nesbitt, Jr.,
Van O. Nevins,
F. B. Rogers,
D. Russland,
E. F. Ryan,
J. St. Clair,
R. Spitz,
H. Stuck,
J. W. Tierney,
J. W. Tillott,
J. C. Turner,
S. B. Tuttle,
I. O. Van Tassel,
J. F. Vessey,
W. A. Wrench,
J. Walton,
G. E. Hanson,
R. W. Borsman,
C. S. Bertholf,
C. Ewald,
P. H. Lee,
H. H. Wilkinson,
H. Webster,
F. G. Gehrling,
W. H. Miner,
W. Walsh,
J. J. Rall,
J. E. Bowra,
J. J. Regan,
H. Kelly.

Company B.

CAPTAIN—John H. Foote.
FIRST LIEUTENANT—Timothy F. Donovan.
SECOND LIEUTENANT—Lewis H. Foley.
FIRST SERGEANT—M. J. O'Callahan.
QUARTERMASTER SERGEANT—William J. Alcorn.
SERGEANTS—A. E. Dillman, Randolph White, George S. Layton, Egbert H. Conklin.
CORPORALS—E. V. Hoagland, William J. O'Brien, Louis Reeves, D. P. Stewart, William C. Bowman, George W. Conner.
MUSICIANS—George T. McLaughlin, Charles T. Kirk.
ARTIFICER—William Derwan.
WAGONER—John J. Byrne.

PRIVATES.

John J. Andres,
John T. Brattmuller,
R. G. Bell,
Alfred Biff,
Charles R. Biff,
M. Battersby,
T. G. Bligh,
J. Boden,
F. Butler,
W. C. Boden,
E. Carlton,
J. F. Carney,
John E. Conklin,
W. P. Conklin,
M. Connors,
F. H. Case,
J. Craig,
L. J. Conway,
T. F. J. Coleman,
E. A. Deats,
W. E. Degnan,
D. Derring,
P. Francisco,
Ranton B. Franklin,
F. L. Grass,
George Grass,
Louis B. Grant,
J. H. Haggerty,
William Haller,
P. Hamilton,
J. Hester,
James Hodges,
H. King,
E. R. Kurz,
C. Kaller,
C. Lyon,
Frank Libby,
C. Malchow,
James May,
J. R. Moll,
J. S. Manning,
R. A. Meade,
T. J. Monahan,
J. S. McAlvaine,
C. C. McCorkle,
John J. McGough,
John A. McDermott,
R. D. Noe,
E. A. O'Brien,
A. S. Pitchard,
R. F. Potts,
Albert Rossbach,
E. Ryan,
D. Reardon,
C. Squires,
H. B. Staples,
John Schrants,
H. Schynr,
W. C. Schroeder,
A. G. Strack,
M. Stein,
J. J. R. Smith,
G. H. Wanmaker,
Louis Wahser,
Emil Zazzali.

Company C.

CAPTAIN—Thomas H. Avery.
FIRST LIEUTENANT—John P. McNamara.
SECOND LIEUTENANT—Edward D. Raymond.
FIRST SERGEANT—George P. Eldridge.
QUARTERMASTER SERGEANT—George S. Capsticks.
SERGEANTS—David C. Thorne, John Noble, Louis Breckernoda, William G. Russell.
CORPORALS—Frederick F. Slain, James J. Hand, Samuel G. Maxwell, John K. Morgan, James Hudner, Edwin D. Brasman.
MUSICIANS—Peter A. Males, Duncan McLersen, Edward J. Smith.

PRIVATES.

John A. Allen,
Elbert Burrill,
Oliver B. Blackledge,
Joseph C. Bebman,
Howard P. Burnett,
William A. Bagnall,
Edward C. Billings,
Harry W. Balle,
Maynard Childs,
Edward Chappell,
Frank Curley,
John W. Connelly,
J. E. Coombs,
James H. Corcoran,
James M. Craig,
James B. Culbert,
Charles B. Delaney,
George A. Demonde,
James P. Deane,
John W. Edwards,
George Erwin,
Joseph Flynn,
John F. Fay,
Robert G. Flower,
Edward Glacel,
Harry J. Graven,
John Herter,
Timothy A. Hooper,
E. William Keiser,
Vincent P. Ketcham,
Joseph F. Kenny,
John M. Kenny,
Clarence Keating,
Joseph F. Lynch,
Abram Merritt,
James J. Miner,
Frank May,
Charles R. Marinus,
Harry L. Martin,
Thomas McGibner,
Michael McNamara,
William McCoy,
Frank Pierce,
William Platts,
George A. Philcox,
Thomas E. Reid,
William J. Rooney,
Thomas L. Sham,
Harry W. Shearman,
Frank Stone,
Theodore Sendbalzi,
Harry Serene,
Herbert Smith,
George M. Tucker,
James Thorne,
David A. Turney,
Elbert C. Van Wycklan,
James M. Wheedlin,
James Wertmontel,
Charles Weston,
Anglo Watsain,
Thomas Allen,
Jessie Relyer,
Wilhelm Fastmas,
Jesse C. Robinson,
Justice C. Wemphal,
John W. Height,
Charles D. Foote,
Charles Roberts,
Samuel Cowles.

Company D.

CAPTAIN—William L. Garcia.
FIRST LIEUTENANT—Henry H. Adams, Jr.
SECOND LIEUTENANT—Joseph T. Griffin.
FIRST SERGEANT—Walter C. Hallowell.
QUARTERMASTER SERGEANT—James F. Logue.
SERGEANTS—William Jennings, Thomas J. Brown, John Krensberg, James F. McNally.
CORPORALS—George W. Smith, Samuel O. Mosscrop, Jr.; Colonel McCarthy, James Harley, R. A. Cotter.
MUSICIANS—D. W. Green, F. H. Quentin.
ARTIFICER—William R. Moffatt.
WAGONER—F. G. Clements.

PRIVATES.

Ernest Aurbach,
William D. Ayers,
Patrick Burke,
Neil Brannon,
Theophile Conselman,
Vasoli Cantlis,
George H. Corgell, Jr.,
Henry A. Cattam,
Harry Connelly,
Bernard J. Dolan,
Anthony B. Dunn,
James J. Duppen,
John F. Collins,
John F. Draney,
Patrick Durkin,
Peter F. Fagin,
Joseph L. Gorman,
James F. Glacey,
Louis Goldwater,
John L. Griffin,
John L. Hibbitts,
George Hause,
Joseph Hendrickson,
Arthur J. Haff,
Alfred T. Johnston,
Charles J. Kane,
Felix F. Kenny,
Bruno Kaessner,
Thomas F. Keating,
John F. Kennedy,
Angilo Laucas,
Philip E. Lennon,
Robert C. Loeser,
Thomas J. McCabe,
Conrad Martin,
George T. McGuire,
Ernest McCadden,
Charles P. Miller,
Francis F. Moore,
Edward F. Morris,
Charles Naus,
Conrad Nilsson,
John J. Ormond,
Charles P. Pfister,
Charles W. Rausch,
Thomas F. Reed,
S. A. Robinson,
John G. Richardson,
Adolphus Rassis,
Charles Southerland,
Conrad Singer,
Frederick Schiff,
Mitchell Stone,
John Schorr,
R. Herbert Trigge,
Frederick C. Tompkins,
William D. Tate,
Carl Wilhelm,
Richard W. Wedderburn,
William J. Walsch,
Nathan Wildman,
David S. Young,
Robert Hernandes,
Charles S. Bartels,
John H. Grotyohann.

Company E.

CAPTAIN—Benjamin F. Cross.
FIRST LIEUTENANT—Patrick F. McLaughlin.
SECOND LIEUTENANT—William Macauley.
FIRST SERGEANT—Peter J. Fay.
QUARTERMASTER SERGEANT—John F. Burns.
SERGEANTS—A. F. Howard, A. E. Bailey, Louis McLaughlin, R. A. Rikert.
CORPORALS—Joseph Mayer, Edward McLaughlin, J. J. Murphy, James Watson, John Mathews, Antonio Seganta.
MUSICIANS—A. E. Morrison, E. J. McCauley.

PRIVATES.

A. E. Auerbach,
G. J. Baker,
E. M. Bodine,
William J. Burke,
Frank W. Burke,
Charles J. Barth,
H. Crawford,
E. W. Deffley,
R. E. Doody,
Eugene S. Dolan,
E. S. Ennis,
A. C. Edminster,
H. H. Forbes,
George A. Falco,
Charles Goldfuss,
Thomas Healey,
S. J. Hassford,
G. E. Hall,
John Charles Hill,
[illegible]
[illegible]
Emil Stevens,
W. H. Stewart,
[illegible]
[illegible]
John White,
Daniel Warde,
J. J. Watson,
Albert S. Haft,
Robert J. Kirk,
L. Koerner,
A. W. Kay,
Gilbert Lloyd,
Max Levy,
W. J. Leary,
John F. Leary,
T. Murphy,
F. Murphy,
J. E. Murphy,
E. A. Mead,
John O'Neill,
T. E. O'Neill,
James O'Grady,
John O'Donnell,
John O'Connor,
J. R. Bass,
John Rafferty,
[illegible]
[illegible]
James McLaughlin,
H. S. McLaughlin,
E. C. McDonald,
J. F. McDonald,
James M. McDonald, Jr.,
Larry McCormick.

Company F.

CAPTAIN—John F. Carroll.
FIRST LIEUTENANT—Harry V. C. Ball.
SECOND LIEUTENANT—John W. Creighton.
FIRST SERGEANT—John F. Rogers.
QUARTERMASTER SERGEANT—Edward W. Backus.
SERGEANTS—Fred A. Weikle, George Reynolds.
CORPORALS—Nelson K. Jacobs, Fred O. Jaschke, Joseph F. Reilly, W. J. Keating, W. J. Flynn.

PRIVATES.

John Buggy,
Richard Boyle,
Benjamin B. Reynart,
Frederick Brown,
William Connolly,
Arthur H. Cassidy,
John Clark,
Luke A. Cox,
Bernard Canning,
Thomas J. Croke,
William H. Dailey,
William E. Daily,
George Damson,
Thomas H. Fitzpatrick,
George E. Fannon,
John W. Foreman,
Harry E. Gaffney,
William J. Gritz,
Martin Graham,
Louis Glyr,
William Goddard,
James Gelsten,
Charles H. Griner,
Peter St. Gilligan,
F. Halon,
Samuel Henry,
John F. Joyce,
H. C. Jaschke,
John Kane,
William Kaiser,
Hugh Le Roy,
William J. McCormick,
John A. MacDonald,
Daniel B. Merritt,
Edward Mackey,
Henry C. Mahoney,
Thomas McGuire,
Loyal F. Moore,
Charles F. McCarthy,
John H. McQueen,
Francis J. McCormack,
William McManus,
James S. McClosky,
Edward A. Nelson,
William C. O'Neil,
Joseph Panther, Jr.,
Thomas F. Rowan,
Patrick Ryan,
James Rhatigan,
Getano Romano,
William J. Rogers,
George C. Schafer,
James Smith,
Richard B. Swift,
Andrew Alwang,
Albert A. Riley,
James J. Wilder,
Charles S. Wendt,
Thomas P. McGrath,
Charles F. Dowd,
Robert Anderson,
William Twitsig,
George B. Williams,
William C. Wright,
Adolph Weise,
Daniel C. Warde,
James Thonet,
John J. Turnan,
George Townsend,
James H. Tooling,
William Keyes,
Walter Tettemore.

Company G.

CAPTAIN—C. L. Holmberg.
FIRST LIEUTENANT—C. Hamilton.
SECOND LIEUTENANT—G. Rydberg.
FIRST SERGEANT—G. Aarvig.
QUARTERMASTER SERGEANT—L. Schwensen.
SERGEANTS—A. L. Engstrom, R. Dahlen, T. Thollen, A. N. Edlund.
CORPORALS—H. Nelson, W. Skoog, P. R. Wagner, F. O. Wallborg, A. Johnson, F. E. Anderson.
MUSICIANS—E. Erickson, C. Nelson.
ARTIFICER—O. Reed.

PRIVATES.

C. O. Ahe,
J. Ahlberg,
C. F. Ahlgren,
C. A. Anderson,
E. Anderson,
E. Balling,
C. Bardram,
F. R. Bennett,
J. Benson,
E. Berg,
J. E. Bergman,
C. Bloom,
T. Bloom,
G. A. Blomberg,
H. Bye,
G. E. Carlson,
O. Carlson,
C. Clausen,
P. G. Delin,
O. A. Daleen,
A. Eickstedt,
C. Eckstrom,
G. Erickson,
G. G. Freeberg,
O. C. Godstrom,
C. Gumoelius,
R. Gustafsin,
E. Hall,
O. H. Hanson,
J. P. Hedberg,
E. Heyden,
C. L. Hill,
H. Hultzen,
O. Jensen,
F. Johnson,
N. Johnson,
R. G. Kamph,
C. Kiellander,
J. E. Killander,
A. L. Larson,
C. E. Lind,
V. Lind,
C. G. Lingvall,
B. Lindguist,
G. Lundberg,
M. Lundgren,
H. A. Nelson,
A. Nelsen,
C. J. Nilsson,
J. Nordenborg,
C. E. Noren,
C. G. Olin,
F. Olson,
C. Paulson,
A. Peterson,
F. Petersen,
K. Rystrom,
G. O. Sallfors,
B. A. E. Schultz,
G. F. Stenberg,
C. O. Svenson,
C. W. Swenson,
C. Vaister,
G. W. Vounsch,
J. Walstedt.

Company H.

CAPTAIN—T. E. Sweet.
FIRST LIEUTENANT—H. C. Crosscup.
SECOND LIEUTENANT—O. W. Moore.
FIRST SERGEANT—E. D. B. Logan.
QUARTERMASTER SERGEANT—James J. Fox.
SERGEANTS—Frank Kasseck, Jr., Edward W. Barber, A. T. Bohn, and Ethelbert Green.
CORPORALS—Charles Collins, S. James, C. Van Kirk, J. J. Dunphy, and W. Moore.
MUSICIAN—Walter Hines.
WAGONER—J. Grivogel.

PRIVATES.

C. Arnold,
F. Augerer,
G. Axtmann,
W. Bohn,
R. Band,
J. J. Burke,
O. H. Buss,
J. H. Cann,
M. Christian,
W. H. Constable,
G. H. Cadmore,
J. T. Curley,
F. Dore,
T. J. Dunn,
F. Eber,
C. Engbert,
H. Fredericks,
J. Gardener,
W. Gibson,
H. B. Grafton,
H. Geiger,
A. Gunn,
F. Guy,
D. Higgins,
A. J. Haran,
E. Halder,
C. Henrich,
H. E. Iving,
F. Jones,
J. F. Kelly,
J. E. Kennedy,
F. T. Leonard,
J. M. Lyons,
J. D. McCann,
P. J. McCarthy,
H. McCullough,
H. McElgin,
R. T. McLean,
T. McNamara,
H. McKey,
C. Miller,
F. Mooney,
C. Muchler,
A. McCormick,
J. McKormack,
J. T. Newell,
J. Oates,
S. O'Reilly,
J. O'Hara,
C. Pouch,
J. E. Porquet,
J. Peniston,
F. Rothschild,
G. F. Reid,
F. Sampson,
B. Spindler,
R. Stillwell,
J. Sullivan,
W. Thompson,
G. Trauretts,
J. Turple,
C. Spee,
J. M. Keefe,
A. Keeler,
C. Kennedy,
G. Kunze.

Company I.

CAPTAIN—Joseph R. Barlow.
FIRST LIEUTENANT—John Joseph Bergen.
SECOND LIEUTENANT—Millard H. Horton.
FIRST SERGEANT—James F. Hyslop.
QUARTERMASTER SERGEANT—Robert E. Bednall.
SERGEANTS—William H. Radebeck, Thomas Rome, Benjamin Wilder, Daniel C. Bergen.
CORPORALS—George E. Shanler, Patrick J. Hanahan, George A. Thomas, Stephen Grogain, Albert Volkers, Joseph H. Coleman.
MUSICIANS—Francis Cornell, Edwin H. Beardsley.
ARTIFICER—William Cassidy.
WAGONER—Arthur Hunt.

PRIVATES.

Anthony Archumbond,
Bernard Bonig,
George F. Brown,
Andrew A. Cox, Jr.,
Walter B. Cosgrove,
George A. Carroll,
John H. Cain, Jr.,
James J. Cooney,
James A. Dixon,
George J. Doody,
Peter Duffy,
Patrick Donaghy,
Thomas N. Dunn,
John Elliott,
Warren J. Elliott,
Edward F. Ernst,
John Griedman,
James J. Fox, Jr.,
Charles S. Grant,
John J. Gillen,
William F. Gilmore,
E. J. Hollis,
Frederick A. James,
James J. Lynch,
Harvey L. Leach,
William S. Musgrave,
Frank McCullaugh,
John P. Malley,
Frank L. Mooney,
Gustave B. McCloskey,
Samuel F. McPeak,
William H. Murray,
Ralph Malbone,
William H. Mehrtens,
John J. McCarthy,
John J. McCannin,
Edwin F. Nivison,
Raymond A. O'Neill,
William S. O'Brien,
John T. O'Brien,
James P. Pendergast,
Samuel A. Phillips,
George A. Rasquist,
William A. Reade,
Patrick J. Reilly,
Charles R. Rhadebeck,
Francis A. Reddington,
Henry Schraeder,
Alfred Schuntz,
Edward E. Selford,
Emil Stehli,
Frederick F. Smith,
Charles Scnear,
Daniel M. Trimmer,
Matthew J. Wilson,
Anton J. Witz, Jr.,
Thomas Walsh,
James H. Greer,
Robert T. Montgomery,
Hans S. Steinberg,
William Sullivan,
James E. Jackson,
George A. Tennant.

Company K.

CAPTAIN—C. A. Andrews.
FIRST LIEUTENANT—C. W. Bridges.
SECOND LIEUTENANT—J. W. Beatty.
FIRST SERGEANT—E. de Pauw.
QUARTERMASTER SERGEANT—W. D. Marsh.
SERGEANTS—C. H. Kulen, A. Kendrick, J. J. Harkins, T. H. Merrill.
CORPORALS—J. J. Heffernan, C. Corsen, P. R. Kennish, W. H. Rikel, J. E. Cone, A. Earls.
MUSICIANS—O. L. Beyer, J. A. Murphy.
ARTIFICER—J. Taylor.
WAGONER—J. S. Pringle.

PRIVATES.

C. W. Albright,
T. F. Aitken,
F. Ashenden,
H. P. Blase,
J. F. Brown,
W. J. Brown,
J. P. Burns,
W. A. Carleton,
H. E. Collins,
J. J. Connell,
J. Dougherty,
J. Dunne,
B. C. Everingham, Jr.,
A. B. Finkel,
W. C. Flanagan,
F. H. Follette,
R. M. Fritz,
C. Galley,
J. G. Gilman, Jr.,
J. A. Green,
J. P. Green,
C. M. Gullicksen,
T. E. Hansen,
J. J. Harkins,
W. E. Harney,
G. M. Harper,
P. B. Harvey,
S. J. Hegarty,
F. A. Hemmings,
P. J. Hense,
R. Keinath,
J. F. Kennedy,
T. H. Kennedy,
F. Klein,
H. E. Knight,
J. J. McCollum,
J. F. McGevern,
C. W. Mitchell,
A. J. Radeau,
A. Neil,
C. P. Nolan,
T. E. Pennell,
A. Rau,
A. W. Redfern,
W. Russell,
W. Schmidt,
C. Schuh,
A. S. Sheppard,
J. Shuttleton,
S. A. Smith,
A. J. Thomas,
J. B. Turner,
J. H. Van Ingen,
O. Walsh,
J. B. Wiggins, Jr.,
F. L. Wilkins,
A. S. Williams,
W. J. Wynn,
N. M. Gunisburg,
P. A. Duffy,
J. C. Martin,
F. M. Berrien,
H. F. Carpenter,
W. F. Kripp,
T. L. Merritt,
T. Moloney,
D. M. Pierce,
J. W. Cooper,
T. A. Coleman,
J. J. McDonald.

Company L.

CAPTAIN—B. L. Wagner.
FIRST LIEUTENANT—Van D. Machumber.
SECOND LIEUTENANT—Calhaun Cragin.
FIRST SERGEANT—Adelbert Hart.
QUARTERMASTER SERGEANT—Douglass Woodhaus.
SERGEANT—Andrew Armstrong.
CORPORALS—Albert Munsan, Leon M. Lynch.
MUSICIANS—Jules E. La Coca, Frank J. Dawes.

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[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
Valentine B. Brown,
[illegible]
[illegible]
James Connolly,
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
Otto Hoffman,
[illegible]
Charles Jordan,
Charles E. Kimball,
Harry Kaufman,
[illegible]
[illegible]
James A. Lyons,
Camill Lederer,
[illegible]
[illegible]
John Maloney,
[illegible]
John T. McGrath,
[illegible]
John A. Mullen,
James McGinn,
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
Fred H. Sheridan,
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
Benjamin F. Walsh,
[illegible]
Richard Watterhouse,
[illegible]
[illegible]
Theodore Wastelaski.

Company M.

CAPTAIN—Richard H. Harding, Jr.
FIRST LIEUTENANT—David F. Henry.
SECOND LIEUTENANT—Irvington Bogart.
FIRST SERGEANT—Conrad Fickey, Jr.
QUARTERMASTER SERGEANT—G. Weston, Jr.
SERGEANT—Charles F. Connaughton.
CORPORAL—Amos V. Baxter.
MUSICIAN—Robert T. Dunbar.

PRIVATES.

B. J. Mallon,
C. M. Atwood,
E. McElgin,
Edward J. Clarke,
Benjamin F. Wingate,
James F. Pearce,
J. J. Griffin,
R. P. Nichols,
C. T. Solimore,
C. M. Casey,
Harry S. Stiles,
W. A. Walker,
Harry Gedney,
J. J. Lynch,
A. R. Jones,
Charles Keegan,
James Byrne,
C. C. Wilson,
J. H. Roach,
Charles Schelinsie,
H. J. Adams,
Harry Weaver,
Arthur McCaffrey,
J. J. Hunt,
J. H. Mickleborough,
Frederick Kehnle,
F. A. Adams,
Charles Todd,
C. E. McCay,
C. G. Monroe,
J. A. Maxwell,
G. W. Dale,
O. A. Paasch,
S. M. Thatcher,
Albert Merk,
George McKay,
F. A. Ryon,
W. H. Natter,
J. H. Smith,
E. Lasinger,
F. V. King,
F. L. B. King,
F. E. O'Brien,
W. Carl,
E. A. Ryder,
A. E. Hensler,
William Zimmon,
C. de Mandeville,
J. G. Madden,
J. M. Castrom,
W. F. Halsen,
J. R. Ryan,
John Dohall,
G. W. Stevens,
J. A. Kline,
A. Chevalier,
W. O. Christie,
W. C. Stewart,
H. Hansen,
Eugene Van Wening,
L. F. Dagget,
A. A. Albin,
H. E. Riley,
Max Gunther,
E. C. Bifles,
Louis Herman,
E. C. Phillips,
Conrad Meyer,
Thomas Coombs.

ENGLAND'S SYMPATHY FOR US.

Likely to be Productive of Great Good to Both Countries.

From The Halifax (Nova Scotia) Chronicle.

There is one phase of the situation which cannot fail to be of interest to the Anglo-Saxon race the world over, and that is the rapprochement which is taking place between Great Britain and the United States. The sympathy of the former is overwhelmingly with the latter, and the same may be said of all the great colonies of the empire. Our American neighbors now fully realize, as they never did before, that Great Britain is practically the only friend they have in Europe—that it was her stand and influence which gave pause to the Continental powers when they contemplated a combination on behalf of Spain against the United States. This fact is well recognized by all the better classes of people and journals in the United States, whose sentiments were undoubtedly voiced by Chauncey M. Depew in his speech at Cleveland on Wednesday last, when he said: "I believe that the friendship of the English people for us, which has been cemented during the present crisis, will result in something more than a mere understanding between the two nations in the future. It would be a glorious alliance—that of the two great Anglo-Saxon races standing together for humanity and peace."

Whether this rapprochement reaches the status of an alliance, or merely results in the establishment of a good understanding between the two powers as to their future political and commercial relations, one thing is certain—either result will be one of the benefits flowing from the unfortunate struggle between the United States and Spain. That war bids fair to be overruled for the accomplishment of a great good—the establishment of peace and amity on a firm basis between the United States and Great Britain and her colonies, and the creation of conditions which will insure their hearty co-operation in promoting the arts of peace and civilization. Such an alliance, such an understanding, will be a good thing for all nations, and Canada, above all the other British colonies should be interested in promoting so desirable an outcome of the present struggle.

In a very important sense the United States is holding out the olive branch of peace and good will to Great Britain and her colonies. Let it be the privilege and duty to this country heartily to reciprocate the action of our neighbors and by acts and words to lend a helping hand in the blessed work of burying the quarrels and estrangements and misunderstandings of the past, so that both countries may start anew in the great mission committed to them of realizing peace, security, and prosperity for themselves and helping to bestow similar blessings upon other nations.

THE LEE STRAIGHT-PULL RIFLE.

Arm Adopted for the United States Navy Exhibited at Plymouth.

From The Naval and Military Annual of London.

By invitation a large number of army and volunteer officers and others recently had an opportunity at the Royal Hotel, Plymouth, of examining the new Lee straight-pull rifle, which is an improvement on the Lee-Metford, with which the British Army is armed, and is claimed to be the most perfect small arm weapon in the world. The new rifle was exhibited and explained to the visitors by Mr. J. T. Armstrong of Armstrong's Company, London, who arrived at Plymouth on Friday for an important consultation with the naval authorities at Devonport, and embraced the opportunity to introduce it to officers of the regular army and auxiliary service.

The Lee straight-pull rifle is constructed on much the same general principles as the Lee-Metford, but possesses (as is claimed) several important advantages which are lacking in the older rifle. More than two pounds lighter than any other small arm weapon—it is about nine pounds in weight—it is also more easily manipulated, and the breech piece being simpler in construction and composed of fewer parts, can be more easily refitted by the ordinary soldier than is the case with the Lee-Metford. Another important advantage in the new weapon is its improved method of loading. By means of a clip it can be loaded with five cartridges at a time instead of with single cartridges. This both economizes time and increases the firing capacity of the rifle.

In the hands of an expert, indeed, as many as fifty shots per minute can be fired with the Lee straight-pull. Greater accuracy of fire, less liability of the cartridge sticking in the breech, and longer carrying capacity are among other advantages claimed for the new rifle, which, after a severe and exhaustive competition, in which the leading manufacturers in the world were represented by thirty-eight different rifles, has now been adopted by the United States Government for its navy. With the Lee straight-pull and Lee-Metford Mr. Armstrong also showed the Lee Turnbolt rifle, which is also said to be in some respects an improvement on the Lee-Metford, but has already been superseded by the Lee straight-pull. The visitors were much interested in the demonstration.

Sulphur in Nevada.

From The Virginia (Nev.) Chronicle.

The advance in price of sulphur since hostilities began between the United States and Spain, and the declaring of that product contraband of war, has temporarily diverted the attention of capitalists from investments in gold mining to that of the purchase of sulphur properties. The shutting out of the foreign product, the supply of which in Spain and Japan was growing limited, has placed Nevada in the front rank as a sulphur producer on account of the vast deposits of that material in Rabbit Hole District, Humboldt County.

The price demanded for the Wise estate sulphur claims in that district is $100,000, and the Emons group has recently been sold to a Chicago company. Those three, with the General Clarke, Black Rock Desert, and Hades numbers one, two, three, and four, comprise the entire deposits in the district—an area of about six square miles—and with the exception of a deposit on Cove Creek, Utah, the output of which is limited, are the only important sulphur-producing properties on the continent.

NEW MEN IN NEW TIMES.

How the National Emergency Brought Out the Youth of the Country in the War for the Union.

From The Washington Times.

Among the men of high rank in the regular army in 1861 there was not one under seventy, and most of them were over that age. Scott, Lieutenant General, was crowding eighty. Wool, Patterson, and Cadwalader were past seventy. Most of the Brigadier Generals and Colonels were old men. Gen. Scott and the Major Generals soon fell back to give place to young men, and a little later most of the old Brigadiers and Colonels joined them in the rear.

A couple of resigned Captains, graduates of West Point, who had been out of the service for some years, were among the first to tender their services to the Government. One of them, after almost losing his patience waiting for recognition, was made Colonel of a newly authorized regular regiment, and commanded a brigade at the first battle of Bull Run. When will the civilized world forget that soldier—Gen. W. T. Sherman?

The other was so obscure that he never heard from that tender of his services, and a few weeks later sought and was given free transportation from his home to Springfield, Ill., where he was glad to accept a clerkship in the Adjutant General's office. His family needed the salary. Good-hearted, patriotic Gov. Dick Yates was quick to discover merit in the quiet, industrious clerk. A new regiment, probably made up of mischievous young fellows, was disinclined to submit to dictation from its officers, and was causing the Governor no little trouble. When spoken to about the mildly refractory volunteers, the quiet clerk modestly expressed the belief that he could handle the boys, and he was made their Colonel. He did handle them. They obeyed and liked him, and he liked and made one of the Prairie State's best regiments of them. As long as there is a world that modest, quiet clerk of thirty-seven years ago will be talked about.

What an ending there was for these two obscure beginners—for Grant and Sherman. What an inspiration their beginning in the other war will be to men who participate in this war.

The Discovery of Phil Sheridan.

A Captain of regulars, forty years old, was buried in the Quartermaster's Department for more than a year after the war began. A Michigan regiment of cavalry was in need of a Colonel. Some one called Gov. Blair's attention to the plodding Quartermaster. Would he accept the command? He slipped away from his piles of oats, corn, hay, and other goods and vaulted into a saddle without a moment's delay, and a few days later was winning victories, and during the next three years he did little else than win victories. It was Phil Sheridan to plan and fight, as it was Grant and Sherman.

Who thirty-seven years ago would have picked out these three Captains, West Pointers, two retired and the other an issuer of forage for mules, as the three men who four years later would be recognized as the most eminent among the land forces? I heard Uncle Jerry Rusk tell this story about Sheridan. When an Ohio Congressman went to Phil's father to look over a boy for West Point he was inclined to favor another brother. The father said: "Don't take him. He is too full of peace. Take Phil, he is full of fight. He fights all of the boys about here." That settled it in the mind of the Congressman.

By the way, Phil's fighting and mischief nearly cost him a West Point commission. He was sent home for a year, as it was. That is why it required five years—from 1848 to 1853—to get him through the Academy.

Glorious "Pap" Thomas, the "Rock of Chickamauga," was made a Major of regulars in 1861. Four years later he was one of the greatest army commanders in the field.

Gen. John F. Reynolds, who died at the head of the First Army Corps, which opened the battle of Gettysburg, was a Captain when Sumter was fired upon.

Custer, Kilpatrick, Wilson, and several other brilliant cavalry leaders were Second Lieutenants, fresh from West Point. In the four years they strode past Captains, Majors, and Colonels of the old army. Shall we see some Custers, Kilpatricks, and Wilsons spring forth from the class of ninety young fellows hurriedly graduated from West Point the other day? As likely as not. The hour will find its man.

Other Notable Examples.

A Captain of artillery was in Utah when Lincoln's first call was made. He reached Washington in the Fall of 1861. The following Spring he was promoted to Brigadier General of Volunteers and placed over four Western regiments, three from Wisconsin and one from Indiana. With him to his command went his old battery. Six months later, after he had made a name for himself and his brigade in four great battles, John Gibbon was made a division commander, placed over 10,000 men instead of the 100 he had a year before, and when the war ended he had a command of over 30,000, and was known as a superb fighter. In 1891 he retired a Brigadier General; in 1895 he was made Commander in Chief of the Loyal Legion. He died last year. What Captain of our present artillery will become the John Gibbon of this war?

A slim, pale-faced dry goods clerk in Boston, with no military experience in 1861, was a Major General in 1865, and he is now a Major General of regulars at the head of the American Army.

Where is the clerk of to-day who will develop into a Nelson A. Miles?

John A. Logan, an Illinois Congressman, left his seat to lead a regiment. He reached the highest honor given to a volunteer in that war—the command of a great army, having been a successor of Grant, McPherson, and Howard in command of the Army of the Tennessee.

Who will be Illinois's "black eagle"—John A. Logan? Her Dick Oglesby, John M. Palmer; her Hurlbut and Farnsworth?

Who will be Wisconsin's Ed Bragg, Ruger, Hamilton, Fairchild, Tom Allen, Jerry Rusk, Rufus R. Dawes, Henry Harnden, and others who stepped from the ground floor to a high round?

Who will be Michigan's Alger, Morrow, Williams, Cutcheon?

Who Indiana's Hovey, Sol Meredith, Ben Harrison, Lew Wallace?

Who Ohio's McCook, Wallichs, Leggett, Hayes, and Garfield?

Go down the line of States and ask the question, and then, as the war progresses, watch for the answer.

HARRIS FORDINSKY ARRESTED.

Owner of the Building on East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street Charged with Homicide.

Harris Fordinsky, who was the principal owner of the building at 18 and 20 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street which collapsed and caused the death of several men, was arrested by Detective Cuff yesterday afternoon outside the office of his lawyer, Louis S. Finn, at 280 Broadway. The charge is homicide in causing the death of Adelbert Kamisky and four others. The prisoner was taken before Coroner Zucca, who released him under $5,000 bail furnished by John A. Philbrick of the firm of Holmes & Philbrick, masons and dealers in building materials, at Ninety-fifth Street and the East River. This firm is said to have furnished materials for the construction of the collapsed building. After Fordinsky was arrested he was served by a representative of the Department of Buildings with a notice to tear down the part of the building remaining.

Charles S. Montgomery, the Building Inspector who was arrested on Tuesday, admitted to Commissioner Brady that the One Hundred and Sixteenth Street building was put up with undue haste, but said that he put in his own defense that he had so many buildings to look after that he had not had time to give proper attention to the one in question. One day, he said, he had not been able to visit the building at all, and when he visited it the following day an entire story had been put up. It was this testimony of Montgomery's that led to Fordinsky's arrest.

Fordinsky's lawyer, Mr. Finn, told Deputy Assistant District Attorney O'Reilly that, according to the contract, a story was to be put up every eight hours. Department of Buildings experts told Mr. O'Reilly that the foundations were bad, and that the mortar had not been tempered enough to hold the bricks together.

Michael and John Sess, who built the foundations, have fled to New Jersey, and warrants have been issued for their arrest by Coroner Zucca. Warrants are also out for Frank Mueller and Henry Mueller, Jr.

Among other important evidence in the case against the accused men is that of John Nowak, a bricklayer, who says that he called the attention of the foreman to the poor quality of the material before the accident, and that the foreman replied: "Never mind; go ahead and do the work."

LADSTONE'S CAREER

Fifty Years of Public Life as a Statesman and Political Leader.

The death of Mr. Gladstone removes a man who has been for sixty years an important figure, for nearly fifty years a commanding figure, and since the death of Lord Beaconsfield, in 1881, without dispute or challenge the pre-eminent figure in the politics of Great Britain. There is scarcely a parallel, even among the precocious prodigies and tough veterans of the British Senate, to a term of public service so long, so varied, and so conspicuous. Burke was thirty-six before he made it evident to the owner of a pocket borough that he was needed in the House of Commons, and he retired from the House after a service of twenty-eight years. The elder Pitt was twenty-eight when his first speeches made Walpole consider the means of "muzzling this terrible cornet of horse;" he was thirty-two when Johnson attributed to him the speech in which he repelled the attack upon him for "the atrocious crime of being a young man," and he was fifty-eight when he ceased to be "the great Commoner."

There are many examples of Parliamentary precocity more striking than Mr. Gladstone's career affords. Fox entered the House of Commons before he was of age, and took his place at once as one of the leaders. The younger Pitt, a member at twenty-one, was Chancellor of the Exchequer and the Ministerial leader of the House at twenty-three, the age at which Mr. Gladstone took his seat for the first time. But Mr. Gladstone has served in the House of Commons more years than Pitt lived, and almost as long as the lifetime of Fox. Disraeli, born four years earlier than Gladstone, entered the House of Commons six years later, and accepted a peerage after thirty-eight years of Parliamentary labors. His rival has been a member of five administrations, four times Chancellor of the Exchequer, and twice Prime Minister. The uninterrupted term of Lord Palmerston, from 1807 to 1865, is the only Parliamentary career within this century, if not within the constitutional period of English history, which furnishes a parallel to that of Mr. Gladstone in length and in conspicuousness of service.

William Ewart Gladstone was born at Liverpool Dec. 29, 1809, of parentage, as he recalled long afterward before a Scottish audience, exclusively Scotch on both sides. His father, John Gladstone, created a Baronet by Sir Robert Peel in 1845, and dying at eighty-eight in 1851, was one of the most energetic, successful, and public-spirited of the merchants who have built up the commercial greatness of Liverpool. The father exhibited the restless and versatile energy which has been so marked a trait of the son. Besides amassing a fortune so great that it remained ample after he had given away during his lifetime £100,000 to each of his six children, he was an active agitator and a public speaker, even a pamphleteer, not only upon subjects relating to trade, but in favor of such sentimental causes as the independence of Greece. He was an ardent supporter of Canning, who so long represented Liverpool, perhaps his most influential supporter in his own borough. Canning's gratitude led him to put in Mr. Gladstone for the Marlborough pocket borough of Woodstock, now represented by a Churchill. Mr. Gladstone also represented Lancaster, and was a member of the House of Commons altogether, though not consecutively, for nine years. At the close of his first term, in 1824, his friends in Liverpool gave him a testimonial service of plate "to mark their high sense of his successful exertions for the promotion of trade and commerce, and in acknowledgment of his most important services rendered to the town of Liverpool." As a supporter of Canning, Sir John was an opponent of the Reform bill of 1832, and his sentiments on this question were adopted, as such sentiments are commonly adopted by the sympathetic child of an energetic parent, by his son, who took the paternal side in the debates of the Oxford Union, where he was an undergraduate when the Reform bill was under discussion. The fact is mainly memorable for its revival in the House of Commons during the debate on the Reform bill of 1866, in which Mr. Disraeli twitted the Chancellor of the Exchequer with his opposition to the Reform bill of 1832.

Mr. Gladstone's reply is worth quoting:

> "The right honorable gentleman, secure in the recollection of his own consistency, has taunted me with the errors of my boyhood. When he addressed the honorable member for Westminster, (John Stuart Mill,) he showed his magnanimity by declaring that he would not take the philosopher to task for what he wrote twenty-five years ago; but when he caught one who, thirty-six years ago, but just emerged from boyhood, and, still an undergraduate at Oxford, had expressed an opinion adverse to the Reform bill of 1832, of which he had so long and bitterly repented, then the right honorable gentleman could not resist the temptation. He, a Parliamentary leader of twenty years' standing, is so ignorant of the House of Commons that he positively thought he had got a Parliamentary advantage by exhibiting me as an opponent of the Reform bill of 1832. As the right honorable gentleman has exhibited me, let me exhibit myself. It is true, I deeply regret it, but I was bred under the shadow of the great name of Canning; every influence connected with that name governed the politics of my childhood and of my youth; with Canning I rejoiced in the removal of religious disabilities, and in the character which he gave to our policy abroad; with Canning I rejoice in the opening which he made toward the establishment of free commercial interchanges between nations; with Canning, and under the shadow of that great name, and under the shadow of that yet more venerable name of Burke, I grant, my youthful mind and imagination were impressed just the same as the mature mind of the right honorable gentleman is now impressed. I had conceived that fear and alarm of the first Reform bill in the days of my undergraduate career at Oxford which the right honorable gentleman now feels, and the only difference between us is this—I thank him for bringing it out—that, having those views, I moved the Oxford Union Debating Society to express them, clearly, plainly, forcibly, in downright English, and that the right honorable gentleman is still obliged to skulk under the cover of the amendment of the noble lord. I envy him not one particle of the polemical advantage which he has gained by his discreet reference to the proceedings of the Oxford Union Debating Society in the year of grace 1831. My position, Sir, in regard to the Liberal Party is in all points the opposite of Earl Russell's. * * * I have none of the claims he possesses. I came among you an outcast from those with whom I associated, driven from them, I admit, by no arbitrary act, but by the slow and resistless forces of conviction. I came among you, to make use of the legal phraseology, in forma pauperis. I had nothing to offer you but faithful and honorable service. You received me, as Dido received the shipwrecked Æneas,
>
> "'Ejectum littore, egentem
> Accepi,'
>
> and I only trust you may not hereafter at any time have to complete the sentence in regard to me
>
> "'Et regni demens in parte locavi.'
>
> "You received me with kindness, indulgence, generosity, and I may even say with some measure of confidence. And the relations between us have assumed such a form that you can never be my debtor, but that I must be forever in your debt."

HIS ENTRY INTO PARLIAMENT.

Into Parliament, accordingly, Mr. Gladstone came as a Conservative of the straitest sect, in the first Parliament following the passage of the bill to which he had thus offered his hereditary opposition—the Parliament of 1832. Nothing but a Continental tour of six months had intervened between his graduation and his election. His academic career had been brilliant, and was crowned with the "double first," which at about that time was pronounced an achievement which had come to be "almost beyond the reach of the human faculties." Before his term at Christ Church he had been an Etonian, his father, according to the wont of the commercial founder of an English family, having sent him to the most uncommercial school that could be found in the British Islands, where "for five hundred a year boys learn gentlemanly deportment and cricket." It cannot be said that he acquired the "tone" which Eton was supposed to impart and which was esteemed so valuable as to dispense it from imparting anything else. Nothing could be further from the mental attitude of Mr. Gladstone at any period of his career than the mental attitude of Emerson's "languid Oxford gentleman." "There is nothing new, and nothing true, and no matter." But he did make aristocratic friendships, and strengthened aristocratic ways of thinking about politics. One of his friends was the Duke of Newcastle, to whom he was indebted for his first seat in the House, and with whom he once testified before a committee that he was "as intimate as the difference of our stations would permit," an affectation of humility for which he was properly girded at by a fearless press. With Sydney Herbert, as, indeed, with the Duke, his intimacy became a political alliance, and he retired from the Government of Lord Palmerston in 1855 because his chief refused to oppose a motion of inquiry which he regarded as reflecting upon the conduct of his friends as members of the Government of Lord Aberdeen, of which he also had been a member, and in which Herbert had been Secretary at War.

The Borough of Newark, for which Mr. Gladstone was chosen in 1832, was a pocket borough of the Newcastle family, and Mr. Gladstone was unknown to his constituents, by sight or by name, when he submitted to them an address in the good old Conservative tone of a patriarchal squire to a sturdy but contented yeomanry, declaring "that we must watch and resist that uninquiring and indiscriminating desire for change among us, which threatens to produce, along with partial good, a melancholy preponderance of mischief," mainly meaning the Reform bill. He opposed immediate emancipation in the West Indies, and promulgated what one of his biographers describes as some "ingenious reasoning" upon that subject, which was simply the argument with which preachers and presses familiarized the people of the United States at the time and afterward, that if slavery were a sin the Bible would have denounced it as a sin instead of giving directions to masters and slaves how to deport themselves in that relation. (John Gladstone owned a sugar plantation, with human appurtenances, in Demerara.) The Conservative organ was obliged to introduce him. "Who is Mr. Gladstone? He is the son of the friend of Mr. Canning, the great Liverpool merchant. He is, we understand, not more than four or five and twenty," (he was, in fact, not yet twenty-three,) "but he has won golden opinions from all sorts of people, and promises to be an ornament to the House of Commons."

Although the borough was an obedient borough, and fulfilled the Duke's will in returning his candidate, the candidate was subjected to much "hackling" and answers demanded of him to such questions as "Are you not the Duke of Newcastle's nominee?" "Are you not meant to be pushed down the electors' throats whether they will or no?"

His early speeches in the House are not remembered, nor were they memorable. The great battle for the abolition of privilege in representation had, in the stage of it which had then come to view, been fought and won. The field of the great battle for the abolition of privilege in artificial enhancement of the price of food had not yet been pitched. The holiday politics of the truce between the passage of the Reform bill and the agitation for the repeal of the corn laws was the staple of Parliamentary discussion during the first ten years of Mr. Gladstone's Parliamentary service. It was in such discussion that he gained that astonishing readiness and fluency and copiousness of speech which is, in its degree, unexampled even in the annals of constitutional government. His career as an unattached Tory was interrupted by his acceptance of a Junior Lordship of the Treasury in the administration organized by the Duke of Wellington and Sir Robert Peel in 1834, upon the manifest failure of the Melbourne Administration, which had been created after Earl Grey's Government had carried the Reform bill, and in the next year Mr. Gladstone became Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, an office which he had held for only two months when the administration collapsed and made way for the re-entrance of Lord Melbourne. But, in and out of these subordinate offices, Mr. Gladstone was the Parliamentary advocate not merely of inert but of reactionary Conservatism. In the address he made to his constituents at Newark, when he invited their votes again after taking office, he declared that the question had become "whether we are to hurry on at intervals, but not long ones, through the medium of the ballot, short Parliaments, and other questions called popular, into republicanism or anarchy."

This was, in 1834, the apprehension of the statesman who in 1884 was to introduce and urge a measure which increased the number of voters in England by two-fifths, after several intervening additions had been made to the constituencies as they were left by the Republican and Anarchical Reform bill of 1832. Nor was it upon the elective franchise alone, or mainly, that this reactionary temper was made manifest.

He opposed immediate or universal emancipation in the British West Indies, and told the House that it was its duty "to place as broad a distinction as possible between the idle and industrious slaves, and nothing could be too strong to secure the freedom of the latter; but, with respect to the idle slaves, no period of emancipation could hasten their improvement." The man who was to disestablish the Irish Church opposed so mild and tentative a measure in that direction as Lord Althorp's bill relating to the Church temporalities in Ireland. "He was prepared to defend the Irish Church, and if it had abuses, which he did not now deny, those abuses were to be ascribed to the ancestors and predecessors of those who then surrounded him." He opposed the abolition of tests in the universities, as proposed in a bill to annul the subscription of the Thirty-nine Articles by undergraduates. He opposed the bill to remove the political disabilities of the Jews. He even declared that he was in favor of taxes on knowledge as tending to impede the circulation of mischievous sentiments, an argument which recalls the manifesto of a French Archbishop against railways because they are used by more bad passengers than good ones.

It is no wonder that Macaulay should have described such a statesman as "the rising hope of the stern and unbending Tories." Strange as this characterization seems now, Mr. Gladstone without doubt not only accepted it, but was flattered by it in 1839, and any young author would be flattered by being told that "half his acuteness and diligence with a barren imagination and a scanty vocabulary would have saved him from almost all his mistakes."

As everybody knows, the characterization occurs in Macaulay's essay upon Mr. Gladstone's "Church and State," a book which is now remembered almost as exclusively by the essay as Soame Jenyns's "Enquiry into the Origin of Evil" is remembered by Johnson's review. It is easy to see how the book came to be written. "Church and State" is not a disinterested inquiry into the relations of Government and a religious establishment, but an effort to find a logical basis for opposing the enfranchisement of the Jews, the diminution of the revenues of the Irish clergy, and the abolition of religious tests as a preliminary to a liberal education. Macaulay's account of the method by which Mr. Gladstone inserted his basis to underpin his conclusions is not unfair. He "assumed a major of huge extent, which included his propositions, without ever reflecting that it included a great deal more," and by showing what wild work would follow the unlimited application of Mr. Gladstone's declaration that Government ought to be a "professor of religion," and to propagate the religion it professed, Macaulay made a very neat reductio ad absurdum of the Gladstonian theory. When its author was endeavoring, in 1868, to disestablish the Irish Church, he anticipated the use against him of this early indiscretion in "A Chapter of Autobiography," in which he traced the development of his own opinions so as to break the force of the charge of inconsistency by showing how gradual and how reasonable had been his progress to his maturer convictions. To this progress "Church and State" no doubt contributed. It helped to clear up his own mind by putting before himself in black and white the reasoning by which he had endeavored to exalt hereditary prejudices to the rank of necessary truths.

"Church and State" was completed during the second Parliament of Victoria, in which Mr. Gladstone again sat for Newark, and was in opposition to the Melbourne Government, and which may be considered the final stage of his political apprenticeship. In 1839 he had married Miss Catherine Glynne, the heiress of Hawarden Castle, in Flintshire, the place which is most closely associated with her husband's career, and eight children, four sons and four daughters, were born to them, of whom all but one daughter survive their father.

BECOMES PRIVY COUNCILLOR.

The meeting of the third Parliament of Victoria, in 1841, was signalized by the return of Peel and Wellington to power. Mr. Gladstone was now a member of the Privy Council and a "Right Honorable," first as Vice President of the Board of Trade and Master of the Mint and then as President of the Board of Trade. His activity, multifarious as it had always been, was mainly turned by the offices which he held into the channels of commercial legislation. The tariff first engaged his attention, and, although the tariff of 1842 was fathered in the House by Sir Robert, nobody doubted that it had been prepared by his junior. Nobody could doubt it, for during the session at which it was debated the member for Newark was on his feet 129 times to answer puzzling or nagging questions, to elucidate details, and to urge the measure forward with a paternal fondness. The restless industry which had sometimes marred his career by inducing him to agitate things that were quiet here stood him in good stead. A man who has acquired a mastery of detail is almost irresistible upon questions of commercial legislation which concern only heaps of details, and nothing will take the place of patient industry in acquiring such a mastery, for it cannot be simulated.

Disraeli's brightness helped him little as Chancellor of the Exchequer, and even the House of Commons declined to accept as an explanation of an important omission from his budget the cheerful remark that it had been omitted because "something must be left for future statements of this nature," or of another, that "gentlemen of the long robe will attend to these details." The unfortunate Sir Francis Dashwood, Chancellor of the Exchequer in the reign of George III., conscious of his inaptitude for finance, declared that the boys would point at him in the streets and cry, "There goes the worst Chancellor of the Exchequer that ever was."

Few of Mr. Gladstone's opponents would deny that he was entitled to rank with the best Chancellor of the Exchequer that ever was. He had the rare art of catching enthusiasm from statistics, and of making figures eloquent to other people because they were first eloquent to himself. In fact, he came to be thought so much a specialist in finance that The Saturday Review, many years afterward, congratulated him on an oratorical chance which he had enjoyed of escaping from the dryness of social and foreign politics "to disport himself in the flowery glades of Budget." The agitation for the repeal of the corn laws had grown too loud out of doors to be ignored within the House of Commons. Sir Robert Peel introduced, in 1842, a new sliding scale, which was expected to allay the agitation, and it was supported by Mr. Gladstone in speeches which showed that dangerous command of the facts of which we have been speaking. But the league would take nothing but repeal, and although they were beaten in a crucial division by a majority of 303 in a vote of less than 500, Sir Robert was burned in effigy at Northampton and the Queen was hooted at the entrance of a theatre in London. It was the potato famine of 1846 that made the pressure irresistible, and that drew from Sir Robert the famous recantation in which he said that his inquiries into the distress of Ireland had changed his opinions and that he was no longer a protectionist. Mr. Gladstone was known to have come to the same conclusion much earlier and to be anxious to rid British commercial legislation of every shred of protection. But when the conversion of his late chief was announced Mr. Gladstone was no longer a member of the House of Commons.

Within these years it was fated to Mr. Gladstone "to adore what he had burned and burn what he had adored." In 1840 he was still "the rising hope of the stern and unbending Tories." In 1850 he was upon the side and very nearly at the head of the believers in progress and in the people, although even in 1851 he had not formally abandoned the Conservative name. Much had happened without, and even more within, to bring about this change. His political opinions in 1850 were the reverse of his political opinions in 1840, and the questions that came up were such as to emphasize this contrast.

The first of them was a question of the relation of Church and State. In February, 1845, Sir Robert Peel introduced a bill for the increase of the Maynooth grant, a measure which was directly opposed to the doctrines which Mr. Gladstone had advocated in Parliament and in his book. The President of the Board of Trade thereupon retired. But it is equally characteristic and creditable that when the bill came up afterward for action he supported as an independent member what he had resigned office for rather than urge as a Minister. Deference to public opinion was probably the main motive of his retirement, but the terms in which he announced it showed that he was by no means confident of the correctness of the opinions upon which he had thus far acted. In the discussion of a supplementary bill he went even further. He proposed that the Roman Catholics in Ireland should be asked what they wanted, and even that a diplomatic correspondence should be opened with the Pope for the purpose of ascertaining in the most authoritative way the claims of the hierarchy.

There was another and even more marked recantation of his theocratic beliefs, for which the occasion was given by the return of Baron Rothschild for the City of London to the Parliament of 1847. The declaration required of members would have excluded a Jew, but it was moved that Jews should be admitted to all posts eligible to Roman Catholics, and this motion Mr. Gladstone vigorously supported. What made his course the more conspicuous was that he sat in this Parliament, for the first time, as the representative of the University of Oxford, which, as Mr. Newdegate said, and probably with justice, would not have chosen him if it could have foreseen his action.

The repeal of the corn laws broke the bond between Mr. Gladstone and the Tories, which, indeed, had for a long time been sorely strained upon the principles of commercial legislation, and it was this breach which kept him out of the House of Commons while the successful attack upon the corn laws was made by his chief with his full concurrence. But the Duke of Newcastle was a protectionist, and the Borough of Newark was as much an appendage of the Dukedom as the coronet. The Duke of Buccleuch and Lord Stanley had retired from the Peel Ministry when the repeal of the corn laws became part of the Ministerial programme, and when the Cabinet was reconstructed the announcement of Mr. Gladstone's appointment as Secretary for the Colonies in place of Lord Stanley was made almost simultaneously with the announcement of Mr. Gladstone's resignation of his seat, which he considered that he could neither retain nor regain by a re-election without a breach of the tacit compact under which he held it not from the electors, but from the Duke. Accordingly he was "out of politics" from this resignation in January, 1846, to the general election of 1847, at which time he was chosen for Oxford University.

Sir Robert Peel's administration, after carrying the repeal of the corn laws, had split upon the rock which is always visible at low water in British politics, and been defeated in an attempt to pass a fresh Coercion bill for Ireland, and Lord John Russell and Lord Palmerston reigned in his stead. The "question" which was most exciting at the time of all with which their Government dealt, although it is little remembered and still less memorable now, was the "Greek questions," arising from the enforcement of certain private claims of British subjects through the blockading of the Piraeus by a British fleet. It was very much such an intervention as Admiral Seymour's bombardment of Alexandria, and was warmly resented by Mr. Gladstone among the other orators of the opposition. The brunt of the attack fell upon Lord Palmerston as Foreign Secretary, a statesman whose light and jovial temperament was as repugnant to the earnest soul of Mr. Gladstone as the Oriental cynicism of Disraeli.

It was in this debate that Lord Palmerston produced the "Civis Romanus Sum" argument for the determination of British lawsuits by British fleets. "Civis Romanus Sum" has been translated into recent English slang as the "Jingo" policy, and was gravely rebuked by Mr. Gladstone when it was produced by Lord Palmerston. "Sir, I say the policy of the noble Lord tends to encourage and confirm us in that which is our besetting fault and weakness, both as a nation and as individuals. I find this characteristic too plainly legible in the policy of the noble Lord. I doubt not but use will be made of the present debate to work upon this peculiar weakness of the English mind."

It was not long before these remarks were verified by the manner in which a Ministry of which Mr. Gladstone was a conspicuous member was driven into war by the English people. The death of Sir Robert Peel, in 1850, had left a considerable body of members in Parliament, of whom Mr. Gladstone was one, without a party or a rallying point. These "Peelites" were men who, still conservative upon social politics had followed Sir Robert in the advance which he had made in commercial politics. Lord John Russell had been beaten upon a franchise bill, and the administration of Lord Derby collapsed through its own weakness in 1852, after a term of ten months. The Earl of Aberdeen undertook to form a Ministry which should be, as he informed Parliament, "both Liberal and Conservative," and this Ministry included Mr. Gladstone as Chancellor of the Exchequer, in company with Lord John Russell and Lord Palmerston. There was nobody to dispute the special fitness of Mr. Gladstone for his new post, and his first budget amply vindicated his claims to hold the hardest working office in the Government. It would be futile to attempt to convey any notion of a project which was mainly admired for the mastery of detail which it showed.

DISRAELI'S DECLARED RIVAL.

In a criticism of Mr. Disraeli's budget in the preceding session, Mr. Gladstone had showed the luminous superiority which command over the facts of the case gives a debator on such subjects, and when Mr. Gladstone became Chancellor of the Exchequer, the rivalry which lasted until, and even after, Mr. Disraeli took his seat in the House of Lords was already declared. But admiration for the clearness and copiousness with which the new Chancellor could array and expound the results of his indefatigable researches was very soon suspended by the excitement of a war which England entered upon, as Mr. Bright said at the time, "for a hopeless cause and with a worthless ally," in which it is now generally admitted that England had no real success, and in which the part taken by her in council or in the field cannot attract the admiration of anybody except Mr. Kinglake. That singular historian expresses very cleverly the disgust with which the unfeigned reluctance and the scrupulous hesitation of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, eminent even among his half-hearted colleagues for his aversion to the war, inspired the British Jingo party of 1853. "He had once," this satirist declares, "imagined it to be his duty to quit a Government and to burst through strong ties of friendship and gratitude by reason of a thin shade of difference on the subject of white or brown sugar. His friends lived in dread of his virtues as tending to make him whimsical and unstable, and the practical politicians used to call him, behind his back, a good man—a good man in the worst sense of the term." Though Mr. Gladstone's backwardness to battle produced this infuriating effect upon the bloodthirsty, it was not disputed that his special work of making financial provision for the war that was thrust upon the Ministry was well done. He held his office when Lord Palmerston succeeded Lord Aberdeen, in 1855, and resigned it, as has already been noted, only when he considered that his chief did not come vigorously enough to the defense of his friends and former colleagues.

The decade after the close of the Crimean war was another period of holiday politics. To describe the part which Mr. Gladstone played in them would be to write the political history of Great Britain for that time, and it is not an interesting history, nor easily made intelligible. The French commercial treaty, the Italian war, the repeal of the paper duty, the Church rates, the Post Office Savings Banks bill—such were the topics of debate to which Mr. Gladstone, as Chancellor of the Exchequer when his party was in power, as its financial oracle when it was in opposition, devoted his unflagging industry, his intellectual subtlety, and his copious eloquence. The day on which Gladstone opened his budget was always the great day of the session, and the galleries of the House were thronged with peers, with strangers, and with diplomatists. We may note, in passing, as a comment upon his Reform bill of 1884, that he opposed the Reform bill of 1859 upon the ground, among others, that "he could not be a party to the uniformity of the franchise," and that the boroughs ought to be kept as the nursery of statesmen who might by means of them be brought into Parliament when they had shown the promise of Parliamentary usefulness to the Parliamentary chiefs.

In 1861, in a speech delivered out of Parliament, Mr. Gladstone made use of the unfortunate expression that "Jefferson Davis had made the South a nation," and expressed a hope for the triumph of the Confederate cause. He explained in a letter published in 1867 the misunderstanding of the facts which betrayed him into this rash speech, for which he made fuller, though less formal, amends in an article "Kin Beyond Sea," publised some years later in The North American Review.

After 1859, when he took office under Lord Palmerston, Mr. Gladstone was classed as an advanced Liberal, having boxed the compass from stern, unbending Toryism in twenty years, and he had in 1858 declined a seat in the Cabinet of Lord Derby by reason of the position to which a divergency continuing throughout that period had led him. In 1865 the jovial, witty, and placable old pagan at the head of the Government was gathered to his fathers, and Mr. Gladstone became the unchallenged leader of the House of Commons and the real head of the Government, although Earl Russell was Prime Minister. To this period belongs, perhaps, the most memorable and certainly the most brilliant chapter in the history of the reformed House of Commons. Many years before Mr. Gladstone had declared that the business of Parliament in reference to Parliamentary reform was to "anticipate agitation," and it was not under a pressure like that which forced the Reform bill of 1832 through Parliament that the Reform bill of 1866 was conceived and presented to the House of Commons. The Liberalism of the Chancellor of the Exchequer had already in 1865 lost him the representation of Oxford, to the resentment of the educated British public of all classes, which considered that the university would be more favorably represented by a heretical Gladstone than by an orthodox Gathorne Hardy. Mr. Gladstone had already been nominated at Manchester for South Lancashire, and on the day which decided his fate at the university he issued at Oxford his farewell address to his old constituency and at Manchester his appeal for a new. The Free Trade Hall, in which he had been announced to speak, was packed within a few minutes after it was opened. "At last my friends," he began, "I am coming among you—and I am come, to use an expression which has become very famous, and it is not likely to be forgotten, I am come among you 'unmuzzled.'"

The storm of cheering that broke loose at this word made hopeless for several minutes any attempt of the orator to go on. He was elected by a narrower majority than either of his colleagues, but in Liverpool and Manchester he headed the poll. Before Parliament met, the death of Lord Palmerston had left the leadership of the House to the Chancellor of the Exchequer with a Liberal majority of sixty.

A MEMORABLE DEBATE.

It was March 12 before the pledge of the Queen's speech was redeemed by the introduction of the Franchise bill, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer opened, with detailed exposition, the most memorable debate of the nineteenth century in the British House of Commons. The genial banter of Palmerston was wanting to this muster of "all the talents." On the side of the bill, however, were arrayed, besides the flowing eloquence of the Liberal leader, the rich and manly oratory and the keen wit of John Bright and the stammered wisdom of John Stuart Mill. Against it the cynical mockery and the verbal felicities of Disraeli were exerted in their fullest force, and Bulwer Lytton came out in unexpected strength as a debater. But the attacks of the seceders from the Liberal Party were more brilliant, more sustained, and more effectual than the opposition of the regular Conservative forces, and the chief of them was Mr. Lowe, whose rapid sallies out of the Cave of Adullam drew him so many deserters as to reduce the majority of sixty, with which the session began, to a precarious five when the division was taken on the Franchise bill. Many of the phrases of that year's debate have become commonplaces, and some of its passages all but classics. The long controversy about the Trojan horse between Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Lowe; Mr. Bright's happy nickname of the Adullamites and his comparison of the party composed of Mr. Horsman and Mr. Lowe—"a party perfectly harmonious and distinguished by mutual and unbroken trust"—to "the Scotch terrier that was so covered with hair that you could not tell which was the head and which was the tail"; Bulwer's retort upon Mr. Gladstone's appeal for the admission of the voters as "our fellow-Christians" and "our own flesh and blood," in which he depicted the framer of the bill as saying to the excluded classes, "A seven-pound voter is real flesh and blood, but you are only gradual flesh and blood; read Darwin and learn that you are fellow-Christians in an imperfect state of development"; Mill's explanation that he had not meant to say that Conservatives were generally stupid people, but only that stupid people were generally Conservatives; Mr. Lowe's likening of "the honor of the Government" to "the Sleeping Beauty"—all these are among the most entertaining of Parliamentary ana. And not less eminent in Parliamentary annals as specimens of Parliamentary adroitness, of ingenious reasoning, or of sober eloquence, are the speeches of Bright, Lowe, and Gladstone.

We have made one citation from the closing speech of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. We will make one more, this time of the last appeal that was made to the House before the division, through which breathes, in an inspiring way, the high excitement of the conflict and the assurance of ultimate victory.

> "Sir, we are assailed; this bill is in a state of crisis and peril and the Government along with it. We stand or fall with it, as has been declared by my noble friend Lord Russell. We stand with it now; we may fall with it a short time hence. If we do so fall, we or others in our places shall rise with it hereafter. I shall not attempt to measure with precision the forces that are to be arrayed against us in the coming issue. Perhaps the great division of to-night is not the last that must take place in the struggle. At some point of the contest you may possibly succeed. You may drive us from our seats. You may bury the bill that we have introduced, but we will write upon its gravestone for an epitaph this line, with certain confidence in its fulfillment:
>
> "'Exoriare aliquis nostris ex ossibus ultor.'
>
> You cannot fight against the future. Time is on our side. The great social forces which move onward in their might and majesty, and which the tumult of our debates does not for a moment impede or disturb—those great social forces are against you; they are marshaled on our side, and the banner which we now carry in the fight, though perhaps at some moment it may drop over our sinking heads, yet it soon again will float in the eye of heaven, and it will be borne by the firm hands of the united people of the three kingdoms, perhaps not to an easy, but to a certain and to a not far distant, victory."

Then the division was taken, which showed the power of the Adullamites. "Who would have thought there was so much in Bob Lowe?" members are said to have asked each other, as the "white-headed, red-faced, venerable-looking arch-conspirator, shouting himself hoarse, waved his hat in wide and triumphant circles over the men who had just gone out into the lobby against him," and whose majority of 60 he had reduced to 5.

It was in March that this division occurred, and it was not until June that the scanty majority of the Government was turned into a minority by a division upon a question of detail upon which the Government had challenged a test of strength. The adverse majority was 11, and the Earl of Derby came in as Prime Minister and Benjamin Disraeli as Chancellor of the Exchequer. But in the next session Mr. Gladstone had his revenge, and Disraeli, by the most theatrical stroke of his theatrical career, led the astonished squierarchy to reform through a bill which owed its final form to the constructive criticism of the leader of the opposition.

CREATED PRIME MINISTER.

In December, 1868, Mr. Gladstone came in again as a result of the elections, this time as Prime Minister in title as well as in fact, with the claims of the cave dwellers recognized in the appointment of Mr. Lowe to the Chancellorship of the Exchequer.

The most signal of his achievements during this term of power, and with the exception of the Reform bill of 1867, which was without dispute the work of his Government of the year before, the most conspicuous of all his achievements, was the disestablishment of the Irish Church. The English Church in Ireland cannot be said to have outlived its usefulness, for it never had any. But for nearly a generation it had outlived its tolerability and had had nothing to say for itself. The latest important attempt to justify it, either upon religious or political grounds, was the work in 1838 of the man who in 1868 came forward as its destroyer. That disestablishment was the first step toward conciliating Ireland was plain to everybody, but the courage to attack an abuse so inveterate and so profitable with the authority of a Ministry was reserved for Mr. Gladstone. Disestablishment was only one of the healing measures which he brought forward. While still in opposition he had insisted upon conciliation. "If we be chivalrous men I trust we shall endeavor to wipe away all those stains which the civilized world has for ages seen, or seemed to see, on the shield of England. If we be compassionate men I hope we shall now, once for all, listen to the tale of woe which comes from her, and the reality of which, if not its justice, is testified by the continuous emigration of her people, that we shall endeavor to

> "'Rase out the written troubles from her brain,
> Pluck from her memory the rooted sorrow—'

But, above all, if we be just men, we shall go forward in the name of truth and right, bearing this in mind, that when the case is proved and the hour is come, justice delayed is justice denied."

This seems moderate enough; but then it sounded revolutionary, not only to the Ministry but to the House, and an amiable Conservative denounced the orator as a "traitor" and worse for having "dared to put his hand on the ark of God." Mr. Gladstone followed up his speech with resolutions, and it was chiefly upon the Irish question that the general election of 1868 turned, in which, defeated for South Lancashire though he was, and sitting for Greenwich, he took the Premiership with a Liberal majority of 175 behind him. The Irish Land bill of 1868 was so much milder than the later measures that it was not seriously fought in either house, and upon the one division it encountered in the Commons Mr. Disraeli went into the Liberal lobby. Early in this Parliament Mr. Gladstone burned another of his early idols by abolishing religious tests in the universities. It was during this Administration, which lasted from December, 1868, to February, 1874, that Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Hamilton Fish secured the setting of a precedent very valuable to their respective countries and to mankind in the Alabama treaty.

It was again nominally upon Ireland that the Ministry came to grief in 1874. So many Liberals "bolted the caucus," as we should say, upon the question of endowing an Irish university in which religious education should be ignored that this measure was defeated by three votes, but that the fate of the bill was due to the Liberals was as plain as had been the influence of the Adullamites in 1866—so plain that Mr. Disraeli at first declined to take office against a House so plainly hostile to him in general policy. But the general election found him in power again, and almost for the first time with a trusty majority behind him. It is not very clear to what the Liberal defeat had been due, except that the people were tired after five years of hearing Aristides called the just. Mr. Lowe had unquestionably brought his chief into trouble by eccentric finance, and Mr. Ayrton by dunderheaded administration. But there were really no public issues now perceptible involved.

That their should have been a great deal of grumbling at Mr. Gladstone's bad leadership was inevitable. There were several men in the Liberal Party who thought that they could lead it better. Their criticism, no doubt, it was which led Mr. Gladstone to address to Lord Granville a declaration of his intention to act with his party only as a private member. This declaration sufficed to exhibit the acephalous condition of the Liberal Party when he was not at its head.

A very brief season of experiment with Lord Hartington convinced the mutineers of this truth, and from that time forward the leadership of Mr. Gladstone was accepted as a political necessity by those Liberals who most disliked him for being so clearly the first man in his party. Lord Derby's death had left his rival in the same unchallenged position with reference to the Conservatives. The rivalry was ended, in form at least, with the creation of the Earldom of Beaconsfield in 1876, although it was after that that the ennobled adventurer made out of doors the famous reference to his competitor as "a sophistical rhetorician inebriated with the exuberance of his own verbosity." However absurd the expression, the feeling which inspired it was natural. It was just after the return from Berlin of the new Earl with Lord Salisbury, who had accused him in the House of Commons of being a "political adventurer," and whom he had accused in the House of Commons of "writing anonymous articles against me before and since I was his colleague. I do not know whether he wrote them when I was his colleague." The austere criticism of Mr. Gladstone was the fly in the honeypot of "Dizzy's" felicity, the skeleton at his feast. A magnanimous man, secure in the confidence that he had rendered a solid service to his country, could have afforded to pass this by. But neither was the triumphant hero of political melodrama a magnanimous men, nor was the bringing of "peace with honor" a service which could be trusted to take care of itself. Nevertheless the success was most brilliant of its kind, and "Dizzy," for almost the only time in his life, missed an opportunity by failing to die in the arms of Victory while the curtain was still up and the footlights burning. He lived to be beaten once more by his old rival after the memorable canvass of Midlothian, which struck the keynote for the canvass everywhere. It was upon the foreign policy of Lord Beaconsfield that the election turned, upon the "scientific frontier," for which the national faith had been broken in Asia; upon the wanton wars of conquest in Zululand and the Transvaal. This passionate crusade resulted in a sweeping victory for the Liberals in April, 1880, and a year afterward—April, 1881—the lime-lights with which he had illuminated the Berlin conference having long since burned out, the Earl of Beaconsfield died in the shade.

SOME HISTORIC MEASURES.

We come now to the Irish Land bill, the Egyptian policy, and the Franchise bill, which are the measures by which this administration of Mr. Gladstone's will be remembered. The Land bill, was, without doubt, a revolutionary measure, upon the principle of which any degree of interference with property which might be necessary to overthrow privilege could be justified. But the introduction of such a bill showed the fervency of the Prime Minister's desire to conciliate Ireland, and shifted upon the Irish the burden of responsibility for Irish disorder, which for six centuries had rested upon England, while the carrying through of a measure so repugnant to all English notions was a Parliamentary achievement which no English statesman of our time except its author would have had any chance of performing. It is worth while here to recall the chief events of the Egyptian trouble. In July, 1882, the issue with Arabi Pasha was marked by the bombardment of Alexandria, and on Sept. 13 of that year it ended in Gen. Sir Garnet Wolseley's victory at Tel-el-Kebir. Then arose other troubles not so easily disposed of. The Arab tribes of the Soudan revolted, and the army of Hicks Pasha was destroyed. After long delay Gen. Gordon was dispatched to Khartoum, there to meet his untimely fate, and then Lord Wolseley's relieving force went forward, meeting with victories not easily won, but failing to reach Khartoum in time to save Gordon from death at the hands of assassins.

When Mr. Gladstone took office in 1880 he had not only assumed the duties of the First Lord of the Treasury, but those of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. The onerous duties of the two offices finally induced him, in 1883, to resign the latter place into the hands of Mr. Childers. It was in the session of 1884 that the Franchise bill came before Parliament. It provided for the extension of household suffrage to the counties, and was accepted at the time as the completion of those radical changes in the English Constitution by which democratic principles have gained complete control of the system of voting. Along with this bill appeared another known as the Redistribution of Seats bill, on the first passage of which before the other measure there occurred a Parliamentary crisis. During the Autumn of 1884 many popular demonstrations were made on the subject, and finally a conference between Tory and Liberal leaders led to a compromise in respect to certain features of the measure. Soon afterward the two bills were passed by both houses and became laws.

On June 9, 1885, Mr. Gladstone, by a vote on the budget, was defeated, and Lord Salisbury came into power. At the general election in November of that year the Liberals had about the same number of members as the Tories and Parnellites combined. Mr. Gladstone took office and announced his intention to introduce a home rule measure for Ireland. It was this step which led to the defection of the Liberal-Unionists and a loss of power by Mr. Gladstone. Prominent among those who refused to take office with Mr. Gladstone was Lord Hartington. Joseph Chamberlain and George O. Trevelyan accepted, but soon retired. In a long and memorable speech on April 8, 1886, Mr. Gladstone introduced his bill. On June 9 a second reading of it was rejected by a majority of 30, and, on an appeal to the country, the Conservatives and Liberal-Unionists came in with an overwhelming majority. Mr. Gladstone resigned at once, and Lord Salisbury again found himself Prime Minister of England, Aug. 3, 1886.

Once again and for the last time Mr. Gladstone became Premier in August, 1892. In the intervening time several events had happened not only of political importance to Mr. Gladstone and his party, but of general public interest as well. Dec. 29, 1889, Mr. Gladstone celebrated his eightieth birthday, and received congratulations from acquaintances and admirers, the Prince and Princess of Wales being among those who personally presented their good wishes at Hawarden.

What is considered to be Mr. Gladstone's finest oration was delivered in the House of Commons March 3, 1890, on "The Parnell Commission." In October of the same year Mr. Gladstone demanded of Mr. Parnell that he should retire from the leadership of the Irish party. The reason for this action was the Parnell-O'Shea scandal, which was then being ventilated through the press to the detriment of Mr. Parnell and to the cause he represented. The mandate caused a bad split in the Irish members of the House; the majority of them, however, agreed with Mr. Gladstone. Another fine oratorical effort of Mr. Gladstone was made in the House Feb. 4, 1891, when he moved the second reading of the Religious Disabilities Removal bill. In the elections of 1892 Mr. Gladstone was returned from Midlothian through a much reduced majority, but, as has already been stated, he became Premier for the fourth time on the fall of the Conservatives in the early Autumn of that year.

From this time on, even after his retirement from public life, his acts have been watched with the utmost interest by English-speaking people all over the world and by the reading classes of Europe. Oct. 24, 1892, he was welcomed at his Alma Mater, Oxford, and began then the first of his Romanes Lectures. His subject was "Mediaeval Universities."; his reception was most enthusiastic. The freedom of the City of Liverpool was presented to him Dec. 3, and shortly after he paid a visit to Biarritz, where his eighty-third birthday was spent. On April 6, 1893, he moved a second reading of the Home Rule bill in the House. Later the vigor and patience with which he pushed the bill excited words of admiration, wherever persons were found even mildly in favor of the Irish cause. In the same month an insane man made an attempt upon his life. When the new Hawarden Institute was opened in May, he made one of his happiest speeches on "Labor Representation." The following Winter Mr. Gladstone spent very little time in the House, and passed two or three months with his family and a small circle of friends in Biarritz.

RETIRES FROM PUBLIC LIFE.

In February, 1894, Mr. Gladstone retired from public life, Lord Rosebery succeeding him as Premier. Early in January The Pall Mall Gazette had made the announcement that Mr. Gladstone would retire. But the report was not generally credited, and had finally received an official denial. It has been said that the cause for Mr. Gladstone's retirement was that his eyesight and hearing were failing. He was operated on for a cataract in the right eye May 24, 1894, by Mr. E. Nettleship, Dr. Habershon, and J. B. Lawford, at Lord Rendel's house, in London.

Mr. Gladstone recovered the entire use of his sight. Since the operation he has devoted his time principally to literary pursuits, writing occasional articles for the reviews on timely themes. On three occasions he came prominently before public notice. It was reported in the Spring of 1895, when the Rosebery Cabinet fell, that he would again attempt to lead the shattered Liberal ranks to victory. In the discussion of the Armenian atrocities that followed the advent of Lord Salisbury's Government, more than once it was alleged that Mr. Gladstone would give the declining years of his life to the mission of forcing the British Government to act against the Porte, by again assuming the Liberal leadership. He made forceful speeches in behalf of the miserable Armenians, condemning the inaction of the powers, and more especially that of England. The speeches that he made and the letters that he wrote created a deep impression throughout the civilized world.

Mr. Gladstone, as a conservative communicant in the Anglican Church, had always a great desire to have the believers in the common Christian creeds draw nearer together with a view of forming a more compact body of workers, according to the tenets of the early Church. June 1, 1896, the public of England and of the United States were amazed by a statement made by Mr. Gladstone and communicated to the world by the Archbishop of York on the subject of the validity of Anglican orders. The question of unity among Christian Churches had been lately pressed upon public attention by Pope Leo XIII., who had appealed for a reunion with the Church of Rome. A movement with this in view had already gained certain headway in one branch of the Established Church. Mr. Gladstone's statement might be said to be an open letter to the Pope craving for information as to how the Vatican regarded Anglican orders, but stating, in fact, that the question of validity affected the moral rather than the external aspects of the case. He noted the diminishing breadth of separation between the Unreformed Churches of the West and East, and said that the transmission of the truth by a visible Church with an ordained constitution was a matter of profound importance to fully three-fourths of Christendom. The clergy of the Low Church severely criticised Mr. Gladstone's utterances, and it was said that in his dotage the "Grand Old Man" was trying to curry favor with Rome and take the English Church with him. A bull was made public by the Vatican Sept. 21, 1896, in which it was declared that the Anglican orders had been and were still absolutely null and void. The letter concluded with an appeal to the English nation to return to the one only fold. Possibly the real intent of Mr. Gladstone's letter was to see if Rome would not concede something with the hope of securing the whole English field; as she would grant nothing, the controversy, as far as Mr. Gladstone was concerned, ended. There is a good deal of doubt as to his own belief on the validity of the orders of his Church.

What has thus far been said, long as it is, is but a meagre catalogue of the strictly political activities of Mr. Gladstone's long and crowded career. But his relaxations from politics would of themselves have redeemed an English country gentleman from the imputation of being an idle man, and gone far to justify a life of lettered ease. According to Mr. Freeman, who was not in a general way a genial critic, the three stout volumes of "Studies on Homer and the Homeric Age," "would be a worthy fruit of a life spent in learned retirement," and the author has supplemented this work by "Juventus Mundi," published in 1869; "Homeric Synchronism" in 1876, and a long series of magazine articles, beginning with a review of Lachmann's "Iliad" in The Quarterly thirty-five years ago. The "Gleanings of Past Years," published in seven volumes in 1879, besides these, contain essays, biographical, literary, ecclesiastical, even aesthetic, so varied in subject as to attest an almost universal curiosity and an intensity of study almost incredible when we consider the public employments of their author. Mr. Gladstone was one of the earliest of the "chinamaniacs," and he amassed a collection which attracted much attention when it came to be dispersed, by reason of the removal of the collector to a smaller town house than that which he had occupied, a removal which had in turn been caused by his inattention to his own fortune while he was attending to almost every other subject of human interest. His absolute disinterestedness, indeed, has never been even questioned. As Prime Minister he resisted a motion for an increase of salary, and upon leaving office he made no claim for a retiring pension.

"A man of genius, energy, and sympathy." That is Matthew Arnold's characterization of Mr. Gladstone, and these are, in fact, the most marked characteristics of Mr. Gladstone, but the characterization is not explicit enough to take us very far. A phrase which Bagehot quotes in his vivid and suggestive criticism is more distinctive: "Oxford on the surface, but Liverpool below." The qualities of an enterprising man of business were his by heredity, and by his quick and keen sympathies he imbibed from his early environment the spirit of Oxford. Not its disbelief in the present and in the future. The same powers of sympathy that held him to the past preserved him from the cynical apathy which the academical spirit is apt to engender. As we have shown, his career has been a series of contradictions and inconsistencies, but it has also and as plainly been a continuous development.

ACCUSED OF INCONSISTENCY.

The charge of inconsistency has as little weight against him as against his rival, for reasons almost exactly opposite. Disraeli had very definite political ambitions, but he can scarcely be said to have had any political opinions. The motto on the title page of a burlesque biography of him was a palpable hit: "What are your political prinserpuls, Mr. Ward?" "Haven't got any." "No prinserpuls?" "Not a prinserpul. I'm in the show biznes." Political opinions were an incumbrance to the running of such a career as Disraeli's, and he could not afford to be handicapped. From his own point of view he was entirely consistent, for he believed in nothing. Gladstone was inconsistent because he believed in everything. To the end of his career, after he had done all the things which he opened his career by protesting against anybody's attempting to do, he had a secret sympathy with the causes of his youth and with the men who represented those causes, and they with him. For that reason he never seemed to be a radical or a destructive, even when he was engaged in the most radical operations of destruction. He knew what was to be said on the other side; nay, he very often said it better than the men who could or would see only the other side. It was an intellectual necessity with him, however, to convert men to his own beliefs, and a moral necessity to act upon his own beliefs. It has been said that the phrase which was oftenest in Lord Melbourne's mouth when he was Prime Minister was "Can't you let it alone?" Nobody ever heard it from Mr. Gladstone. Once when he was in opposition he produced a list of twenty or thirty subjects on which he said that action was necessary, "and the neglect of which amounts, in not a few instances, to positive scandal." When he came into power there was never any complaint of inaction. His boundless sympathies set his restless energies in motion in every direction.

We may believe that Mr. Gladstone would have been a more useful statesman if he had been more deliberate, if he had had more of the philosophic calm of a political "sage," if he had even had more of the mere inertia of Lord Melbourne. But he could not have had that "strange power of making himself believed" which, according to Clarendon, is "the only justifiable design of eloquence," and which was certainly the result of Gladstone's eloquence. It is an old remark that no man who spoke so much and who attained the reputation of so great an orator has left so few quotable "specimens" of oratory. Perhaps, excepting Fox, the remark is true. It is true without exception of orators who have flourished since stenography has been perfected. The extracts that have been given in the course of this notice are almost alone among Mr. Gladstone's speeches in their rhetorical quality. The orator was not intent upon the production of masterpieces. He was intent upon convincing the House of Commons, and the series of qualifying clauses which it was his wont to append to every proposition, although it mars the value of the speech to the reader, helped his purpose by warranting to the hearers the sincerity of the orator and assuring them that he was trying to convince them of nothing of which he was not himself convinced.

One cannot say that the history of England would have been different if Mr. Gladstone had never been in Parliament. It is the distinction of constitutional government, in which the will of the nation finds immediate expression, under the check only of institutions, that it can dispense with individuals. But one can say that Mr. Gladstone, by "anticipating agitation," by foreseeing—or, rather, by fore-feeling through sympathy—the will of the nation, has accelerated the history of England. The cause of Parliamentary reform may owe little to him, even in time. But without him that great measure of justice, the disestablishment of the Irish Church, would have been delayed for many years, and that great measure of conciliation the Irish Land bill would in all probability have never yet been introduced. When we consider that he owed his long leadership in English politics not to the power of political management, in which he never was an adept, but solely to the power of ideas, and when we consider the ardent benevolence, the unquenchable public spirit, and the faith in the future of our race which have been the animating impulse of his career, we must close the review of it with pride in the man who has run such a career as an ornament not only to the English people, but to human nature.

LOUISIANA'S CONSTITUTION.

The Convention Finishes Its Work—The Suffrage.

From The New Orleans Picayune.

The convention, which assembled in this city on Feb. 8 last, to make a Constitution for the State of Louisiana, concluded it labors this morning, May 13.

The new Constitution, exclusive of the schedule directing its taking effect and operation, contains 325 articles. The Constitution of 1879, without counting the schedule and amendments, is composed of 256, showing that the new Constitution is by nearly one-third its bulk more voluminous than the old. This is the result of the introduction into the Constitution of a large body of matter which should have been left to the General Assembly.

The first and most important task undertaken by the convention was the preparation of a suffrage franchise to establish qualifications for voters in the public elections of the State. The convention addressed itself to the solution of the problem of eliminating as much as possible the negro element from the voting power, without infringing the political rights of the negroes guaranteed to them by the Federal Constitution. This was accomplished by requiring that all voters of the State elections must be able to read and write, or to be property taxpayers, thus throwing out the greater part of the illiterate and shiftless classes of the population.

The same tests were applied to the whites also; but, unfortunately, a way was made by which large numbers of the illiterate and shiftless whites were admitted to suffrage, when it would have been greatly to the public benefit if they had been excluded. Nevertheless, the restrictions and conditions to which the illiterate and propertyless whites will have to conform before they can be registered voters will discourage many of them.

The next important measure, after the suffrage clause, was the reorganization of the judiciary of the State.

The country members generally were eager to enact prohibitions against the practice of trading in agricultural products for future delivery, and they secured a Constitutional ordinance to that effect. There was also an earnest desire in the agricultural sections of the State to place restrictions and prohibitions on railway and other private corporations engaged in transportation and the transmission of intelligence and news, and these two measures were accomplished largely through the co-operation of members from this city who have heretofore strongly opposed them.

It has been reported that the complaisance of city members in regard to those measures explains the meaning of the adoption of ordinances that were plainly in the interest of the political managers in this city, and particularly the subservience of the convention to the Chairman of the city delegation. However this may be, the requirement that city and State officials shall be elected at the same time, contrary to the wishes of a great majority of the people of this city, was accomplished by the aid of a large body of the country members, and the only excuse for it was that it was desired by the city politicians, in whose interest it cannot fail to operate.

The Constitution has good points, and others quite objectionable.

Fifty Years' Service in One Bank.

From The Philadelphia Ledger.

Mr. Benjamin B. Comegys, the President of the Philadelphia National Bank, on Wednesday last completed fifty years' service in that prominent financial institution. The event was appropriately marked by a dinner given to Mr. Comegys on Wednesday evening by the Directors. Mr. Comegys entered the service of the bank as a clerk May 11, 1848, was elected cashier in 1851, Vice President in 1867, and President of the bank Jan. 16, 1879. He entered the Clearing House Committee in 1858, when the Clearing House Association was organized, and has served forty years on that important committee, having been for a number of years its Chairman. He is also Vice President of the Philadelphia Trust Company, Director of the Pennsylvania Railroad and Western Saving Fund, member of the Board of City Trusts, Trustee of the Jefferson Medical College, and Manager of the House of Refuge, besides holding other important positions of trust. During the half-century the bank has paid in dividends $9,000,000, an annual average of 12½ per cent., to the stockholders.

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Shenandoah—8:15.
AMERICAN—Fra Diavolo—8:15.
BIJOU—The Tarrytown Widow—8:30.
BROADWAY—The Isle of Champagne—8:15.
COLUMBUS—Diplomacy—8:15.
DALY'S—The Circus Girl—8:15.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks—Concerts—Cinematograph—Day and Evening.
EMPIRE—His Honor the Mayor—8:30.
FIFTH AVENUE—Love Finds the Way—A Bit of Old Chelsea—8:15.
GARDEN—The First Violin—8:30.
GARRICK—The Little Minister—8:20.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—The Man from Mexico—8:15.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—An American Citizen—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—Pink Dominos—8:15.
KEITH'S UNION SQUARE—Vaudeville—12 M. to 11 P. M.
KNICKERBOCKER—The Bride-Elect—8:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Refined Vaudeville—Spectacular Ballet—Concert—7:30.
LYCEUM—The Moth and the Flame—8:30. Matinée—2:15.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—Electrical Show—2:00 to 11:00 P. M.
MANHATTAN—Way Down East—8:30.
OLYMPIA MUSIC HALL—Vaudeville—8:15.
SAM T. JACK'S—Burlesque—2:00 and 8:00.
WALLACK'S—Favorita—8:15.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 14.

FOURTEEN PAGES.

Readers of The New York Times who may at any time be unable to procure copies of this paper at any news stand, ferryhouse, railroad station, or on any railroad train where newspapers are sold will confer a favor upon the management by sending to this office information of that fact.

KEEP UP THE PRESSURE.

The clamor for "a forward movement" which is raised in certain quarters has an ominous resemblance to the like clamor which was raised thirty-seven years ago. We all know what was the immediate result of that attempt to carry on a war by deferring to the inexpert opinion of the general public instead of the instructed opinion of the small minority of men who knew anything about the matter. The clamor now seems to proceed from the same state of mind from which it proceeded then, from that despising of the enemy which is proverbially said to be unwise, and which was then proved to be unwise. There is some reason to fear that some of the uninstructed civilians who raise it are within the Administration.

According to the best judges, some time must elapse before the new levies are fitted to take the field. At present they are not fitted for it either physically, by completeness of organization and equipment, or morally by discipline, which is the habit of automatically obeying orders and acting together. It does not follow that the interval will be wasted. On the contrary, it may be most usefully employed by simply keeping up the pressure. The blockade is effective. The complaint of Spain that it is not proves that it is. The Montserrat is the only ship of any consequence that has succeeded in evading it. If we can maintain and increase the constriction upon the Spanish garrison of Cuba we shall put upon it a pressure greater than it is able to bear. We know that the garrison cannot subsist upon what Cuba produces. We know that the "visible supply" of imported food cannot be good for many weeks. We know that an exhaustion of the supply means surrender or death to the garrison, and that the diminution of the supply, with no prospect of repair, will have a most depressing effect upon BLANCO and his forces.

If this constriction can be accompanied with isolation, and the garrison be kept in ignorance of what is going on outside, the moral strain will soon be beyond endurance. There may then be no necessity for the actual invasion of Cuba. It will become of the first necessity for the Spanish squadron to appear and attempt to break the blockade. If they do not make the attempt their cause is lost. If they make it their cause is equally lost. Keep up the pressure!

TAX, NOT BORROW.

In opening the debate on the War Revenue bill for the Democrats, Senator JONES of Arkansas made one very significant statement. "I am willing," he said, "to take the amount to be produced by this bill at $150,000,000, but I believe it would be better and wiser for us to levy even more taxes rather than increase the interest-bearing obligations of the Government. If I had to take my choice between an issue of bonds and an increase of taxation I would prefer the increase of taxation."

In other words, Senator JONES consents in advance to the arrangement that we have steadily urged on the Republican leaders, and for which we claim no originality, since it is the plan that would occur to any business man dealing with the financing of a big enterprise. It is true that Senator JONES has not yet consented to abandon the absurd propositions for the coinage of a non-existent seigniorage and the issue of new greenbacks, but this would inevitably come should the House reject these propositions and substitute taxation for bonds. Since he could not hope to get his inflation propositions adopted he would be in precisely the situation as to which he has declared himself. He would "have to take his choice between an issue of bonds and increase of taxation." He says he "would prefer the increase of taxation."

It is also true that Senator JONES, speaking as the representative of his party, includes the issue of short-time interest-bearing certificates in the same class as bonds. But we do not believe that he would stand out in opposition to these. They are subject to none of the serious objections that lie against long bonds. The amount at most would be small, and only a part of those authorized would be issued at any one time. They would run only for one year instead of twenty, and the utmost addition from interest to the burden of the loan would be 3 per cent. They would be payable at any time that sufficient money came in from taxes to meet them, and should the Treasury elect to pay them the holders would not get any premium as has regularly been the case with bonds paid before maturity. Even if Senator JONES should persist in opposition to this obviously proper and businesslike provision for putting the Treasury always in shape to meet necessary expenditure, we believe that he could not secure a majority of the Senate to support him.

We regard this declaration of Senator JONES as exceedingly encouraging, but we regret to see no sign on the Republican side of any intention or even willingness to take advantage of it. The policy which it appears to make practicable is thoroughly sound in principle, will produce ample means for the war, will disturb business as little as any adequate policy could, and has the supreme advantage that it puts aside completely all vexing and dangerous party differences regarding the currency. Surely no wise business man or politician can fail to see the immense superiority of any policy that will secure this result. For it is not the war alone that has already brought about considerable business stagnation. It is the fact that one party in Congress has taken advantage of the war to bring forward measures of inflation and repudiation, and threatens a long delay and a possible dead-lock. This risk cannot be met by direct opposition, for the party taking this ground unquestionably has a majority in the Senate. It can, however, probably be met by the compromise we have suggested, and which, in principle, is accepted by the leader of the Democrats, Senator JONES. We believe that the Republican leaders will assume a very grave responsibility if they do not immediately endeavor to get on common ground with the Democrats on the lines indicated. Their responsibility will be for a blunder which, in this case, is indeed worse than a crime.

THE HUNT FOR CERVERA.

The best news we could hear now would be that Admiral CERVERA's fleet had been captured or destroyed; the worst, that it had escaped. Unquestionably there is danger that it will escape altogether. It is swifter than SCHLEY's Flying Squadron and much swifter than SAMPSON's fleet. It must be cornered and caught if it is to be beaten, for nobody now supposes that the Spanish Admiral has any intention of meeting us for a square fight. He has had plenty of chances and has declined them all. What his plans are we can only imagine, but it is perfectly evident that he will not fight if he can help it.

The escape of these ships would be a very great misfortune. They would probably not come back within striking distance of our fleets or of our coast, but so long as they were free to roam the ocean and prey upon our commerce Spain would refuse to sign a treaty of peace. That sort of behavior has been habitual with her in her wars. In all probability we should have to fit out and send to her coast a fleet strong enough to compel her to make peace. That would take more time than we should want to devote to such an old carcass of a country as Spain, but there might be no choice. We have gone far enough with her to know that although she is corrupt and despicable and bombastic, she is tough and ugly. She will be entirely willing to ruin herself for the sake of making trouble for us.

Any attempt of the Spanish Admiral to escape from the Caribbean through any of the passages of the Windward Islands or by way of Puerto Rico would be immediately reported to the Navy Department at Washington. It would then be too late to capture CERVERA, but just time to remind BLANCO that we have not forgotten him. Meanwhile the patrolling of the waters off our northern coast line and the holding of a flying squadron in readiness for defense would again become necessary features of our tactics.

While every precaution has been taken to avert such an almost irreparable disaster as the escape of CERVERA's fleet, he may succeed in eluding us after all. Such a course, however, would be completely at variance with the extremely vigorous war policy that has been proclaimed in Madrid. It would clearly show that the Admiral was afraid, afraid of those "pigs" of Americans. It would exhibit him in the light of a commander with a very formidable fleet running away from an adversary who was hunting all the caves of ocean to find him. That would not tend to make the path of the new war Ministry any smoother, and might set the rioters at work again.

Whatever may be the fate reserved for CERVERA, it is a piece of great good fortune that the Oregon is not only safe, but that the tremendous fighting power of this great battleship is now made available as a reinforcement to our Cuban fleets.

DR. MENDONCA'S RECALL.

The decision of the Brazilian Government to transfer Dr. MENDONCA to Lisbon removes from the Diplomatic Corps at Washington one of its ablest men and takes a well-known and interesting figure from the society of the capital. The Brazilian Minister has really been extraordinarily successful as a diplomat. He not only retained his place, after the Government of his country had changed from an empire to a republic, but he has been able to establish and confirm relations of unusual and special friendship between the United States and Brazil. He has obtained for his own Government everything it was entitled to ask for, while retaining in increased measure the respect of the Government to which he was accredited.

The aid and sympathy which this country gave to the Republic of Brazil in its struggle with MELLO and his rebels were the fruits of the friendly relations established largely through the tact and ability of Dr. MENDONCA; and certainly no Minister could have done his country a greater service, for the existence of the republic itself was in peril. The negotiations which led to the choice of President CLEVELAND as arbitrator in the Missiones boundary dispute were conducted by him, and again his country profited by his wisdom. Dr. MENDONCA was a convinced and open republican even under the empire. His politics were perfectly well known to the Emperor, Dom PEDRO, who nevertheless trusted him, and was glad to avail himself of his legal learning and ability.

A diplomatic career so honorable, so distinguished, and so successful as that of Dr. MENDONCA ought to be taken to heart by us as a serious admonitory lesson on the folly of maintaining a diplomatic establishment as a comfortable refuge for the broken-down wheel horses of politics or to furnish the President with an opportunity to repay the campaign kindnesses of aspiring but unskilled opulence. The Brazilian Minister has lived twenty-five years in Washington. He has had time to become acquainted with our institutions and our people. Can any sane man doubt that the serviceableness of such a diplomatic representative is higher than that of politicians chosen almost at random to be flung into a foreign capital by one President and recalled by the next?

If we are going in for expansion we shall be very great fools if we do not also go in for the principle that diplomacy is a career and not a political prize package.

WILLIAM EWART GLADSTONE.

With all the sufferings of the closing weeks of Mr. GLADSTONE's life, we may count him happy to have lived so long, since he did not outlive his faculties. His retirement from the incessant and multifarious activity which his temperament forced upon him could never have been effected except under the pressure of physical infirmity. But it gave him a considerable space of time in which he could appreciate, much better than while he was in the thick of affairs, what he had become to his countrymen, and to those who are his countrymen only by the bond of a common speech, for every generation and almost every decade renders more fictitious the pretense of a common lineage between Britons and Americans. But the common speech is in fact, as well as for purposes of convivial oratory, a real bond. We follow far more intelligently by reason of it the career of a man like Mr. GLADSTONE than the careers of his great contemporaries, like CAVOUR or BISMARCK, whose speech is alien to us. Even in spite of ourselves we sympathize more with the man whose own account of his own actions is intelligible to us at first hand. In these later years Mr. GLADSTONE found that his mere retirement conferred upon him the immunity that is commonly reserved for death, that it "opened the gate to good fame and extinguished envy." The virulence with which he was assailed during his active and official life would not be so remarkable in our own politics. But in British politics it was without any modern parallel. It pursued him even in the first months of his retirement. But it has been a long time since any organ of British opinion has recorded any dissent from the general agreement that the man whose public career almost equaled the Scriptural limit of human life was a credit to the British Nation. He was the one statesman whose political life almost coincides with the years of Queen VICTORIA's reign. No other man in England has had so much to do with the embodiment in legislation of the social and political changes which the progress of opinion has wrought during that reign. No other living Englishman could have been so conspicuous by his absence from the diamond jubilee of 1897. It is not hazardous to say that he will be remembered in history as the statesman of the reign of VICTORIA almost as exclusively as WALPOLE is remembered as the statesman of the reign of GEORGE I., and PITT of the reign of GEORGE II.

In one important respect the later statesman differs from the earlier. The spirit of humanity, one is tempted to say, is a modern invention. Neither WALPOLE nor PITT pretended to look beyond the interest and the "honor," which with them meant the success, of the British nation. Each of them was an intense patriot in his way, but each held that it was the business of foreigners to look out for themselves. But Mr. GLADSTONE, throughout his career, was consciously laboring for the benefit of mankind at large. What seemed to him an injustice anywhere was a personal affliction to him. He would not have said of himself, as Lord PALMERSTON said of himself, that he was "the bottle-holder of oppressed nationalities," but he might have said it with much better reason. Oppression in Greece, oppression in Naples, oppression in Armenia, was to him a wrong which it was the business of England to see righted. He believed in free trade, doubtless as good for England, but also as good for the world, and it was his belief that it was good for the world that made him so enthusiastic an advocate of it. In any question of foreign politics he needed to be convinced that a given policy was good for everybody concerned before he could support it with heartiness. This is not especially an English trait, and it is no wonder that upon foreign questions many of his countrymen found him "un-English." They made it a reproach to him even about his Irish policy, though it was in fact the reverse of a reproach. But upon some questions this temper did undoubtedly give to his procedures the air, and indeed the reality, of vacillation. It is mainly due to the difficulty he found in making up his mind as to the righteousness of the English occupation of Egypt that France has the right to reproach England with breaking her promises upon that subject, and it may be argued that it was to Mr. GLADSTONE's hesitation that GORDON was sacrificed. It is not to be wondered at that Englishmen who took the exclusively "patriotic" view should have been filled with wrath. No doubt upon the Egyptian question he came to the conclusion long before he died that his scruples had been misplaced. For it is the testimony not only of all Englishmen, but of all men, that the British occupation has been the best thing that ever happened to Egypt.

Mr. GLADSTONE's desire that England should be right made him enemies of those Englishmen who desired only that she should be successful. This desire was of course shared by millions of his countrymen, but of this, throughout his career, he was the chief spokesman. This fact gave him a moral power almost unique in the history of English politics, and induced an immense constituency to believe that it could not go wrong in following him. And this anxiety to be right has left its impress upon the national policy. That there is a moral presumption in favor of England as against any nation of Continental Europe is very largely his work. The enthusiasm of humanity which actuated him in denouncing oppression in Italy at the beginning of his career abided with him to the end and found its latest expression in the appeal he took last year from the "concert of Europe" to the conscience of Europe. We cannot doubt what view the aged statesman, who stripped the false pretenses from the concert which protected oppression in Crete and Armenia, would have taken of our intervention to prevent the continuance of oppression in Cuba. To represent us before Europe would have been a last work worthy of a great man. Happily, so far as his own countrymen are concerned, there is no need for such a representation.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Illiteracy among men and women who have passed the school age, declares The North Carolina, is the greatest evil confronting that State, and by far the most serious obstacle to its progress and prosperity. With a population of not much more than 1,600,000, practically all of whom are of native birth, North Carolina has nearly 500,000 residents over ten years of age who can neither read nor write, while a far larger number know little more than their letters, and find the perusal of a book or newspaper a task of such difficulty that they never undertake it. Of the half million illiterates, at least 175,000 are white. The consequences of this condition of affairs are varied, and are not limited to those which directly follow the existence in the State of a large class sunk in deep ignorance. Those belonging to it are lamentably content with their own educational deficiencies, and to this more or less negative evil is added the positive one of suspicion directed against any persons who endeavor to bring about a change. When urged to provide better schools, they often reply: "What you say sounds all right, but there's something in it we cannot see; somebody has an axe to grind." Another remark often heard is, "I had to get along the best I could without book learning. I reckon my children can do the same. Taxes are too high now." About 250,000 of the illiterates are nominal church members, but, as they are debarred from any personal study of religious literature, and have to depend on an occasional sermon for ideas and instruction, they become indifferent, or else grow fanatical on unessentials in faith and creed. They, therefore, provide responsive material for Mormon missionaries, and religious vagaries of all kinds flourish, while intelligent and educated clergymen labor among them almost in vain. The writer of the article from which these facts are taken urges a combined attack by Church and State upon this great mass of dangerous ignorance. He believes that schools for adults should be established, like those which have proved successful in France.

—Another Philadelphia paper is evidently in grievous need of a heart-to-heart talk on the ethics of journalism—and plain, ordinary common honesty. Some months ago it was our painful duty to use language harshly direct in characterizing the daily larcenies from our columns of which The Philadelphia Telegraph had been guilty, and our exhortations were so successful in putting an end to that particular abuse that we hopefully attempt the reform of The Philadelphia Bulletin, which has taken up the evil habit of stealing from THE TIMES that its neighbor then wisely abandoned. If The Bulletin liked the editorial remarks about "The Spanish Fleet," published by this paper on Tuesday morning, it was entirely welcome to them, and its reproduction of the article in full that same afternoon would have been a highly appreciated compliment if it had paid us the small price of a word of acknowledgment. But no such word appeared. For all The Bulletin's readers knew, that paper sold them the products of its own thought. This is not courteous, it is not fair, it is not decent. Should further occasion arise, we will abandon the negative form of reproof and mention half a dozen things which such conduct is.

—What are known in financial circles as "quotations" were established on some decidedly unusual articles of merchandise at a recent auction sale in London. The most interesting of the objects sold was a spear, said to be the one with which Gen. GORDON was killed at the fall of Khartoum. The weapon, which was of the type used by the Baggaras, was taken by Capt. CARLOS A. RIVERS of the British Bechuanaland Police from OSMAN KAKFEIDAH, one of the rebel leaders, who assisted in the murder of GORDON, and who surrendered afterward to Capt. STEWART. Accompanying the spear was a certificate from Capt. RIVERS, giving details of the circumstances in which it came into his possession. After a spirited bidding, the lot went for the sum of 30 guineas. The golden State chariot of the ex-King THEEBAW of Burmah was then put up, and after a good deal of persuasion from the auctioneer, the bidding slowly rose from £1 1s to £12, at which price it was sold. A folding panorama picture of the visit to the Temple of THEEBAW and his Queen, SUPEULAT, and the Burmese Court went for £3, and the three golden Pati books used by THEEBAW while undergoing his novitiate as a "pongyee" were bought for £1 6s. The head of an Indian chief, with long black hair and flax cords through the lips, was sold for £15 15s, the remarkable feature of this curio consisting in the fact that the head had been shrunk after the bones had been taken out by a process known only to the Indians of Ecuador.

PERSONAL.

—Gov. BLACK's treatment of the Thirteenth Regiment began with a brave show of stern vigor, but the developments of the past few days mark a discouraging divergence from the policy at first adopted. Reason has already been given for at least suspecting that a change of the regiment's commander, rather than the vindication of military discipline, was the object of the disbandment. For it is not a new Thirteenth that will be the result of the Governor's severity, but the old Thirteenth, with all its old faults, and not an atom of repentance to go with them. This is shown by the selection for the Colonelcy of an officer who talked as loudly as any in the regiment about the supreme importance of "identity," who ignored the order to go to Hempstead, and who has scattered broadcast advice against the unconditional volunteering which alone can serve the Government's needs. A worse feature of the present situation, however, and a much worse feature, is the fact that now, as in the past, the privates in the regiment find "if" the most useful word in their vocabulary. They will do so and so, if this and that promise is made by the State and National authorities; otherwise they will refuse to enlist, they will appeal to the courts, they will take the armory out of the Governor's control, and put it in that of Tammany, they will do anything except the one thing for which they have been trained at the public expense. In plain words, the more the Thirteenth is reorganized the more it needs reorganizing, and instead of "encouraging the others," the Governor has simply emphasized the intimate relation between politics and the National Guard. And that was entirely unnecessary.

—Now that even the Canadian papers accuse Señor POLO Y BERNABE of saying one thing and doing something entirely different, the time would seem to have come when the Dominion Government should gently assist the Spanish diplomat out of its territory. The matter is not a very important one, to be sure, for what little Señor POLO's plotting can do for Spain will no doubt be as well attended to by a representative less widely known and less generously remunerated, but his immediate deportation would harmonize well with the expressions of English sentiment toward us and, in some degree, make up for the slightly dissimilar views that appear to prevail in Canada. Señor POLO was well liked while in this country, and his present course, being in the line of duty, excites no particular animosity. To be frank, we want Canada to expel him more than we want him to be expelled. The distinction is fine, but our neighbors ought to understand it.

—There is, of course, a difference in the eyes of the law between robbery accomplished and robbery merely attempted, but it would hardly seem to be so wide a one as action taken by Magistrate BRANN in a case decided by him yesterday would appear to indicate. Dr. C. HALSTEAD tells the first part of the story. He received on Tuesday a note asking him to treat a woman suffering from bronchial troubles. When he went to the address indicated, he found himself in the presence of two persons, neither of them in need of his professional services, and both frankly covetous of his pocketbook. One of the two, a man named O'HARA, locked the door as soon as the doctor entered, and ordered him to stand and deliver. Instead of doing so, Dr. HALSTEAD says, he reached for a revolver he didn't have, and while his would-be assailants hesitated about attacking him, he kicked open the door and made his escape. The man O'HARA was arrested later and taken before Magistrate BRANN. The charge entered against him was—disorderly conduct! The detective who made the arrest declared that no weightier accusation could be entered in the circumstances, and the Magistrate sustained this view by imposing a fine of $10. It is necessary to presume that this was all right, but it does strike the lay mind as—well, as slightly unsatisfactory. The whole case was so picturesque, not to say mysterious, that its conclusion is less surprising than it might otherwise have been. When a crime so melodramatic can be arranged and carried almost to success, it is only consistent that a detective should interpret the law, and that Judge and victim should accept the detective's ruling. Perhaps all of the tale was not told. Who knows?

THE STRATEGY OF SPAIN.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

When the Cape Verde fleet disappeared from human ken for a week or more, we heard a good deal about Spanish "treachery." To those of us who know something about naval movements, the proper word should be "strategy," and in this the Spaniards have shown themselves to be better than we. While so many ideas are advanced as to the Spanish plans, I should like, also, to advance one that I have not yet seen mooted.

We know now that the Cape Verde fleet is in the neighborhood of Curacao, and that from time to time, Spanish vessels have been reported off Nova Scotia, and off the New England coast. We may assume this latter to be a fact, as the Government thought fit to send the Seventy-first New York Volunteers and the Second Massachusetts by rail instead of by transports for fear they would be attacked at sea. Before the war began, and even since, we have heard of the Spanish boast that they would attack our seacoast cities. Pooh! We said they can't come across the Atlantic so far from their base of supplies, and especially from their coal. As a matter of fact, they have done so, and I believe that somewhere in the Atlantic, out of the beaten tracks, but not too far from our coasts, there are a lot of Spanish colliers supplying the Spanish war vessels with coal. For a proof of this, we know that the Cape Verde fleet coaled outside of Martinique from colliers which probably preceded them across the ocean, the long, inactive wait at Cape Verde and the Canaries of the fleet being for the very purpose of letting these colliers get across.

In war, one combatant is always anxious to let the other know just exactly what he is not going to do; therefore, Spain is talking about fitting out the Cadiz fleet for the Philippines. What reliance is to be placed on the news from Cadiz, anyhow? For several days we all knew by the dispatches that the Cape Verde fleet had returned to Cadiz, and our newspapers (?) had glaring headlines of "Turned Tail," "Afraid to Fight," &c., when, much to our surprise, authentic reports come that this "cowardly, runaway" Spanish fleet is actually in the West Indies, and hasn't been near Cadiz. The Spanish Government, fortunately, controls the telegraph lines, and allows only such news to pass or be published as will do it no harm, but which will mislead. For all we know, the Cadiz fleet may have left Spain several days ago; and I believe it has done so, while we are getting daily dispatches of its being prepared for Manila. What, then, is its destination? My answer is, our seacoast towns, whose fortifications all the nations of the world contemn; as witness the remarks of the visiting naval officers at the time of the Columbian celebration. As long as the Flying Squadron, under Commodore Schley, (by the way, pronounced Sly,) was at Hampton Roads, it served as a menace to the success of such a plan, as it could move quickly to any part of our threatened coast.

Now we can see why the Vizcaya, Oquendo, and others, have gone to the Spanish Main; to draw off the Flying Squadron. The ruse has succeeded. When we do get news that the Cadiz fleet has sailed, it will disappear like the Cape Verde fleet, be reported as here, there, and everywhere, and finally turn up against Portland, Boston, or perhaps New York itself, and the Flying Squadron will be 3,000 or more miles away. What, then, is to be done? Our second line of defense, instead of patrolling our coast on the hundred-fathom line, should strike out 300 or 400 miles into the Atlantic and try and reach the rendezvous with the Spanish colliers before the Cadiz fleet does. That fleet, composed of battleships like the Pelayo and Numancia, is meant for heavy work against fortifications, where they can both give and take. Deprive them of their coal, and they are helpless. The torpedo boats off our coast must have a supply of coal somewhere, and there is no report that they have coaled in any port on this side of the Atlantic. Thanks to our newspapers, Spain knows our movements. If we have nothing to learn from Spain in peace, we have something in war; and that is to suppress newspaper "scoops" that assist the enemy. EX-NAVY.

New York, May 16, 1898.

SOME HISTORY OF SPANISH CRUELTY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mr. Fiske's article on Spanish cruelty in THE NEW YORK TIMES of May 15 omitted mention of the Huguenot massacres in Florida—a record that should form a part of even an outline of Spain's barbarous history. In 1565 the Huguenot settlements established by Coligny at Beaufort were, after much suffering and privation among the colonists, in a fairly comfortable condition. News of this fact was not slow in reaching Spain, and there it moved Philip II. to send an expedition to "conquer Florida," a territory the Spanish crown had always claimed. A soldier of fortune, Pedro Menendez, was selected to lead the Spanish forces. Menendez had already prepared to map the country, explore its harbors, and determine its resources. When he started, however, he found himself at the head of 2,600 soldiers and officers with whom he expected to drive the Frenchmen out of Florida. He pointed his ships for Fort Carolina, as the French had christened their settlement, intending to attack directly by sea. But the sight of the French ships in the harbor changed his mind, and he determined to sail southward and make the assault by land.

The Huguenots, meanwhile, had watched the Spanish ships and laid plans for defense. It was proposed that Laudonniere, Coligny's representative, should meet the Spaniards on their advance, while Ribaut, who had lately arrived with supplies, defended the fort. The former had secured the services of more than a hundred Indians, and had his plan been carried out the terrible massacre that was to follow would probably have been avoided. Ribaut overrode Laudonniere's advice and insisted on attacking the Spanish vessels after the troops had embarked. His plan failed miserably. A hurricane destroyed the French ships, and the men barely escaped with their lives. Laudonniere, in the fort, awaited the Spanish attack. He had a garrison of one hundred and fifty men, forty of whom were sick, and not all were soldiers. The Spaniards had landed at St. Augustine, and their toilsome march over unfamiliar ground to the French fort occupied many days. When they finally reached it they found it unprepared for an attack, and it soon fell into their hands. All, except twenty of the Huguenots, were massacred forthwith, including women and children. Three French ships remained in the harbor. One of these was sunk by a shot from the fort, but the other two escaped, carrying some of the twenty survivors from the fort who had managed to get aboard.

The men who had embarked with the ships sent against the Spanish fleet were wandering about the peninsula, and before long they encountered Menendez, who was returning to St. Augustine. The shipwrecked men had in most cases lost their arms and ammunition, and were, besides, nearly starved. A detachment of 200 first met the Spaniards and surrendered, laying down their arms and praying for succor. Besant's "Gaspard de Coligny" tells how they "were carried across a stream in small bands, their hands tied behind them. On landing they were asked if they were Catholics; only eight professed that faith, the rest were all Protestants. Menendez traced a line on the ground, and the 192 Huguenots 'were marched up to it one by one. On reaching it they were stabbed.'" This was the second chapter of the St. John's massacre. A third was to follow.

A day or two later Ribaut arrived with his remaining force. The Spaniards promised the lives of all who would surrender, and most of the exhausted band laid down what arms they had. A few escaped to the swamps. When all had been disarmed Menendez, with no regard for his promises, and with no thought of sympathy for the starving Huguenots, ordered that all be killed. The fiend dispatched news of his work to his King, and Parkman, in his "Pioneers of France in the New World" says that the letter was discovered in this century in the archives of Seville. It bore this indorsement in the King's handwriting: "Say to him that as to those he has killed he has done well, and as to those he has saved they shall be sent to the galleys."

It remained for Dominic de Guorgues to revenge the massacre of his countrymen, for the French Court could not be moved to take a step against the Spaniards. Whether de Guorgues was a Huguenot is not known, but he was a man of mettle, and he had suffered in the Spanish galleys. With his own money he equipped three ships and sailed in the Summer of 1567 for the coast of Florida. His force of 100 men at arms did not know, until they had reached the Antilles, what business they were bent upon. When they were told they could hardly be restrained, so eager were they for vengeance upon their "favorite enemy," the Spaniards.

De Guorgues found the Spanish force divided between three forts, and, though they greatly outnumbered him, he captured the forts in succession with the aid of some hundred or more Indians, who were, by this time, heartily sick of their Spanish invaders. Following the precedent established by the Spaniards, de Guorgues killed the garrisons of the forts to a man. On the trees from which he hanged many he fastened this inscription: "Not as Spaniards, but as traitors, robbers, and murderers." Unfortunately, Menendez escaped, and a few years afterward, having received the blessing of the Pope, he returned to re-establish the Spanish pretensions in Florida. De Guorgues, five weeks after the destruction of the Spaniards, returned to France. His exploit being, so to say, a private commission of national vengeance, is unique in history. D. T. P.

New York, May 17, 1898.

RESOURCES OF WAR.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial, "Not Helpless," in today's TIMES is clearly sound and in every way admirable. There cannot be a reasonable doubt that the duty devolved upon Cleveland by the operation of the vicious Sherman silver law, and which he had the courage to perform, was discharged by the exercise of power conferred by law and equally available to this Administration if required by the exigencies of the public service. But if this power were doubtful there would still be a resource, insufficient but not inconsiderable, at the command of the Government.

The pension payments amount to about $150,000,000 per annum, a sum which would go far to defray the expenses of such a war as that in which we are now engaged, and for which the Senate voted almost unanimously. War expenditures must be met or the war must collapse, but pension payments can be suspended. No Government can pay for all purposes any more money than is provided for it. If, therefore, these allies of Spain in the Senate were strong enough and perverse enough to make the resources of the Government inadequate for all purposes, the most urgent calls should first be satisfied, and those are the demands of the war.

Let pension payments be suspended distinctly on that ground, and there would arise a howl which would deafen some of those recalcitrant Senators. Nor would there be any mitigation in the plea that they were willing to pay the pensioners, the soldiers, and the sailors in depreciated currency—a currency even more base and dishonest than that which at the last election the people repudiated by a majority (combining McKinley's plurality over Bryan and Palmer's vote) of 747,806.

The Administration could not fortify itself so effectually in any other way as by infusing more vigor into the prosecution of the war. WILLIAM GREEN.

Gloversville, N. Y., May 14, 1898.

ABANDON THE PHILIPPINES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Now that Spain's Pacific fleet has been annihilated and is no longer any menace to our Pacific coast, why not abandon the Philippine Islands and withdraw our fleet for service elsewhere? The war was not undertaken by us in any sense to free those islands from the domination of Spain. Dewey's great object was the destruction of the Spanish fleet; and the capture of the islands was merely incidental to this and of very secondary importance. The cost to us of occupying and defending them during the war, owing to their great distance from the nearest of our bases of supplies, will probably be out of all proportion to their practical value to us, either during, or after the war.

As Spain's prestige and power in the islands have been greatly crippled by the overwhelming defeat of her fleet, it is quite possible the insurgents there may now be able to complete its overthrow without further assistance from us. By abandoning at once all further efforts for the conquest of these islands we can concentrate our land and naval forces for the liberation of Cuba—the principal object of the war—and perhaps bring the war to a more speedy termination. We would also in this way avoid all the troublesome questions that are certain to arise if the islands are in our possession when peace is declared.

New York, May 18, 1898. R. S. W.

The Political Brigadiers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Appointing Brigadier Generals from civil political ranks in this time of war is justly denounced by "Veteran of Civil War" in your paper this morning. No censure can be too severe for the practice. The health, comfort, safety, and very lives of our soldiers are at stake, its treasures wasted, its honor and condition imperiled, by this unbusinesslike, unscientific Presidential action.

Let the principles of civil service law be applied; only qualified officers appointed.

Perhaps these civilian military aspirants really desire to serve the country. Let them decline or resign the appointments, and in their own stead hand to the President the name of some thoroughly qualified, experienced army officer to fill the posts.

I am not an army officer, but one who has seen years of WAR IN THE FIELD.

New York, May 18, 1898.

Rapid Transit Delays.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Why, I ask, this continual interchange of letters by the Rapid Transit Commissioners and the President of the Manhattan Railway Company? Is it simply to kill time and longer impose upon and defy the rights of our long-suffering people? Why, in the name of wise business methods, do they not meet and discuss their differences to their early settlement? There is not an enlightened people under the sun but ours that would endure for years, as we have, the methods of procedure practiced by our agents in conducting our business. HENRY S. ALLEN.

No. 54 East Twenty-first Street, New York, May 18, 1898.

NUGGETS.

An Orator.

"And is Blockford so much of an orator?"

"Man, he could describe a boarding house dried-beef supper in such language that your mouth would water with desire."—Cincinnati Inquirer.

Quite Accidental.

"Do you think it proper," said the man who was trying to keep his temper, "to laugh at a man who slips on a banana peel by accident?"

"Well," replied the spectator, apologetically, "I laughed by accident, too. I didn't think of such a thing until I saw you."—Detroit Free Press.

Proved.

De Million—I must say I am very much disappointed in you. You told me that when you were married you would prove that you had business ability.

Du Porely—Well, my dear Sir, I did prove that when I married your daughter.—Baltimore Jewish Comment.

Ready with the Text.

The Maid—What are you doing with the Bible, Freddy?

Freddy—Picking out a text for to-day's sermon. When I come home from church I always have to tell pa what the text was.

The Maid—But how can you know the text until you hear it?

Freddy—Any text will do. Pa won't know the difference.

The Maid—But your grandmother is going with you.

Freddy—But grandma will be fast asleep long before they get to the text.—Boston Transcript.

EARTH'S WOOING.

John Imrie in Ottawa Free Press.

Earth is out in her new Spring dress,
A-wooing the hearts of men!
Ardent lovers their loves confess
Over and over again;
Birds are singing,
Dewdrops clinging,
Flowers are laughing at May;
Hope fills again
The hearts of men
As they plowed the fields to-day.

Earth is out in her Summer dress,
With the rainbow tints anew,
The children's hearts and lives to bless,
And the skies are azure blue!
A new love song
The whole day long
Is sung by the milking maid;
The lambs at play
Are wild to-day,
As they romp in the flowery glade!

Earth is out in her Autumn dress,
The color of ruby wine,
Her heart is full of tenderness
In response to heart of mine!
She knows it well,
I need not tell
The vows of the happy year,
In wedded bliss
No joys we miss
Though the wintry blasts be near!

Earth is robed in her Winter dress,
All spotless, white, and pure,
No flowers hath she, no warm caress,
Yet her heart is mine, I'm sure.
Love's heat or cold
Makes love more bold,
And the bracing Winter's blast,
Tho' seeming rude—
Is fraught with good,
When the die of the year is cast.

Nature and I are the lovers dear;
I love her in every mood,
A perfect love that knows not fear,
A love that is pure and good.
At last I'll rest
Upon her breast,
Like a seed well sown away,
Free from earth's pain,
To bloom again
In a land of endless day.

BISMARCK ON THE WAR

Brought About by Systematic American Provocation That Became Unbearable, He Says.

RESULT WILL BE REGRETTABLE

Abandonment of Our Traditional Peace Policy a Distinct Retrogression—An Anglo-American Alliance Improbable.

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FRIEDRICHSRUH, May 18.—The cold and rainy weather has increased Prince Bismarck's neuralgia and leg-swellings, and he has been unable to leave his bed for several days. Dr. Schweninger is again here, and is uneasy about his patient. The Prince, therefore, is unable to receive visitors, but a correspondent of The Associated Press, from members of the family, has been able to obtain the views of the former Chancellor on the war and the suggested Anglo-Saxon alliance, as expressed by the Prince during his most recent conversations at the table.

Prince Bismarck condemns the war outright. He says it is due to systematic American provocation, which finally became unbearable. He added:

"The whole course of the Washington Administration has been insincere. My views are well understood. I have always held that war is only defensible after all other remedies have failed.

"The result of the war cannot be wholesome either to America or Europe. The United States will be forced to adopt an intermeddling policy, leading to unavoidable frictions. She thus abandons her traditional peace policy, and in order to maintain her position she must become a military and a naval power—an expensive luxury, which her geographic position rendered unnecessary.

"America's change of front means retrogression in the high sense of civilization. This is the main regrettable fact about this war."

Regarding the speech made on Friday last by Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, the British Secretary of State for the Colonies, at Birmingham, Prince Bismarck said:

"The importance thereof depends upon whether Mr. Chamberlain's private opinions are those of the British Government. Closer Anglo-American relations are doubtless feasible, but an alliance is improbable and unserviceable to both.

"Besides, it is a mistake to call the Americans Saxons. Theirs is a mixed blood: British, Irish, German, French, and Scandinavian. The Anglo-Saxon does not even predominate to-day. This dwelling on so-called race interests is nonsense in politics. Look at the Russo-French agreement and the Dreibund. Politics is not dictated by such far-fetched sentimentalities.

"Germany's duty, plainly, is to maintain her interests by carefully nursing the good-neighborship of the European nations."

ENGLISH PREACHER ON THE WAR.

BALTIMORE, Md., May 18.—A wave of patriotism swept over the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, at to-day's session. The Rev. W. T. Davison, fraternal delegate from the British Wesleyan Church, in the course of his address, said:

"When I landed on your shores a few weeks ago war had just been declared between your country and Spain. I want to express on behalf of the Church I represent and the country from which I come the strong sympathy we have for you in the present crisis in your National history. It is not necessary for me to say that England is entirely on your side in this war. Our nation can appreciate more, perhaps, than some other nations the righteousness of your cause. The barbarities in Cuba too long outraged human feeling in this country, and you were at last driven to trust the issues of the matter to the arbitrament of war. We appreciate the lofty nature of your motives. We are assured that only the claims of the highest humanity force you reluctantly into this struggle.

"We congratulate you on the splendid victory at Manila, [great applause,] and I may say also that we have no fears as to the final outcome of the war.

"Although war is an evil thing in itself, it is probable that good will come out of this struggle. I think it may be an epoch-making war with you, and there may be several things for your country to learn from it. It may be that out of it will come a larger sense of your responsibility abroad among other nations. But whatever else comes from it, I sincerely trust that it will result in binding together in still closer fellowship our two nations."

At the close of his remarks delegates and spectators arose and cheered.

WHAT ENGLAND THINKS.

LONDON, May 19.—Discussing international law regarding the right to cut cables, &c., The Times says:

"We cannot blame the United States for trying to push its rights to the utmost where it is evident that the Spaniards enjoy an advantage by using the cables connecting the British and other West Indian Islands with the rest of the world. It should teach us, however, to secure our main lines of cable communication against such risks of disturbance by connecting them as far as possible with stations on British territory."

Favor an Anglo-American Alliance.

SHANGHAI, May 18.—The newspapers here and public opinion in general strongly favor an Anglo-American alliance, as proposed in the speech which Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies, recently made at Birmingham.

Bolivia Declares Neutrality.

WASHINGTON, May 18.—The State Department was notified to-day that the Government of Bolivia had declared neutrality between Spain and the United States, making the twentieth Government that had taken that action.

BARK R. A. C. SMITH STRANDED.

PORT ELIZABETH, Cape Colony, May 18.—The American bark R. A. C. Smith, Capt. Hooper, which sailed from Port Louis, Mauritius, on April 26 for New York, is ashore at Woody Cape, and will probably become a wreck. All the crew are on board, with the exception of three men who are at this port. Assistance has been sent to the vessel.

The R. A. C. Smith is barkentine-rigged and her hull is of wood. She was built at Belfast, Me., in 1889, and registers 628 tons. She hails from New York, and is owned by her Captain, H. B. Hooper. The Smith was consigned to Swan & Son, New York.

THE MISSIONARY MASSACRE.

LONDON, May 18.—Mail advices received here to-day from Freetown, the capital of the British colony of Sierra Leone, West Africa, give details of the rescue of Miss Muller, an American missionary, who was alone in the Mission House in the Sherboro District when it was invaded by insurgents engaged in the rebellion growing out of the dissatisfaction of the natives with the hut tax.

Terrible experiences are recounted by the advices. For three days there was awful bloodshed throughout the town, while the natives were engaged in the work of massacre and destruction.

A boat's crew from the British warship just reached the mission house in time to rescue Miss Muller. A number of the natives, frightfully besmeared with the blood of earlier victims, had already surrounded the mission when the sailors appeared on the scene.

PRUSSIAN DIET CLOSED.

BERLIN, May 18.—The Prussian Diet was closed to-day by Emperor William in person at the Royal Castle. His Majesty read his speech, which was wholly devoted to internal affairs. He concluded with saying:

"At the end of the tenth year of my reign I am sincerely grateful to the Diet for having greatly assisted me in promoting the welfare of the people. I derive therefrom confidence that, with God's assistance, it will be possible to preserve what we have attained and to do justice to the fresh and ever-increasing tasks the accomplishment of which the welfare of the Fatherland requires."

The Emperor left the hall amid enthusiastic cheers, and afterward inspected the Emperor Alexander Guards. His Majesty also gave a luncheon at the castle in honor of the Czar's birthday.

ANGLO-AMERICAN ALLIANCE.

Rear Admiral Beresford Criticises Chamberlain's Speech—Americans Are Suspicious.

LONDON, May 18.—Rear Admiral Lord Charles Beresford, Conservative member of Parliament for the City of York, addressing the Junior Constitutional Club this evening, expressed his strong approval of the Birmingham speech of Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies, on the Anglo-Saxon alliance, but described it as "the right thing said in the wrong way."

Lord Beresford said that, as he read it, Mr. Chamberlain's speech asked for an alliance, and it would appear that the alliance was one with Germany; but, he added, "if people speak in enigmas and fail to bring a thing out straight, they often defeat the object they have in view." Mr. Chamberlain meant to ask, Lord Beresford understood, for an Anglo-German alliance, Germany herself being in danger of isolation, owing to the difficulties in Austria and Italy; and he (Lord Beresford) quite approved the idea of an Anglo-German alliance, which would "tend to peace and to the advancement of trade."

"As for an Anglo-American alliance," his Lordship continued, "I sympathise with that idea also; but it seems to me premature." The Americans, he declared, were shrewd and suspicious; and it was not advisable that it should appear as if England were in a position of difficulty and was suggesting an alliance for her own benefit. He hoped, however, that such an alliance would come.

ADMIRAL GHERARDI ON NAVY.

Says the Sailors Are Just as Good Now as They Ever Were—Deprecates the Trial Tests.

"There are just as good men in the American Navy to-day as there ever were. It is often said that the American sailors are not as good to-day as they were a quarter of a century ago. I say this is not so. There is just as much grit, just as much brains, and just as much ability to-day in the American Navy as ever, and I would not hesitate to say that there are better men to-day in the navy than ever. When Admiral Sampson's fleet meets the Spanish fleet this will be proved as it has been proved at Manila."

These remarks were saluted with a tremendous ovation on the part of the sixty-one persons who sat down to a dinner given by the Booksellers' League at the Zangheri Restaurant last night, at 17 East Twenty-second Street. Rear Admiral Bancroft Gherardi was one of the speakers, and was called upon to say something about the American Navy. When he arose to speak, the diners rose to their feet and sang "Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean." Admiral Gherardi said:

"It has been fifty-two years since I first set my feet down on an American war vessel. I saw the surrender of Vera Cruz, and at that time I was the baby of the ship. Since that time there has been a wonderful change in sea warfare, and in the construction of war vessels. While there have been great changes in other things, the change in the navy has been still greater than all of them.

"The world is watching the conflict to-day. The naval struggle now on is a matter of experiment. The best naval authorities in the world are waiting almost breathlessly to see the effect of an eleven-hundred-pound projectile hurled up against the side of an armored engine of war. The world is anxious to see whether or not all the millions that have been spent in these great improvements have been wasted or not. Gentlemen, you cannot overestimate the great interest that is being taken in this matter."

Admiral Gherardi then described the various changes that had occurred in the construction of battleships. He pointed out the various kinds of battleships, and what they were supposed to accomplish. In describing the modern war vessel Admiral Gheradi deprecated the trial tests that were given to the battleships by their makers. He said that before a trial test the builder had every piece of coal to be used in the vessel carefully selected as though they were precious gems. The poor coal was thrown out and set apart to be used in the foundries.

When the day for the test came, 400 of the men from the builders' shops were distributed about the vessel. Every journal and every complex part of the machinery was watched with the eye and quick perception of a skilled mechanic. The engines, the boilers, and the machinery were put to their utmost test. The stokers were given all the whisky they wanted and the engineers ginger ale. The main object was to secure the bonus for the trial test. It didn't matter what strain was made so long as the test gave the much sought for bonus. In these tests the boilers and machinery were often irreparably injured. One test like this was more injurious to a battleship, he said, than three years of hard service. It would be far better after some of these tremendous tests to rip out the boilers and engines and put new ones in than to risk them in any great emergency when the weaknesses caused by the test would cause something to break and stop the whole vessel if not cause great disaster.

Admiral Gherardi said that he knew what he was talking about, as he had been present at many of the tests. It was wild extravagance, and the folly on the part of the officers of the American Navy to possess the fastest thing that floated that prompted these dangerous and ill-advised tests.

When speaking of these matters, the utmost attention was given to Admiral Gherardi, but the wildest of enthusiasm prevailed when he said, "The old-time sailors were good men. But you will see that results will show that the American seamen have kept pace with the advance of science, and that these results will show that our gunners can shoot as straight and do as effective work as they ever did. I am confident of the results. I know what the American seamen are, and I say again there are none in the world to compare with them in bravery, skill, or ability."

The diners rose to their feet when Admiral Gherardi had finished and waved their napkins with a will and concluded by singing "The Star-Spangled Banner."

The other speakers were Dr. Thomas Dunn English, Rossiter Johnson, S. M. Marvin, and Robert Rutter. They spoke on matters connected with bookmaking and bookselling. Among the guests were A. Growell, C. A. Burkhardt, Henry Blackwell, and C. S. Cutter.

"THE ISLE OF CHAMPAGNE."

Thomas Q. Seabrooke Revives His Old Success at the Broadway.

For the first time in several years New Yorkers were given an opportunity of hearing a revival of "The Isle of Champagne," with Thomas Q. Seabrooke in the title rôle. The performance is described on the programme as a comic opera, but could better be termed an extravaganza from the manner in which it was presented last night at the Broadway Theatre.

"The Isle of Champagne" has a somewhat fantastic plot, and the material brought out in the lines, since it was last presented here worked out in many places new and bright lines. The story, which is a well-known one, gives Mr. Seabrooke an opportunity to display his artistic ability as a comedian. He is throughout consistent, and maintains the character with unfailing humor. The music was pretty and appropriate. The opening chorus, a duet between the Prince and Priscilla, and a solo by the latter were heartily applauded.

Frederick Knights as the Prince displayed a tenor voice of exceptional sweetness, and Miss Katherine Germaine as Priscilla, the New England maiden, made a handsome appearance and was in good voice. Miss Lilian Burnham as Diana, the part formerly played by Elira Croix, was coy and improved as the opera continued. Others in the cast worthy of mention were Walter, Allen and Blanche Chapman. The entire cast was competent, and the chorus well drilled.

King Pommery Sec'd	Thomas Q. Seabrooke
Apollinaris Frappe	Walter Allen
Prince Kissingen	Frederick Knight
Abigail Peck	Blanche Chapman
Diana	Lilian Burnham
Priscilla	Katherine Germaine

No Italian Opera Performance.

Signora Linda Montanari's sudden illness compelled the closing of Wallack's last night. The people who went to the theatre were sent away with the explanation that as all the women of the Italian Opera Company had rôles in "Un Ballo in Maschera" it would be impossible for one of the others to take the indisposed prima donna's place. Mr. Burnham, the acting manager of Wallack's, said that Signora Montanari's illness, though suddenly developed, was really serious, and she might not be able to sing again this week. She has no part in "La Favorita," which will surely be given to-night; and, if she has not recovered by Saturday, Signora Vicini will take her place in the second performance of "La Bohème."

The Columbia Goes to Sea.

PHILADELPHIA, May 18.—The cruiser Columbia, which anchored at the Delaware Breakwater at noon to-day, weighed anchor at 4:22 and passed to sea. Her destination is unknown.

CHARITY WORKERS MEET

Quarter-Centennial of the National Conference of Charities and Correction Celebrated.

CROWD FILLS CARNEGIE HALL

Joseph H. Choate, Archbishop Corrigan, Bishop Potter, and Seth Low Among the Speakers—Letter from President McKinley.

In view of an audience that filled Carnegie Hall, parquet, boxes, and tiers, amid brilliant decorations and with the National airs alternating with speeches of men of National reputation, the celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the National Conference of Charities and Correction was held last night. The series of discussions on subjects of special interest to the delegates, which will mark succeeding days, until and through next Wednesday, received a notable impetus by the support and enthusiasm which this celebration evoked, and which bore striking testimony to the work that stands to the conference's credit, as well as to the growth of charitable feeling in New York.

The hall was comfortably filled some time before the speakers appeared. The audience looked about on tiers draped profusely with the National colors, and saw at the rear of the stage, behind a long mass of palms a wall adorned with various State emblems, and in its centre a cluster of colors in which the Union Jack contrasted with the Stars and Stripes. This courtesy to the Canadian delegates may have stirred the breasts of the observers with pleasant feelings. At any rate the applause with which they greeted an allusion of Joseph H. Choate, the permanent Chairman, to an Anglo-American alliance, was marked.

The New York Catholic Protectory Band occupied the stage to the entertainment of the auditors during the early part of the evening. It was shortly after 8 o'clock when the line of distinguished speakers filed out upon the stage, walking two by two, the local committee of 100 following, and the audience rose simultaneously to greet them. William R. Stewart, President of the conference, walked arm in arm with Joseph H. Choate. Ex-Mayor Strong was with Archbishop Corrigan, while Bishop Potter and Justice Daly came in together. Seth Low entered with ex-Gov. Roswell P. Flower. Ex-Commissioner John P. Faure and ex-Mayor Schieren of Brooklyn, who entered together, occupied seats behind the front row. Mr. Stewart occupied the central chair in the front row, with Joseph H. Choate on his right and Messrs. Sanborn, Brackett, and Johnson, visiting delegates, to Mr. Choate's right. On Mr. Stewart's immediate left sat Archbishop Corrigan, with Bishop Henry C. Potter, Seth Low, ex-Gov. Flower, ex-Mayor Strong, and Justice Daly, ranged in the order named.

Opening of the Conference.

Mr. Stewart formally opened the conference with a brief speech, deferring his annual address till the general session to be held at Association Hall at 10 o'clock this morning.

"The duty of State supervision," he said, "for the dependent and the erring is a subject which has received your earnest consideration in the past, and is one in which your continuing interest is assured. Only five States of the Union have as yet, in some form or other, acknowledged this duty in their fundamental law. That New York can be named with pride among these is largely owing to the wise leadership of the Chairman of the Constitutional Convention of 1894, which adopted an amendment establishing supervisory State Boards of Charities, of Lunacy, and of Prisons."

He then introduced Mr. Choate as Chairman of the evening.

Mr. Choate was warmly received as he rose. He said, in part: "It was justly regarded as a great compliment to the city of New York that the conference decided to hold its jubilee among us. It is twenty-five years since its first meeting was held upon this very spot, and the incalculable good that it has accomplished for the country and for mankind in those twenty-five years justifies me in welcoming them with all our might to this celebration of their gala day. They are gathered here in New York from all the States of the Union and from the adjoining republics on our southern border, and from Canada, signifying an Anglo-American alliance,) prolonged applause,) of which both countries may well be proud. And when I welcome the delegates from Mexico I cannot but think that it indicates a sort of Monroe doctrine of charity, that makes all men one. (Applause.)

Fame of This City.

"New York City is certainly famous for its charity. I suppose that there is not an ill that flesh is heir to, there is not a weakness or infirmity known to human nature but that ample provision for its relief is made with ample profusion by the citizens of New York. Yet she cannot claim a monopoly of administrative charity or presume that she has nothing yet left to learn. There is one lesson, which, if this conference could only teach us, New York would take a long step forward. It is that the time may come when no man and no woman shall be appointed to any office in the administration of charity or of correction for penal offenders from any political motive, for any partisan purpose, through any party merit, but solely for fitness and skill in the discharge of the duties of the place." [Long applause.]

Mr. Choate here referred to the previous bad housing of the city's insane and its improvement. He said that the separation of charity subjects from legal offenders was another great step in advance, and spoke of the care of dependent children as a matter in which New York had much to learn. Later he instanced the changes in the occupation of prisoners, produced by laws enacted through the Labor Party's influence, though first decried, and its beneficent effects, an instance of what experience will teach in the field of charity. He added:

"Delegates to this conference, New York is with you to-night. When you see the representatives of the two great churches of New York, I might almost say of America, sitting upon this platform side by side [loud applause] they are eager to extend to you their cordial greeting, and their presence here is, as I have said, a demonstration that charity knows but one Church, one Christ, and one God. And it is not only these gentlemen to whom I have referred that take an earnset part in the administration, but the presence in this city and in our hall of many distinguished Hebrews shows what I think I may safely say everybody knows with respect to them, that they are the most earnest, the most hearty, and the most liberal supporters of charity that are known among us."

Letter from the President.

Mayor Strong was then called on to read a letter from President McKinley, who he said had as much charity in his heart as any man on the face of the earth. "If he had had his way," added the Mayor, "there would not have been as great a war cry in America as there is to-night. But there is a power above him—Congress, and Congress declined to take his advice—and that is why he is too busy to be with us to-night." The letter was as follows:

William R. Stewart, President Twenty-fifth National Conference of Charities and Correction, New York.

My Dear Sir: For reasons already explained, I cannot be present at the quarter centennial celebration of the National Conference of Charities and Correction, the invitation to which was so courteously extended to me in person by ex-Mayor Strong, Mr. Choate, and yourself; but I cannot let the occasion pass without sending a few words expressing my good will to the undertaking.

The philanthropic work in which your members are engaged is worthy of especial praise for its practical character and wide scope. Your list of speakers and delegates is a notable one, as befits the international character of the movement.

With best wishes for the success of this very interesting occasion, and the hope that the results obtained from it will fulfill completely the expectations of its authors, I am, very sincerely yours, WILLIAM McKINLEY.

Archbishop Corrigan Talks.

Archbishop Corrigan was then introduced with a pleasant reference to his recent jubilee, and got a most enthusiastic reception. After the band had played a medley of National airs he began his address. He referred to the mediaeval legends, in which the good Samaritan, who succored a wayside leper, was made to see in the features of the loathsome sufferer the "benign countenance of the Saviour of mankind," and instanced this as illustrating his conception of charity, actuated by the love of Christ.

"Even what we know of charity," continued the Archbishop, "must be but a portion of the grand record, because we know that one of its greatest characteristics is that it hides and does not parade itself. And yet if charity be such, to aid without knowledge, to bestow its bounty without destroying the self-respect of its recipient, much of its best work must be secret. As long as human nature remains what it is, as long as misfortune continues to exist, so long shall we have the poor, they will always be with us. We shall have the wretched to pity, the perverted to be patient with, the erring to forgive, the sick to comfort. And yet, in like manner, we shall always have those who are ready to devote their lives to rescuing the afflicted."

Bishop Potter's Address.

Bishop Potter, the next speaker, was also warmly greeted.

"I do not believe anybody ever touched a leper with any healthful and secret purpose without sooner or later seeing in the leper the divine image. And, I confess, I am perfectly and profoundly thankful to Archbishop Corrigan for striking so high and fine a note at the outset of this meeting. It makes me agree with the testimony in regard to his race, which I received this morning from one of the clergy of my own diocese. He was passing through his kitchen not long ago and happened to hear his Irish cook violently berating an Italian. After the Italian, or dago, had vanished out of the alley gate, the rector felt it his duty to rebuke the cook and to remind her that Italians were people to be treated with respect, if for no other reason on her part than that the Pope himself was an Italian, 'and, you know, Bridget,' said he, 'he is infallible.' 'Yes,' said Bridget, 'but he would have been ten times as infallible if he had been an Irishman.'

"Mr. Choate alluded to what has been done for the insane. I confess that it ought to rebuke those of us who are men to remember that done by the other sex, which as yet we do not sufficiently trust to permit them to vote. We are ready to rely upon their sympathy and their judgment in the administration of our charitable work, only to discover more and more in every way, as we do every day, how unerring is their sympathy, how wise their judgment, and how large the devotion behind them both."

Bishop Potter paid an eloquent tribute to the young son of Sir Joseph Montefiore, who devoted himself before his death so thoroughly to the aid of others.

The Words of Seth Low.

Seth Low, who was introduced to extend the city's welcome in place of Mayor Van Wyck, who had to decline the honor, said that he didn't know whether the offer was made him in charity, as a cup of consolation, or in the line of correction. In speaking of the needs for charity existing in the city he said of New York:

"It has permitted conditions of life to grow up in the city that nullify its best efforts at relief, and it too often has attempted to drain dry with buckets great and deep channels that run full of the evil consequences of neglected homes, neglected children, and neglected people. But even in these regards there has been marked improvement of late years. More intelligent and more persistent efforts have been made to go to the root of evils, and to remove the cause rather than to modify the effect. Tenement houses are better lighted, better ventilated, and better plumbed than they were; public schools and public playgrounds, though still in adequate in supply, are not so hopelessly inadequate as they use to be."

On behalf of the delegates, Alexander Johnson of Indiana, Frank B. Sanborn of Massachusetts, and Jeffrey B. Brackett of Maryland, made addresses, representing the West, East, and South especially. Mr. Johnson and Mr. Brackett were warmly applauded in their reference to the war's breaking down of barrier lines, and making the Union one again.

Levi P. Morton, James R. Floyd, Seth Low, William R. Stewart, C. B. Alexander, Joseph H. Choate, J. Kennedy Tod, Abram S. Hewitt, John S. Kennedy, the Rev. Dr. William R. Huntington, John Claflin, Mornay Williams, Archibald D. Russell, Stephen Baker, the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society, Henry Rice, William H. Field, George Macculloch Miller, Isidor Straus, Isaiah Josephi, John Notman, Robert W. De Forest, James Speyer, A. D. Juilliard, Edward H. Litchfield, Jacob H. Schiff, Justice Joseph F. Daly, William L. Strong, Lispenard Stewart, Miss Rhinelander, Charles Howland Russell, and Mrs. Howard Townsend were the box holders of the first tier. Others present were: D. O. Mills, Richard Watson Gilder, Ribert C. Cornell, Morris K. Jesup, Whitelaw Reid, and Everett P. Wheeler.

SAID HE SPOKE A DERELICT.

Capt. Stableford Much Astonished When He Learns of His Error.

Capt. Stableford of the British steamer Glenmavis, which arrived yesterday morning from Shields, rubbed his eyes, scratched his head, and did some thinking, and wondered whether he had seen some Flying Dutchman after he had made his report. He said that when off Nantucket Shoals he spoke the British ship Crofton Hall, Capt. Thurber, from Dundee for New York, and that she wished to be reported all well.

It happened, however, that the Government steamer Newfield, which arrived at Halifax on May 13 with Capt. Thunber, his wife, children, and crew, besides all the material saved from the ship, reported that the Crofton Hall went ashore on Sable Island on April 17 in a thick fog, and that the crew were rescued by means of a breeches buoy and a boat. The vessel was lying with a slight list to starboard, broadside to the sea, and was bilged between the main and mizzenmast. She was drawing 21 feet of water forward and 13 feet aft, and was thought to be a total loss.

When Capt. Stableford had recovered from his surprise he did some more thinking, and then concluded that he must have made a mistake. He said this ship was a four-masted British bark, bound east, about a mile north of him, running under all sail. His mate saw the flag on the signal gaff, and made out the letters H P G, part of the signal letters of the Crofton Hall. The last letter in the flag kept flapping in the wind, and he thought it was the letter D. The full signal letters of the Crofton Hall were H P G D, and so he thought that it was that vessel.

MISS ALGER MARRIES.

WASHINGTON, May 18.—Miss Frances Aura Alger, youngest daughter of the Secretary of War, and Mr. Charles Burrall Pike of Chicago, son of Eugene S. Pike, were married at noon to-day at the residence of Secretary Alger.

President and Mrs. McKinley were among the wedding party during the ceremony, as were the Vice President and Mrs. Hobart. The company was a most distinguished one, and reflected in a brilliant sense the official world of the capital. The presence of so many officers of the army and navy in full-dress uniform suggested the momentous events in which the Nation is now interested. The bridegroom and his best man, Mr. William Pike, entered by the east door of the drawing room. The bride's party came by a longer route through the dining room and music room. At the head were the ushers, Capt. Alger, Edward R. Coffin of Chicago, George H. Ingalls of Cincinnati, and Walter Cary of Milwaukee. The bridesmaids were Miss Helen Pitts and Miss Chittenden of Detroit, Miss Miles, and Miss Jessie Gary. Miss Henry of Detroit, cousin of the bride, preceded her as maid of honor.

The bride came in with her father, and at the entrance to the wedding bower was met by the bridegroom. The Rev. John Reid of Detroit, the pastor of the church attended by the family, then performed the ceremony.

Mr. and Mrs. Pike will take plenty of time for their wedding journey, and will then settle down for their housekeeping in Chicago in a fine residence of their own. Mr. Pike is a member of a well-known law firm in Chicago and a Harvard graduate.

Bacon—Walpole.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., May 18.—A fashionable wedding was celebrated in the Methodist Church at Scotch Plains this evening, when Miss Sadie Walpole, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Walpole, was married to William Edwin Bacon of Haverstraw, N. Y. The Rev. Dr. Woodruff of Dover performed the ceremony, assisted by his son, pastor of the church in which the ceremony took place. Miss Bertha Berry of Brooklyn and Miss Emma Clark of Scotch Plains were the bridesmaids, and Miss Edith and Bessie Demarest of Plainfield were the flower girls. De Witt House of Haverstraw was best man. The ushers were Frank Allen of Scotch Plains and Chauncey Colthar of Plainfield. After the ceremony a reception was held at the home of the bride.

Consolidated Exchange Election.

At the June election for officers of the Consolidated Stock and Petroleum Exchange the contest for Chairman will be between Chairman William F. Daniels and William H. Lewis, who is now Assistant Secretary, an office that the Directors have decided to abolish when the election shall have taken place. Mr. Lewis has held it for twelve years. Mr. Daniels last January succeeded Augustus W. Peters, defeating Mr. Lewis.

THE BROOKLYN SCANDAL

Contractor Doody Testifies to Having Paid Fielding a Percentage on Contracts.

GAVE HIM $12,000 ALTOGETHER

Says the Money Was Paid in Cash When He Was Alone with Fielding in the Latter's Office—Mr. Wurster a Witness.

The trial of Robert W. Fielding, alleged to be one of the City Works ring in Brooklyn, was continued yesterday before Justice Hirschberg, in the Supreme Court. The star witness of the day was Daniel Doody, who testified to having paid Fielding money amounting to 10 per cent. on the contracts awarded to him and his dummies. In all he paid $12,000.

The first witness was ex-Mayor Wurster, who testified that he never consented to the covering of the water mains on Neptune Avenue without advertising for bids. There was a contest between counsel over the District Attorney's attempt to make him testify as to the New York Avenue contract. Justice Hirschberg finally ruled that the facts charged in the indictment must be proved before evidence regarding any other contracts could be given, and Mr. Wurster was excused. Mr. Marean remarked that he would probably need him again.

John H. Decker, civil engineer in the Water Department, testified as to the inspected Neptune Avenue work. There were, he said, no contracts for the work.

When Daniel Doody was called to the stand, he testified that he had a conversation with Fielding in 1897 in which he asked whether he could have the work of filling in over the main on Neptune Avenue. Fielding said he would pass the work. He again called upon Fielding, who told him that he could have the work if Jensen, another of the indicted officials, could raise the money. "I told him," said Doody, "that he could, as I had seen him."

Doody told Fielding that he wanted to be represented by Finkle as dummy. Fielding agreed.

"Did you ever pay Mr. Fielding any money on any contract?" asked the District Attorney.

Ten Per Cent. on Contracts.

"Yes; I paid him 10 per cent. on each contract. I paid 10 per cent. on the New Utrecht Avenue contract, and 10 per cent. on the Wortman Avenue sewer, and 10 per cent. on all invitation contracts."

This testimony was given under a volley of objections from Mr. Patterson, the lawyer for the defense, but Justice Hirschberg held that all testimony was admissible which tended to show that there was a general practice of paying for contracts. Doody was asked to name the exact amounts he paid, but said he could not remember them, except that they represented 10 per cent. on each contract.

"How did you pay and whom did you pay?" asked the Court.

"I paid Mr. Fielding in his office."

"How did you pay?"

"In cash. In bills. I put it in Mr. Fielding's desk. I opened the roller-top desk in his office and put the money in a drawer which was directly in front of the desk as you enter the door."

"Where was Mr. Fielding?"

"He was sitting at the desk."

"Was any one else in the room?"

"No, Sir; we were alone."

On cross-examination Doody said his son was worth $100,000. The money obtained from the contracts was deposited in the name of Thomas Frazier & Co., and his son got some of it, but he could not say how much. The witness received 60 per cent. of the amount. He said that at the time he believed the bills just, but supposed now that they were not.

"How much money was stolen on these contracts?" said Mr. Patterson.

"I don't know. There was no stealing, so far as I know."

"Did you steal it?"

"No, Sir."

"Did you ever take any money dishonestly from the city?"

"No, Sir."

"Have you made arrangements by which you are to escape punishment for stealing this money?"

"No, Sir."

Doody Was Stubborn.

Mr. Patterson labored long and diligently to make Doody admit that a promise of immunity had been given, but failed. The most that Doody would admit was that he thought he might gain something by testifying. In answer to most of Patterson's questions, Doody said he was acting on the advice of his counsel, Jere A. Weinberg. Mr. Patterson tried to get Justice Hirschberg to compel the witness to answer more directly, but the Justice said he could not do it. The following dialogue then took place:

Q.—Don't you know that some of the bills were fraudulent? A.—I did not think so at the time they were paid.

Q.—Don't you know it now? A.—It looks that way.

Q.—Who committed the fraud? A.—Nobody.

Q.—Did Finkle do it? A.—He didn't commit any fraud.

Q.—How could there have been a fraud and no one commit it? A.—I cannot answer that question.

Q.—Have you any sense of honor? (No answer.)

Q.—Do you decline to answer? A.—I don't see what that has to do with the matter.

Q.—Do you know what truth is? A.—Certainly.

Q.—Don't you know that Finkle perjured himself when he signed those bills? A.—I don't know.

Doody testified that during the two years of Willis's administration he paid Fielding $12,000 in all. He could not remember the amounts or the denominations of the bills, the time of day, or the number of times he paid. The bills were put through by Jensen. Forty per cent. was placed in the custody of his son.

The next witness was Daniel F. Doody, the son, who identified the various warrants. He cashed some of them, and deposited them in the National City Bank under the name of Thomas Frazier & Co. Mr. Patterson asked him if he knew of any fraudulent transactions, and he replied in the negative.

"You are just as honest as your father, aren't you?" sneered Mr. Patterson, and young Doody calmly replied that he was.

Mr. Patterson then went into the question of young Doody's property. The witness said he was worth about $95,000; that his father gave him $1,000 when he was eighteen years old, and he had made the balance partly by lucky speculations and partly in the practice of law.

Yound Doody Just Smiled.

"Why don't you teach your father how to make money?" demanded Mr. Patterson. "How is it that he is a bankrupt while you are getting rich?"

The witness smiled affably and made no reply.

Mr. Patterson tried to make him admit that he testified before the Grand Jury under a threat of punishment for contempt of court, but was unsuccessful.

William D. Steves, a City Works clerk, was an unwilling witness. He examined the bills, he said. Mr. Marean tried to show by him that Fielding used to send a messenger to him to get Doody's bills, presumably to rush them through, but Steves would not admit it. He said he had seen Doody four or five times in November and December.

"Didn't you tell me a week ago that you saw him at least three times a week?" asked Mr. Marean.

"No."

"Your memory must be failing," said the District Attorney. "You can go."

Daniel J. Hart, the messenger, testified to having been sent to Steves for the bills. He saw Doody three times a week, generally in Fielding's room.

Samuel H. McEvoy, a civil engineer, testified as an expert that 3,300 cubic yards were all that would be necessary for the filling in on Neptune Avenue. Doody charged for 16,000 cubic yards.

Hotel Cashier Arrested.

Parker Bruzie, thirty-four years old, the cashier of the Hotel Metropole, Broadway and Forty-second Street, was arrested last night and locked up in the West Thirtieth Street Station by Detective Smith on a charge of grand larceny, preferred by Manager George Cornish of the hotel. Cornish alleges that Bruzie appropriated $500 of the hotel's funds. Bruzie denies the charge.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

James Low.

James Low, who died at the Hotel Renaissance Tuesday, where he resided with his daughter, Mrs. Oliver Harriman, in his eighty-ninth year, was the founder of the old dry goods house of Low, Harriman & Co., the successor to which firm is now known as Joseph T. Low & Co. James Low operated largely in Wall Street after his retirement in 1876 from the dry goods business, in which he amassed a fortune, and is said to have lost $4,000,000 in the Street.

His oldest daughter married Oliver Harriman, and of their children Emeline married W. Earl Dodge, who died in 1880; Annie married, first, Samuel Sands, who was killed in the hunting field, and afterward Louis Rutherfurd; Lillie married William Travers; S. Low Harriman married Miss Bishop, daughter of Heber R. Bishop; Oliver, Jr., married Miss Grace Carley; J. Borden married Miss Hurst; Herbert married Miss Hunnewell of Boston, and Joseph Miss McLane of Baltimore.

Joseph T. Low, the eldest son of James Low, married Miss Mott. His three children are unmarried. James T. Low, Jr., Mr. Low's second son, is the father of the unfortunate Lillian Low, whose suicide on July 22, 1895, in the Fort George woods created such a sensation at the time.

Mr. Low was formerly a member of the Chamber of Commerce, and was a Director of the United States Trust Company.

The funeral services will be held at the Hotel Renaissance to-day at 10 o'clock. Interment will be in Woodlawn Cemetery.

William De Groot.

William De Groot died Tuesday at Nice, France, at the age of seventy-three years. He was for many years a well-known merchant of this city. When a young man he formed the partnership of Newbold & De Groot. In 1858 the partnership became De Grot & Peck, at 124 Water Street. They built several steamers, and carried on a general merchandise trade with Great Britain and Russia, later extending their operations to the East Indies and China. This continued until 1887, when the firm was dissolved. Mr. De Groot had since lived at Nice with his wife and four daughters. Two of his daughters are now in this city. Mr. De Groot established and was for a number of years President of the Hudson River Bank.

Michael John Schaack.

Michael John Schaack, Police Inspector, of Chicago, died yesterday at his home of diabetes and rheumatism, after an illness extending over several months. He was born in Luxembourg, Belgium, in 1843, and came to America with his parents when ten years old. He joined the Chicago police force in 1869 as a patrolman, was made Lieutenant in 1879, a Captain in 1887, and an Inspector in 1896. He was a prominent figure in the Haymarket riots, and the Cronin, O'Malley, and Leutgert cases. He married Miss Christine Klassen in 1871. She and three children will inherit about $350,000 of property.

Obituary Notes.

HENRY KEMP, who was eighty-three years old and a member of the New York Produce Exchange, died on Monday at 228 Warren Street, Brooklyn. He was buried yesterday. Mr. Kemp was at one time active in the provision trade.

Gen. WILLIAM WIRT LOWE died at Omaha yesterday of paralysis of the heart, aged sixty-five. He was graduated from West Point in 1865, and served on the frontier Point in 1855, and served on the frontier previous to the war and with distinction during that struggle. He retired from the army in 1878 and settled in Omaha.

POLICEMAN'S STORY OF A BOAT.

Tells of a Mysterious Craft in the North River.

Policeman P. Brady of the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station says he was on the One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street pier looking toward the North River last night about 7 o'clock when he saw an apparently heavily laden canal boat proceeding up stream. The current was running the other way and the boat was moving without any visible power. The policeman says he hailed the mysterious craft, but got no reply.

He followed along the shore to One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, keeping abreast of the boat, which, he said, came closer and closer in shore. Just off the One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street Pier the boat sank out of sight. The policeman says he waited long enough to call to any person that might be in the water, and when he got no reply he went to the station and reported the case. The West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street police think it barely possible that it was some sort of submarine craft that was being tried.

A BROOKLYN ART DISPLAY.

There are now on exhibition in a handsome gallery on the fourth floor of Frederick Loeser & Co.'s store, in Brooklyn, seventy American paintings, from the noted private collection of William T. Evans of New York. Mr. Evans has for twenty years been forming and strengthening his collection of American canvases, and it consequently contains much of the best work done by American artists during the years from 1878-98.

In the present display there are representative examples of all the men whose names stand in the first rank of American painters, including Blakelock, Bogert, Brown, Brush, Chase, Church, Colman, Dewey, Dielman, Wyatt, Eaton, Gaul, Homer, Inness, D. Johnson, Lathrop, W. Low, Martin, Millet, Minor, T. Moran, Mowbray, Murphy, Paxton, Zuartley, Ranger, A. P. Ryder, Shirlaw, Tarbell, Tryon, Ulrich, Walker, Weir, Wiles, and Wyant.

The canvases, which may be called "Star" pictures, are R. A. Blakelock's "Moonlight," George H. Bogert's "Sea and Rain," J. G. Brown's "'Longshoreman's Noon," F. S. Church's "St. Cecilia, Una and the Lion," C. Melville Dewey's "Return of the Hay Boats," Wyatt Eaton's "Ariadne, La Cigale," Gilbert Gaul's "Charging the Battery," Winslow Homer's "Weather-beaten," and "Sunday Morning in Virginia," George Inness's "A Summer Morning," and "Returning from Pasture," Homer D. Martin's "An Old Church in Normandy," Robert C. Minor's "Eventide," Louis Moeller's "Bluffing," Thomas Moran's "A Dream of the Orient," H. Siddons Mowbray's "Arcadia, Floreal," H. W. Ranger's "High Bridge," and "An East River Idyl," Sarah C. Sears's "Romola," W. T. Smedley's "A Thanksgiving Dinner," D. W. Tryon's "Daybreak," C. F. Ulrich's "In the Land of Promise," H. O. Walker's "A Morning Vision," Irving R. Wiles's "The Sonata," and A. H. Wyant's "In the Adirondacks."

Prayers for Christian Unity.

Archbishop Corrigan has sent a letter to the clergy of his diocese directing that nine days of prayer, beginning to-morrow, be held in each of the churches in behalf of Christian unity, following the precepts of the Pope, as laid down in his encyclical on that subject, issued a year ago. He also takes occasion to thank them for the munificent silver jubilee offerings of the parishes, which have succeeded in liquidating the debt upon St. Joseph's Seminary, at Yonkers.

The Proposed Building Code.

A public hearing will be given in the Council Chamber in the City Hall to-morrow on the resolution, offered in the Council May 10, that President Guggenheimer appoint a commission to formulate a building code applicable to the entire city. The resolution provides that the commission shall include a lwayer, an architecct, a mason, an ironworker, a plumber, and a civil engineer, and is now under consideration by the joint Committees on Law and Railroads of the Council.

Passengers on the Majestic.

Among the saloon passengers that sailed yesterday by the steamer Majestic were Eugene Kelly, Thomas P. Beal, wife, and children; Mrs. A. J. Forbes-Leith, A. N. Loeb and Mrs. Loeb and children, Mrs. Julia Marlow, Basset Roe, and Alfred Kendricks. The Majestic also carried the members of the crew of the steam yacht Windward, which arrived here on Wednesday of last week. The Windward was formerly the property of Alfred Harmsworth, editor of The London Daily Mail, who presented the vessel to Lieut. Peary for his coming polar expedition.

Removal of an Author's Remains.

FREDERICK, Md., May 18.—The remains of Francis Scott Key, author of "The Star-Spangled Banner," and his wife, Mary Tayloe Key, were exhumed in Mount Olivet Cemetery to-day and reinterred in a crypt in the foundation of the monument to the poet's memory which is being erected in a more suitable part of the cemetery. The Key monument, the money to pay for which was raised by popular subscription, will be unveiled on Aug. 9.

COLLISION OFF THE BATTERY.

Barges Go Down with Sixteen Thousand Bushels of Grain on Board—Lighter Sunk Off Jersey Shore.

Sixteen thousand bushels of good wheat and rye are lying in soak in the bay some distance off the Aquarium at the Battery in consequence of a collision at a very early hour yesterday morning.

The tug Andrew J. White left the foot of Wall Street, Brooklyn, with a laden car float in tow, bound for the West Shore Railroad Freight Station at Weehawken. As she was rounding the Battery to sail up the North River a New York Central tug towing two barges, one laden with 8,000 bushels of wheat and the other with 8,000 bushels of rye, was sighted coming down the river.

The pilots of both tugs sighted each other about the same time, and the toots of their whistles sounded simultaneously. Whether the pilots misunderstood each other's signals, or thought they could safely pass without colliding, could not be ascertained. Both maintained their speed until it was too late to steer clear of each other, and the heavy float scraped against the barges, tearing the woodwork below the water line. The barges began sinking, and the pilot of the Central's tug tried to save them by running them on the Battery rocks, but before he could do this they sank a short distance from the sea wall.

Several boats in the vicinity which heard the signals of distress hurried to the scene, but could not find any one, as the tug had gone away. Half an hour later the tug H. B. Moore, Jr., of the Raymond Towboat Company, passed the wreck and picked up the body of a man. It was supposed to be that of one of the hands on the sunken barges, and was taken to the Atlantic Dock, South Brooklyn, where it was discovered that it must have been several days in the water. At the lighterage department of the New York Central Railroad, in Lower Broadway, it was said that none of the men on the barges had been drowned.

About an hour later there was another collision off the Jersey shore. The tug Phoenix was coming out of the Morris Canal basin near Communipaw when the tug Mercedes, towing the lighter Uncle Tom of the Lehigh Valley Railroad, hove in sight. The two tugs also exchanged signals, but they were very close together, and before they could reverse or get out of each other's way the Phoenix struck the lighter amidships, cutting it almost in two. The lighter was laden with a miscellaneous cargo and sank at the entrance of the basin. No lives were lost.

William Whitewright's Will.

The will of William Whitewright was filed for probate yesterday in the office of the Surrogate. No petition is filed with the will, nor is the value of the estate given. The testator leaves $50,000 to the Presbyterian Hospital and $5,000 to Bridget Corbally, his housekeeper. The residue of his estate is divided into twenty shares, which are distributed among nine relations.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething; softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, diarrhea. 25c. a bot.

E. & W. ELK. E. & W.
A new roll collar.

Carpet Cleansing. T. M. Stewart,
826 7th Av. Tel. 1,132-38th. Established 1863.

MARRIED.

ANDERSON—COOPER.—At Red Bank, N. J., Wednesday, May 18, by the Rev. R. G. Davey, Carrie R., daughter of the late George C. Cooper, to William Conklin Anderson of New York City.

DIED.

BRYER.—In Brooklyn, May 18, Benjamin Bryer, in the 66th year of his age.

Funeral at his late residence, 84 Lexington Av., Brooklyn, on Friday, May 20, at 1 o'clock P. M. Interment at Newport, R. I.

MINOTT.—On Monday, May 16th, Samuel J., son of Joseph A. and Mary K. Minott, in the 29th year of his age.

Funeral services will be held at the residence of his parents, Scotland Road, South Orange, N. J., on Thursday, the 19th inst., at 11:15 A. M. Train leaves New York for Mountain Station at 10:10 A. M., D., L. & W. R. R. Carriages will meet train at station. Interment at Rosedale Cemetery, Orange, N. J.

MOORE.—On Monday, May 16th, Edward de Bebian Moore, younger son of John C. and Corinne de Bebian Moore, in the seventh year of his age.

Funeral services at the residence of his parents, 165 West 57th St., on Thursday, 10 A. M. Kindly omit flowers.

WORK.—On Tuesday, May 17, at her residence, No. 302 West 72d St., New York City, Jane C. Work, widow of John C. Work of this city, and daughter of the late Rev. James Sharon of Derry, Penn.

Funeral services at 302 West 72d St., Friday morning, 20th inst., at half past ten o'clock.

Harrisburg (Penn.) and Columbus (Ohio) papers please copy.

WOODLAWN CEMETERY.
Woodlawn Station, (24th Ward,) Harlem Railroad. Office, No. 20 East 23d St.

DEATHS REPORTED MAY 17.

Manhattan and Bronx.

Ages of one year or under are put down one year.

Name and Address.	Age in Y'rs.	Date Dth. May.
Barry, Ellen, 306 W. 41st St.	51	16
Broderick, Katharine, 308 W. 44th St.	36	16
Brill, May L., 2,049 7th Av.	22	17
Brown, Mary E., 360 W. 41st St.	35	17
Breuer, William A., 333 E. 6th St.	49	15
Brown, Rose A., Man. State Hosp.	50	17
Curtiss, Ella M., 105 E. 82d St.	50	16
Coughlin, Mary A., 741 11th Av.	1	15
Cohn, David, 217 Delancey St.	3	17
Comes, Jeannette L., 208 E. 60th St.	58	17
Cook, Ellen, 135 Leroy St.	44	16
Cohen, Zelig, 119 W. 33d St.	1	18
Duffy, Edward P., 361 W. 58th St.	53	16
Dunbar, Joseph, 13 Beach St.	40	16
Duffey, William E., 304 E. 11th St.	3	18
Engbith, John, 705 E. 12th St.	1	16
Emanelli, Giuseppe, 237 E. 44th St.	49	17
Furbert, Flora, 315 W. 41st St.	9	16
Flynn, Edward, 23 Prince St.	30	17
Feil, Charles, 340 E. 66th St.	39	17
Feldheim, Samuel, Home for Aged.	71	17
Gray, Eliza B., 333 W. 31st St.	48	16
Giani, Samfrini D., 79 Mulberry St.	38	17
Hummell, Adolf, 421 E. 56th St.	45	16
Hallstrom, Madeline, 236 W. 61st St.	5	15
Healy, Daniel, 753 1st Av.	6	16
Jackson, Henry, 206 E. 32d St.	66	16
Jacobs, George W., St. Vincent's Hos.	17	17
Kain, Ann, 156 E. 103d St.	63	16
Keane, Bernard, 202 W. 67th St.	66	17
Love, Mary E., 628 2d Av.	45	17
Low, James, Hotel Renaissance	88	17
Moore, Edward D., 165 W. 57th St.	6	16
Mercurio, Carmela, 291 Mott St.	1	17
Monaghan, Frank, 256 E. 125th St.	32	16
Murphy, Deborah, 36 Vandewater St.	54	17
McCormack, Gertrude M., 589 2d Av.	15	16
McKenna, Rose, 645 10th Av.	8	16
McWhinnes, Rob., 56 Morningside Dr.	36	16
Nicklin, John H., 163 Park Row	69	17
O'Neill, James, 381 E. 10th St.	60	16
O'Neil, Mary, 251 E. 112th St.	77	16
Ogden, Eliza B., 357 W. 28th St.	42	17
Parkins, Mary, 330 W. 40th St.	41	16
Rover, James R., 131 W. 26th St.	28	17
Richardson, Anna, 209 E. 97th St.	20	16
Rose, Kate, City Hospital	47	16
Rudiger, Charles, 9 Mulberry St.	56	15
Rossman, Benjamin, 214 E. 98th St.	22	17
Richwald, Adelaide, 167 E. 90th St.	48	16
Shaffer, William H., 67 Vandam St.	53	16
Stephany, Yolan, 627 E. 9th St.	14	17
Steinhart, Sam, 159 Ridge St.	19	17
Snell, Mary C., 470 2d Av.	1	16
Stellwagen, Jacob, 29 Front St.	63	17
Schneider, William, 1,698 3d Av.	65	16
Toal, Agnew, 541 E. 88th St.	2	17
Trapeano, Lucia, 242 W. 68th St.	36	15
Weissbecker, Austin, 88 1st Av.	39	16
Watkins, Henry M., 68th St. & Park Av.	74	17
Wellman, Henry, 18 St. Mark's Place.	7	17
Young, Anna M., 1,131 Park Av.	67	17
Zinsmeister, Ferdinand, 245 Ave. A.	22	16

Brooklyn.

Name and Address.	Age in Y'rs.	Date Dth. May.
Ames, Mary, 804 3d Av.	81	16
Agnello, Lucia, 85 Havemeyer St.	1	17
Briglio, Johanna, 152 Lynch St.	32	16
Brown, Henry E., 1,483 Broadway	43	17
Baker, James, foot S. 8th St.	58	17
Conover, Mary, 81 Harrison Av.	66	16
Carlen, Richard T., 1,022 Gates Av.	1	17
Cefalu, Andrew, Long Island College Hosp	70	17
Christman, Mary E., 597 Liberty Av.	18	17
Frederick, Herman, 38 Scholes St.	63	17
Freiberg, Hulda, 204 20th St.	2	16
Fowler, Mary J., 619 Leonard St.	74	18
Granville, Sarah, 571 Lafayette Av.	49	16
Horton, J. J., Atlantic Av. and Essex	59	16
Jones, William, 65 Columbia St.	1	16
Klein, Ellie, 170 Harrison St.	1	17
Kowac, Joseph, 135 Wythe Av.	3	16
Kemp, Henry, 228 Warren St.	83	16
Krapp, Maria A., 785 Grand St.	1	18
Lorets, Arthur, foot 6th St.	27	16
Low, Annie L., 70 Nevins St.	1	18
McDonald, Joseph, 2,979 Fulton Street.	2	15
McWilliams, Stephen, 36 Walcott St.	29	17
McIlwee, Emily, 945 Metropolitan Av.	3	17
Nacke, Walter P., 74 S. 2d St.	28	17
O'Connor, Elizabeth, 323 Glenmore Av.	44	16
Phillips, Henry, 149 Snediker Av.	52	17
Pianzo, Antonio, 153 25th St.	5	18
Rauf, Emma, 238 Wythe Av.	5	17
Ratigan, Annie T., 231 Rockaway Av.	4	17
Sutton, Margaretta E., 752 Gates Av.	64	18
Smith, William S., 286 Leona St.	5	17
Seeholzer, Minnie E. H., 180 Richardson St.	51	15
Stagg, Mary M., 1,070 De Kalb Av.	68	17
Travers, Ellen V., 189 Frost St.	32	16
Unknown Man, foot Hudson Av.	40	16
Warburten, Margaret, 606 Vanderbilt Av.	35	17

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE MAY RECEPTION OF THE LADIES' ASsociation of the Sheltering Arms, 504 West 129th Street, is postponed until further notice.

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,500,000.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,200,000.

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BANKERS.
NASSAU & PINE STS., NEW YORK CITY,
27 STATE STREET, BOSTON.

Dealers in U. S. Government Bonds and other Investment Securities. Deposits received and interest allowed on Balances.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS,
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Deposit accounts received.
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Letters of Credit Issued.

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Bank & Trust Co. Stocks.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
38 WALL STREET.

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FINANCIAL.

Brooklyn Elevated Railroad Co.

REORGANIZATION.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
First Mortgage Bonds of the SEASIDE AND BROOKLYN BRIDGE ELEVATED RAILROAD CO.

Second Mortgage Bonds of the BROOKLYN ELEVATED RAILROAD CO.

Second Mortgage Income Bonds of the UNION ELEVATED RAILROAD CO.

Capital Stock of the BROOKLYN ELEVATED RAILROAD CO.

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of the plan of reorganization heretofore announced, the FOURTH AND LAST INSTALLMENT OF 35 PER CENT. of the amounts to be paid by the above-described security holders is called and is payable at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, 54 Wall Street, New York City, on JUNE 1, 1898.

Payments made will be stamped on Trust Company certificates of deposit.

New York, May 14, 1898.

F. P. Olcott,
Chairman;
James T. Woodward,
Charles Parsons,
Ernst Thalmann,
Leonard Lewisohn,
} Committee.

ADRIAN H. JOLINE, Counsel. J. N. WALLACE, Sec'y, 54 Wall St., N. Y.

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234 FIFTH AVE., COR. 27TH ST.
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CAPITAL..................$1,000,000.00
LEGAL DEPOSITORY
For State, City, and Court Moneys.
Interest Allowed on Time Deposits.
Checks passed through N. Y. Clearing-house.
Acts as Executor, Guardian, or Administrator of Estates, and as Receiver, Registrar, Transfer and Financial Agent for States, Railroads and Corporations. Separate Department with Special Facilities for Ladies.
ROBERT MACLAY, President.
CHARLES T. BARNEY, Vice-President.
JOSEPH T. BROWN, 2d Vice-President.
FRED'K L. ELDRIDGE, Sec. and Treas.
J. HENRY TOWNSEND, Ass't Secretary.
ALFRED B. MACLAY, Ass't Treasurer.

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M. S. DECKER, Sec'y. H. M. FRANCIS, Treas.
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a specialty.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

OFFICE OF H. L. HORTON & CO.,

66 BROADWAY.
New York, May 18th, 1898.

The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm name of H. L. HORTON & CO. has this day been dissolved by the death of Mr. Frederick T. Brown.

HARRY L. HORTON,
J. FRANK EMMONS,
EDWIN P. GOODWIN.

66 BROADWAY
(Manhattan Life Building,)
New York, May 18th, 1898.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of H. L. HORTON & CO. for the transacting of a general banking and brokerage business.

HARRY L. HORTON,
Member N. Y. Stock Exchange.
J. FRANK EMMONS,
Member N. Y. Stock Exchange.
EDWIN P. GOODWIN,
JOHN G. O'KEEFE,
PHILIP T. BROWN,
Member N. Y. Stock Exchange.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market irregular.

Wall Street shows a waiting disposition. In yesterday's market less than 350,000 shares were traded in. Some conspicuous stocks, recently very strong, fell off in price; but there was little apparent foundation for the theory that the recessions represented anything more than the effect of passing influences. The most important people in Wall Street are disposed for the present to stand still, to watch and wait, pending decisive action upon the part of our National fleet in Southern seas.

The large buying orders which for some time past have been in the market close under current quotations are still in evidence; the only change they show is in enlargment. Conservative estimates put the market's waiting buying orders at many tens of thousands of shares.

⁂

Every jot of business news reaching Wall Street has encouragement in it. Especially is this true of the West, as over and over again has been stated; but from New England and from the South there are every day additions to the prosperity chorus.

The renewed ease of the money market gives to the holders of securities an assurance of opportunity beyond what has been expected. Those authorities in Wall Street whose views count for most are uniformly agreed that there is in the money market situation no prospect of any set-back or interference which is likely to interfere with the naturalness of the security market.

⁂

Here and there in the market are some reckless games of manipulation under way. Tobacco Trust is one instance where (after completing finance arrangements contemplating the tremendous development of profitable business) the company's shares are juggled with by professional stock jobbers. Matched orders in this stock jammed the Stock Exchange yesterday. The manipulating clique, recently strutting its consequence as controllers of this stock seem suddenly to have turned about. With great ado they try to mark quotations down. Veteran observers are not much fooled, however. Speculators who when the stock was close to 115 were predicting 150 for it are not very effective as deceivers when, under 109 they bewail the company's fortunes.

The game being played in Tobacco Trust stock—and it is referred to here only because it is representative of what goes on in similar stocks—the game being played in Tobacco Trust stock is of the regular blindpool sort; and people who are scared by such raids as yesterday ruled on the Stock Exchange are sure later to find themselves following leaders who do not let a little thing like a lie interfere with grabs after profits.

⁂

The head of the most important banking house in Europe cabled personally to a New York friend yesterday that he sees "no avoidance of continued heavy shipments of gold to the United States, and the volume of such shipments cannot be foretold, for they may even go beyond twenty million sterling more."

⁂

Government bonds were fairly steady. There were sales of $1,000 fives, coupon, at 111, and $35,500 fours, 1907, registered, at 108⅝@108⅝.

⁂

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Consolidated Coal	2
Hawaiian Sugar	½
Michigan Central	½
National Linseed Oil	½
St. Jo. & G. I. 1st pf.	1½
U. S. Rubber	⅝
U. S. Rubber pf.	3⅝

Stocks Declined.

Am. Sugar Refs.	2⅝
Am. Sug. Refs. pf.	1½
Am. Tobacco	2½
Chi. Great Western	½
Chi. Great West. pf.	1½
Del., L. & W.	¾
Great Northern pf.	¾
Manhattan Cons.	⅝
Met. Street Railway	½
Minn. & St. Louis	1
Mo., K. & T. pf.	½
Missouri Pacific	⅝
Pacific Mail	½
Reading	½
Tenn. Coal & Iron	½
U. S. Leather pf.	½
Wabash	½

⁂

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Brooklyn El. 1st, t. r.	2
Canadian Southern 2d	1
Met. Elev. 1st	1
Nor. Pac. 1st 6s	1½
Ore. Imp. con. 5s, all in. paid	1
Standard R. & T. 6s	1
Third Avenue 5s	2⅝
W. N. Y. & Penn. 1st	1

Bonds Declined.

K. C., P. & G. 1st	1
N. Y., Sus. & W. gen.	1
Ore. S. L., Inc. B.	1

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 1½@2 per cent., closing at 1½ per cent.

Time money, 3@3½ per cent. for thirty days, 3½@4 per cent. for sixty days to four months, and 4@4½ per cent. for five to six months. Commercial paper rates, 4½@5 per cent. for indorsed bill receivable, 5@6 per cent. for choice single names, and 6@7 per cent. for others.

Clearing House exchanges, $139,140,329; balance, $6,895,909; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $690,095.

Money on call in London 2½@3 per cent. Rate of discount in the open market, 3⅝ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market was firm. Posted rates were ½c higher, at $4.83½ for sixty days, and $4.87 for demand. Actual business was done at $4.83@$4.83¼ for sixty-day bills, $4.86¼@$4.86⅜ for demand, $4.86⅝@$4.87 for cable transfers, and $4.81⅞@$4.82⅜ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.22½ for long and 5.20⅝ for short, reichsmarks at 94⅝ and 94⅞, and guilders at 40 and 40⅛.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago 5c discount. Boston—5c discount and par. San Francisco—Sight, 12½c premium; telegraphic, 15c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c premium; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, par; over counter, 25c premium. St. Louis—30c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were irregular in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—St. Paul, ⅝, to 99, and Pennsylvania, ½, to 59. Declined—Illinois Central, ¾, to 106¼; New York Central, ⅝, to 118; Erie, ¼, to 12⅝; Erie first preferred, ¼, to 35¾; Atchison, ⅛, to 12⅝; Louisville and Nashville, ⅛, to 54⅞, and Reading, ⅛, to 9⅝. Canadian Pacific sold at 85½. British consols advanced 3-16, to 110⅝, for money, and 110 9-16 for the account.

The Bank of England gained £252,000 bullion on balance. In Paris, rentes sold at 102f 55c, and exchange on London was 25f 34½c.

Gold was quoted in Buenos Ayres at 157.80, against 157.20 Tuesday, 158.70 a week ago, and 199.75 a year ago; at Rome, 108.80, against 108.15 Tuesday, 107¼ a week ago, and 105.15 a year ago.

SUGAR TRUST MANIPULATION.

Sugar Trust showed considerable weakness yesterday, most of which seemed to be due to skillful manipulation by interests which of late have been credited with being identified with the long side of the stock. Its price was worked down, and much stock bought during the past few days by commission house clients and which apparently has been lightly margined was frightened out. At the decline there was good buying, which, according to shrewd observers, was for the account of the very people who were at the same time working so ardently to keep the quotation below 135.

IRON TRADE HOPEFULNESS.

In its review of trade conditions The Iron Age, the authority of the iron trade, will say to-day:

"While the conviction seems to be growing that the war may last longer than expected, it is believed that a successful naval battle will crowd the whole struggle into the background as an important factor, and will permit other very influential considerations to obtain full sway.

"The most important of these are the prosperity which high prices for agricultural produce are bringing to our farmers, and the enormous trade balance which we are piling up in our favor with foreign countries. The effect of the former has been the purchasing of iron and steel in the West to an extent heavy enough to counteract the falling off through timidity of capital in embarking on new industrial and municipal schemes. The effect of the large trade balance has been to make money easy, and thus to aid the iron trade.

"But the large export movement in grain and provisions has had the result that freights have advanced to a point where they are prohibitory for such coarse goods as pig iron and rolling mill products. By thus checking exports the influence has been adverse at a time when a small balance in tonnage tells on the whole business. The war has comparatively little to do with it.

"Another effect of the rise in grain, &c., has been to increase the cost of living to labor, which is promptly reflected in a demand for higher wages. In Pittsburg and the Central West some iron manufacturers are anticipating this movement by voluntary advances. This, of course, means a moderate advance in cost of production.

"As to the employment of the works, reports are very conflicting. Locality and character of product have a good deal to do with it. In some districts and in some branches business has undeniably become discouragingly dull. In other sections and with other lines of goods the volume keeps up very well indeed. The talk of how great our business would have been had we not been driven into war has little value, unless it be to keep those on the qui vive who hope for an early practical settlement.

"Among the export business recently put through one transaction is worth noting. It calls for 5,000 tons of steel plates for an English warship, the mill being located 1,000 miles from tidewater. Another though smaller export order for ship plates has also been taken by the same concern.

"Our Chicago correspondent reports quite a number of sales in pig iron, billets, rods, and different rolling mill products. In the Central West purchasers of Bessemer pig are coming up to the prices of the associated furnaces, and some inquiry for billets is developing. There have been round sales of muck bars.

"Along the seaboard business is dragging, but the majority of producers are fairly off for work and no anxiety has yet developed. We understand, however, that a concern in Eastern Pennsylvania has invaded the Pittsburg skelp market, and that further business is pending. An Eastern mill has also taken the order for a line of merchant pipe in the Central West."

HUMBUG IN TOBACCO TRUST.

Tobacco Trust sold up around 112 yesterday and then later in the day reacted sharply to 108. The stock was again the most active on the list, 75,000 shares of it changing hands. The open selling of Tobacco was done chiefly by brokers who of late have been the heaviest buyers. Mr. James R. Keene, who has been credited with being the chief bull on the stock, was yesterday (apparently) the chief seller.

ROCK ISLAND IN THE LEAD.

Rock Island took the lead of the Granger group yesterday and held it throughout the day. Burlington kept close to it, but Rock Island preserved its lead. It sold up to within a fraction of 102, and was one of the few stocks that closed without showing a loss for the day.

St. Paul was also strong, selling close to 97 despite the persistent sales by London houses. In many quarters there is a pronounced bullish feeling on St. Paul. It is argued that the stock has been kept from participating in the buoyancy which the other grangers have enjoyed only by the heavy London selling, which, according to shrewd observers, has been largely for the short account. Bulls on the stock are confident that St. Paul is soon to have its rise. The company's handsome increase in earnings during the second week of May has won it new friends.

OUT-OF-TOWN BULLISHNESS.

Out-of-town sentiment seems to be wholly bullish. Philadelphia and Boston houses report that of late there has been a material increase in buying orders from those centres, and in many stocks there has come to be quite a substantial long interest for out-of-town account. Boston has been a large buyer of Burlington and the Atchison stocks, and Philadelphia has also been a large purchaser of many properties in which its capitalists are more or less interested. Chicago sentiment is bullish, and enthusiastically so. During the past fortnight Wall Street houses with Chicago wires have been buying heavily for the account of that city. Western speculators seem to be chiefly bullish on the Granger stocks.

MONEY MARKET EASY.

Money market ease continues. Call money is easily obtainable at 1½ and 2 per cent. Time money is offered liberally at current attractively low rates, especially for short dates. There seems to be plenty of six months' money offering at 4½ per cent. The demand for commercial paper is steadily increasing, and there is also a somewhat better supply of choice bills. It is thought, however, that merchants will keep their paper out of the market until rates are more in their favor.

CHICAGO CONFIDENCE.

Railroad earnings are satisfactory, money is plenty, and rates are not at all out of the ordinary, but the confidence which was felt in doing the matter up in one-two-three order has caused the general public to withhold their support from the market, this being the principal result of delay; but it has also caused foreign selling and given the speculative element more courage on the bear side. However, a victory will result in speedy advances and present prices will look cheap in the near future.—Chicago Journal.

WALL STREET TALK.

The following topics of interest were discussed in Wall Street yesterday:

⁂

Advance in silver in London and rise in rate of Indian exchange to 16d per rupee, the highest for many months.

Committee representing Western roads coming to New York to confer with trunk lines regarding Canadian Pacific war.

Award of Philadelphia $900,000 subway loan to a New York house at 103.27.

Statement by official of Canadian Pacific that no agreement or compromise will be accepted that does away with its differentials.

Advance of half a cent in posted rates for sterling exchange.

Declaration by Burlington and Quincy of the regular quarterly dividend of 1¼ per cent.

Increase of $32,256 in Tennessee Coal and Iron's net surplus for April, making an increase of $104,084 since Jan. 1.

Belief that Baltimore and Ohio reorganization plan will not be ready for some weeks, as many details have yet to be worked out.

Positive statements that no change in Northwest's dividend rate will be made at the coming annual meeting on June 2.

Vast amounts of gold being received by Bank of England. More than £1,384,000 received this week.

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the second week in May showed increases:

Ann Arbor	$6,730
Canadian Pacific	550,000
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	13,500
Fort Worth & Rio Grande	4,794
Iowa Central	6,447
Missouri Pacific	65,000
Central Branch	9,000
St. Joseph & Grand Island	10,432
Toledo & Ohio Central	7,166

⁂

Mexican Central showed a decrease of $2,798, and Missouri, Kansas and Texas, $22,193.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue, ex div.	205	212
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	106	110
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	111	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	106	107
Brooklyn City Railroad	205	208
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	85	87
Brook. El. tr. recpts., 3d assmt. pd.	12¼	13
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	103	106
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	107	109
Buffalo Street Railway stock	79½	81½
Buffalo Street Railway Cons.	109	111
Central Park, N. & E. River	177	185
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	110	113
Columbus (Ohio) stock	48	50
Columbus (Ohio) con. 5s	95	100
Eighth Avenue Railroad	300	325
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	57	60
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	57	62
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	113	116
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	80	85
Kings County Elevated	1	2
Nassau 1st 5s, (Brooklyn Trolley)	99	101
New Orleans Traction common	1	2½
New Orleans Traction pf.	6	9
Ninth Avenue Railroad	192	194
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115	117
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	108	110
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	200	210
Union Railway 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	111½	114
Union Railway stock	175	200
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	15	17
Worcester (Mass.) Trac. pf., ex div.	92	94

Ferry Securities.

	Bid.	Asked.
Hoboken Ferry stock	89	92
Hoboken Ferry 5s	107	109
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry 5s	90	93
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	69	72
Union Ferry	57	59
Union Ferry bonds	102	104

Natural Gas.

	Bid.	Asked.
Fort Wayne Gas stock	75	80
Fort Wayne 1st 6s	88	91
Indianapolis Gas stock	115	125
Indianapolis Gas bonds	105	107
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	85	88
Lafayette Gas Company stock	77	80
Logansport & Wab. Val. gas stock	57	60
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	70	74
Ohio & Indiana stock	54	56
Ohio & Indiana bonds	66	69

Illuminating Gas.

	Bid.	Asked.
Amsterdam common	31	31½
Amsterdam preferred	69	70
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	24¾	26
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	93	94
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	100¾	101½
Columbus Gas	85	90
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	75	80
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	16	21
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	102½	104
Grand Rapids Gas stock	76	79
Mutual of New York	328	340
Madison (Wisconsin) stock	56	60
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	109	111
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	103½	105
Norfolk (Va.) Gas stock	36	38
Norfolk (Va.) Gas 1st	98	105
People's Gas Co. (Chi.) 5s, (int. on.)	101	105
St. Joseph (Mo.)	35	38
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	85	90
St. Paul Gas stock	38	41
St. Paul Gas bonds	76	78
Standard Gas, New York	140	142
Standard Gas, New York, pf.	158	165
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	112	114
Syracuse Gas stock	17	19
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 p. c. bonds	89	91
Western Gas Company	80	82
Western Gas Company bonds	100	102

Industrials.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Bank Note	41	43
American Typefounders'	39	42
Barney & Smith common	13	16
Cramps' Shipyard stock	74	78
Glucose common	49½	50¼
Glucose preferred	101	101½
Glucose common	45	45¾
Glucose preferred	100½	101
Herring-Hall-Marvin	⅝	1⅛
Herring-Hall-Marvin preferred	6	9
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	37	41
Hecker-Jones-Jewell bonds	84	90
Lorillard Company pf.	110	113
Michigan-Peninsular Car	5	7
Michigan-Peninsular 5 p. c. bonds	84	89
National Biscuit common	26½	28
National Biscuit pf.	88	90
Nicaragua Canal Con., new	8	11
Pennsylvania Coal	330	360
Pratt & Whitney	4	8
Pratt & Whitney pf.	40	50
Standard Oil Trust, ex dividend	405	408
Trenton Potteries	9	11
Trenton Potteries pf.	35	40
Union Typewriter	6½	8
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	86	90
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	78	82
Wagner Car Company	160	162
Worthington Pump pf., ex div.	87	90

The Miscellaneous List.

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit bonds	95	99
Anderson Tobacco Company	7	15
Central & South American Tel.	104	107
Commercial Cable stock	174	175
Electro-Pneumatic, ass't paid	1⅛	1¼
Electric Vehicle	10	15
Hudson River Telephone stock	69	73
Iron Steamboat	2½	4¾
Iron Steamboat 6s	55	60
Madison Square Garden 2d	30	40
Metropolitan El., Chicago, 1st 5s	49	50
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	142	145
Northwestern Telegraph Company	112	117
Trow Directory pf.	27	33
Wool Exchange	110	120

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1898.	1897.	1896.
ANN ARBOR—			
Mileage	292	292	307
2d week May	$26,492	$19,762	$18,557
From Jan. 1	555,682	447,460	406,316
CANADIAN PACIFIC—			
Mileage	6,547	6,444	6,444
2d week May	$501,000	$446,000	$404,000
From Jan. 1	8,179,704	6,585,968	7,503,657
CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS—			
Mileage	648	648	521
2d week May	$84,300	$70,800	$62,300
From July 1	3,159,836	2,821,444	......
FORT WORTH & RIO GRANDE—			
Mileage	146	146	146
2d week May	$9,291	$4,497	......
From July 1	462,945	291,865	......
IOWA CENTRAL—			
Mileage	509	509	497
2d week May	$33,755	$27,308	$26,742
From July 1	1,614,464	1,356,670	1,638,052
MEXICAN CENTRAL—			
Mileage	1,956	1,861	1,860
2d week May	$251,154	$253,952	$179,721
From Jan. 1	4,932,183	4,889,125	3,645,537
MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS—			
Mileage	2,197	2,197	2,060
2d week May	$168,288	$190,481	$161,001
From July 1	10,936,956	10,433,814	9,877,059
MISSOURI PACIFIC—			
Mileage	4,936	4,936	4,936
2d week May	$458,000	$393,000	$348,000
From Jan 1	9,199,884	7,879,920	7,655,000
CENTRAL BRANCH—			
Mileage	388	388	388
2d week May	$24,000	$15,000	$10,000
From Jan. 1	472,820	360,087	249,000
ST. JOSEPH & GRAND ISLAND—			
Mileage	251	251	251
2d week May	$23,792	$13,360	$8,700
From July 1	1,101,385	828,094	217,076
TOLEDO & OHIO CENTRAL—			
Mileage	371	371	367
2d week May	$36,919	$26,753	$30,453
From Jan. 1	614,275	580,588	645,154
BROOKLYN ELEVATED for the quarter ended March 31—			
Gross earnings	$425,766	$431,091	$463,464
Operating ex.	276,869	270,220	274,454
Net earnings	148,897	160,871	189,010
Total income	148,897	160,871	191,464
Charges	210,202	223,277	219,266
Deficit	61,305	62,406	27,802
OHIO RIVER RAILROAD for the fiscal year ended Dec. 31—			
	1897.	1896.	1895.
Gross earnings	$935,196	$968,670	$887,271
Operating ex.	623,297	641,925	597,110
Net earnings	341,899	326,745	290,161
Charges	315,404	305,032	270,628
Surplus	26,495	21,713	19,533
PITTSBURG, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS for April—			
	1898.	1897.	1896.
Gross earnings	1,268,315	1,057,644	1,217,277
Operating ex.	1,052,480	802,037	851,173
Net earnings	215,835	255,517	366,104
Prop. ex. to gross	83	75¼	69⅞
Charges	298,586	273,867	271,173
Deficit	82,750	18,350	*94,931
For four months—			
Gross earnings	5,106,076	4,380,495	4,841,332
Net earnings	1,198,425	958,075	1,008,414
Surplus	76,463	†130,071	†88,336
TENNESSEE COAL, IRON, & RAILROAD for April—			
Net earnings	69,072	37,114	54,166
Charges	47,479	47,777	47,887
Surplus	21,593	†10,663	6,279
From Jan. 1—			
Net earnings	297,554	194,662	309,034
Surplus	107,638	3,554	117,498

†Deficit. *Surplus.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, May 18.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$206,110,511
Gold reserve	175,674,006
Net silver	7,373,546
United States notes in the Treasury	30,233,542
Treasury notes of 1890	1,814,181
Total receipts, this day	1,200,446
Total receipts, this month	17,696,292
Total receipts, this year	358,623,242
Total expenditures this day	2,215,000
Total expenditures, this month	28,885,000
Total expenditures this year	376,558,195
Deposits in National banks	28,315,324
National bank notes received to-day for redemption	159,405
Government receipts from internal revenue	262,262
Customs	901,891
Miscellaneous	37,093

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 57¼@58. No sales.

Bar silver in London at 26 7-16d per ounce.

Commercial price of bar silver, 57⅛c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 45⅛c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 351,026.64 ounces of silver bullion.

⁂

On the Consolidated Exchange 400 shares of Anaconda sold at .37, 1,000 Catalpa at .11, 50 Consol. California and Virginia at .65, 500 Little Chief at .20, 100 Mollie Gibson at .26, 500 Sierra Nevada at .65, 1,200 Utah at .07@.08 buyer 60, 500 Work at .02.

On the Mining Exchange 4,000 shares of Alamo sold at .02@.02½, 300 Anaconda at .41½, 100 American Flag at .08, 3,000 Cripple Creek Consol. at .08¾, 700 Elkton at .78⅛@.79, 5,000 Garfield Consol. at .14¼, 200 Golden Fleece at .26, 2,000 Gold Magnet at .003½, 500 Havana at .75½, 500 Isabella at .22½, 5,000 Jefferson at .04½@.04¾, 500 Lillie at .90, 1,600 Mollie Gibson at .21@.20½@.20¾, 5,000 Mount Rosa at .13@.14, 2,000 Old Gold at .008⅝, 600 Portland at .95@.95¼, 4,000 Rocky Mountain at .06, 34,000 Sentinel at .007@.005⅝@.006¼, 7,000 Union at .11@.11½@.11¼, 2,000 Work at .02¼. There were also the following transactions in copper stocks: Five Boston and Montana at 196 cash, 6 Calumet and Hecla at 545@550, 5 Osceola at 46, 5 Quincy at 114, 10 Tamarack at 158.

⁂

Closing bids for mining stocks on the various Exchanges yesterday:

STOCK EXCHANGE.

Alice	.75
Alta	.14
Belcher	.10
Best & Belcher	.30
Breece	.40
Brunswick	.12
Chrysolite	.12
Comstock Tun. Co.	.03
Con., Cal. & Va.	.62
Crown Point	.10
Deadwood	.70
Enterprise Min. Co.	.35
Father De Smet	.16
Gould & Curry	.22
Hale & Norcross	.75
Horn Silver	1.40
Iron Silver	.40
King. & Pem. Iron	.16
La Crosse	.12
Leadville	.07
Little Chief	.15
Mexican	.15
Ophir	.35
Potosi	.20
Savage	.14
Sierra Nevada	.35
Standard Consol	1.50
Union Consolidated	.10
Utah	.05
Yellow Jacket	.26

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Belcher	.05
Best & Belcher	.25
Breece	.40
Brunswick, Cons.	.13
Caledonia, B. H.	.50
Chollar	.13
Crown Point	.04
Chrysolite	.11
Con. Cal. & Va.	.50
Comstock T. Co. stock	.03
Comstock T. Co. bonds	.03
Comstock T. Co. scrip	.03
Crescent	.04
Catalpa	.08
Deadwood Terra	.75
Eureka Cons.	.10
Father De Smet	.17
Gould & Curry	.15
Hale & Norcross	.75
Homestake	40.00
Horn Silver	1.20
Iron Silver	.45
Kingston & Pemb.	.10
La Crosse	.16
Leadville, Con.	.08
Little Chief	.18
Mexican	.05
Moulton	.20
Ontario	2.75
Ophir	.35
Occidental	.75
Potosi	.18
Quicksilver	1.00
Quicksilver, pf.	2.00
Savage	.10
Sierra Nevada	.52
Standard	1.55
Small Hopes	.80
Union Consolidated	.05
Utah	.05
Victor	1.00
Yellow Jacket	.15
Argentum Juanita	.20
Alamo	.01
Anaconda	.37
Cripple Creek Cons.	.08
Creede & Cripple Creek	.03
Golden Fleece	.20
Isabella	.19
Mollie Gibson	.20
Mount Rosa	.11
Pharmacist	.04
Portland	.90
Specimen	.02
Union	.10
Work	.02

MINING EXCHANGE.

American Flag	.04
Gold Magnet	.003
Havana	.75
Japan	2.50
Rocky Mountain	.05
St. F. Cariboo	2.62½
Waldorf	.02
Yukon	.02
Alamo	.02
Anchoria Leland	.68
Cripple Creek Con.	.09
Cannon Ball	.004½
Elkton	.79
Gold Coin	1.50
Garfield Con.	.14½
Golden Fleece	.25½
Isabella	.23
Jefferson	.04½
Justine	.03
Lillie	.89½
Mollie Gibson	.21½
Mount Rosa	.14
Old Gold	.008½
Portland	.95½
Sentinel	.006⅝
Union	.11
Work M. & M. Co.	.02½

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

Adrian H. Muller & Son sold yesterday by Henry Draper at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, the following securities:

$10,000 Terre Haute Electric Railway Company, first mortgage 6 per cent. twenty-year gold bonds. April, 1897, coupons on. (Hypothecated.) 2.

50 shares Western National Bank, $100 each, 154½.

14 shares Pennsylvania Coal Company, $50 each, 355.

$4,780 Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company scrip of 1898, 105⅝.

10 shares Manhattan Company Bank, $50 each, 227.

$4,000 Wheeling Bridge and Terminal Company first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds. December, 1892, coupons on. (Hypothecated.) 31.

$2,000 Texas and Pacific Railroad first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds. June, 1898, coupons on. (Hypothecated.) 102⅝.

5 shares Central National Bank, $100 each, 168.

50 shares United States Casualty Company, $100 each, 120½.

26 shares American Air Power Company, $100 each, 10.

30 shares Merchants' National Bank, $50 each, 146.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 18.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Wednesday.	Tuesday.
Alta	.15	.15
Alpha Con	.02	.02
Andes	.08	.08
Belcher	.07	.06
Best & Belcher	.26	.28
Bullion	.06	.06
Caledonia	.15	.15
Challenge Con	.08	.10
Chollar	.17	.17
Confidence	.40	.41
Con. Cal. & Va.	.54	.57
Crown Point	.07	.06
Gould & Currie	.19	.20
Hale & Norcross	.79	.80
Justice	.07	.06
Mexican	.18	.19
Occidental Con	.90	.92
Ophir	.35	.38
Overman	.02	.02
Potosi	.19	.21
Savage	.10	.11
Sierra Nevada	.53	.57
Standard	*1.50	*1.60
Union Con	.09	.08
Utah Con	.05	.05
Yellow Jacket	.21	.21

*Asked.

Silver bars, 57⅛; Mexican dollars, 46¼@46⅝; drafts—Sight, 10; telegraph, 12½.

COLORADO SPRINGS, May 18.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Wednesday.		Tuesday.	
	Bid.	Asked.	Bid.	Asked.
Alamo	1⅞	2¼	1⅞	2⅛
Anaconda	46	55	41	43
Anchoria	67	80	67	80
Argentum	23¾	24	22	23½
Battle Mountain	17½	18	18	18½
Consolidated	8¼	8½	8¼	8⅝
El Paso	6¼	6½	6½	6¾
Elkton	77⅞	78½	78⅝	79⅛
Gibson	21	22½	20	22
Gold Coin	91	92½	91	92
Gold King	50	55	50	55
Golden Fleece	27	50	25	30
Garfield Con.	14	14½	14	14½
Isabella	21½	22¼	22⅛	22½
Jefferson	2	4½	4	4½
Lillie	86	90	86	92½
Matoa	14½	15⅛	14¾	15½
Moon Anchor	70¾	71	70½	71¼
Pharmacist	4⅝	5	4⅝	5
Portland	94	94½	94¼	94⅝
Rawlings	16	16⅝	16	16¾
Rosa	12¾	14	12½	14
Union	10½	10¾	10¼	11
Work	2⅛	2¼	2	2¼

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, May 18.—The local market ruled dull and steady to-day. No effort was made to depress prices, and in several stocks a demand existed which advanced quotations. Cambria Iron rose 1¼, to 43, on increased dividend talk. United Gas moved up ½, to 114¼, on inside buying, and a similar gain was made in Pennsylvania Manufacturing. With these exceptions, the dealings were void of feature.

The market closed steady, at these bid and asked prices:

Lehigh Valley	23	23¾
Northern Pacific common t. c.	25¾	26
Northern Pacific pf.	64¾	65
Pennsylvania	57⅛	57¼
Reading t. c.	8 15-16	9
Reading 1st pf.	21⅞	22¼
Reading 2d pf.	11 1-16	11 3-16
St. Paul	95¼	95⅜
Western N. Y. & Penn.	3	
Metropolitan Railway	150	151
Baltimore Cons.	22⅞	23
Philadelphia Traction	82¾	82⅞
Union Traction	16	16⅛
Electric Storage	22	23
Electric Storage pf.	24	25
United Gas Imp.	114¼	114½
Welsbach Light	44	45
New Jersey Traction	46½	47½
Am. R. E. L.	4⅛	4⅜
Marsden	6⅛	6¼
Choctaw	13¾	14
Choctaw pf.	32⅞	33
Reading g. 4s	82⅝	82¾
Electric & Peo. 4s	83¾	84
Equitable Gas Light 5s	104⅜	104½
Penn. Mfg. 5s, receipts	85	85½
Cons. T. Pitts.	13⅞	14
Cons. T. Pitts. pf.	45½	46

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, May 18.—West Chicago to-day opened at 92½, dropped the fraction after touching ⅝, and closed at 92⅝. North Chicago opened at 198, gained a point, and then lost it. Biscuit was stronger. It opened at 27¼, sold twice, buyer 30, at 28, and closed at 27⅝. The preferred opened at 89¼, sold to 89½, and closed at 89⅝. Chicago Brewing common was active; the preferred shares were higher, several hundred shares being sold on an advancing scale from 7 to a firm noon close at 8⅝. Milwaukee common sold at 9@9¾; preferred shares sold at 33½@34½. The National Biscuit Company, with a capital stock of $55,000,000, was licensed to-day to do business in Illinois. The stock of the branch to be conducted in this State is put at $1,000,000.

Settlement prices:

American Strawboard Co.	27¼
C. & Chi. C. & D. Co.	60½
Diamond Match Co. of Ill.	136
National Biscuit Co. common	27½
National Biscuit Co. pf.	89¼
Chicago Brew. & Malt. Co.	8
Chicago Brew. & Malt. Co. pf.	32¾
Milwaukee & Chicago Brew. Co.	9
Milwaukee & Chicago Brew. Co. pf.	34½
Chi. Packing & P. Co.	33
Chi. Packing & P. Co. pf.	49½
International Packing Co.	17½
International Packing Co. pf.	40
Chicago City Railway	235
North Chicago Street Railroad	198
West Chicago Street Railroad	92¼
South Side Elev. Railroad	59½
Lake Street Elevated	13¾
Lake Street Elev. t. ctfs.	11
Street's W. S. C. Line	20¼

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

BOSTON, May 18.—Mining shares were neglected to-day, save Dominion Coal, which gained 1, to 23, reacting ½. Montana rose ⅝, to 195¼, falling back to 194⅝, a net loss of ¼ for the day. Less than 1,500 shares of copper stocks changed hands in the forenoon, and none of them fluctuated to an extent worth noting. A ⅜ loss, to 100⅝, in Oregon Short Line 5s, was the feature in the bond market. Up to 12:30 P. M. Boston traded in 17,400 shares and $50,000 bonds. The afternoon dealings were dull and beyond a steady tone of heaviness, there was little feature. The net result of the day was the loss of nearly all the gain made yesterday. Foreign exchanges advanced ⅛ cent. The demand is good, but the supply is light. Buying for investment still is noted, despite high rates. Continental exchange is strong.

Closing bid and asked:

Railroad Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Boston & Albany	222	..
Boston & Lowell	220	..
Boston & Maine	160	..
Boston & Providence	272	..
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards	115	116
Chicago Junc. & Stock Yards pf.	118	119
Fitchburg pf.	99⅝	100
Maine Central	127	130
Old Colony	189	190
Oregon Short Line	29	31
West End	82	82½
West End pf.	102½	104
Wisconsin Central	2	2½
Wisconsin Central pf.	8	

Mining Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Aetna, (quicksilver)	3½	4
Allouez	2⅜	2½
Arnold	14¼	14½
Atlantic	25	27
Boston & Cripple Creek		12½
Boston & Montana	194⅝	195
Butte & Boston	24⅛	24¼
Calumet & Hecla	550	555
Centennial	14	14½
Franklin	11	11½
Gold Coin Mine	.90	1
Napa, (quicksilver)	7	7½
Osceola	45	45½
Pioneer, (gold)	5½	5⅝
Quincy	112½	114½
Santa Ysabel	4½	5
Tamarack	155	156
Tecumseh	1½	2
Wolverine	21	21½

Miscellaneous.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Bell Telephone	259	260
Dominion Coal	22⅝	22¾
Dominion Coal pf.	105	106
Edison Electric Illuminating	160	170
Erie Telephone	68	69
General Electric	36	36¼
General Electric pf.	90	95
Illinois Steel	50	52
Lamson Con. Store Service	22	22¾
New England Telephone	126	
Philadelphia Company	31½	33
Pullman Palace Car	180	182
United States Oil		13¾
United States Rubber	20½	21
Westinghouse Electric	22½	22¾
Westinghouse Electric pf.	52½	52¾

Unlisted Securities.

	Bid.	Asked.
Merced Gold Mining	4⅝	4⅞
Old Dominion Copper Mining	26¼	26⅝

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
53,200	Am. Sug. Ref.	137	137⅞	133¼	133⅞
20	Am. Sp. Mfg.	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝
10	At., T. & S. F.	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¼
360	A., T. & S. F. pf.	31½	31½	30⅞	30⅞
3,550	Am. Tobacco	111⅛	111⅛	107⅝	108⅝
50	Brooklyn R. T.	40½	40½	40	40
8,610	Chi., B. & Q.	101⅛	101⅜	100⅛	100⅝
15,860	C., M. & St. P.	95⅞	97	95½	95⅞
10,360	C., R. I. & P.	100⅛	101⅜	100⅛	100⅝
50	Chi. Gt. W.	14⅞	14⅞	14	14
50	Ches. & Ohio	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛
145	Gen. Electric	36⅛	36⅛	35⅞	35⅞
1,480	Louis. & Nash.	53⅞	54⅞	53	53⅞
1,640	Manhattan	103⅞	103⅞	101⅞	101⅞
670	Mo. Pacific	34	34⅛	33	33⅛
20	N. Y. Central	115	115	115	115
10	Nor. Pacific	26	26	26	26
560	Nor. Pacific pf.	65⅜	65⅜	64⅝	64⅝
3,580	People's Gas	97⅛	98⅞	96½	97
40	Reading	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛
100	Reading 1st pf.	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛
300	Tenn C. & I.	25⅜	25⅜	25⅛	25⅛
1,170	Union Pac. pf.	58⅛	58⅜	57⅝	57⅞
340	Western Union	90⅛	90⅛	90	90
101,920					

BONDS.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
$20,000	A., T. & S. F. adj.	63⅞	64	63⅞	64
2,000	Can. South., 2d	108	108	108	108
18,000	Tex. Pac. 2d	33⅛	33⅜	33⅛	33⅜
10,000	U.P., D. & G., 1st	57⅛	57⅛	57⅛	57⅛
3,000	Wabash, 1st	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
2,000	Wis. Cen. 1st	40⅜	40⅜	40⅜	40⅜
$55,000					

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	350½	Mercantile	167
Central National	160	Merchants' Exch'ge	145
Chatham	290	New York	225
City	1000	New York County	800
Columbia	150	Ninth National	90
Commerce	200	Nat. Bank of N. Am.	135
Continental	125	Phenix	90
Corn Exchange	275	Seaboard National	175
Garfield National	850	Second National	450
Hanover	390	Seventh National	110
Irving	147½	West Side	275
Lincoln National	750		

Eighty shares of Mechanics' Bank sold at 175, and 9 shares Continental at 125.

RAPID TRANSIT AFFAIRS.

Manhattan's Reply to the Commissioners Now in Mr. Orr's Hands.

The reply of the Manhattan Railway Company to the two questions asked by the Rapid Transit Commission with reference to the franchises for which negotiations are pending was signed yesterday afternoon by President George J. Gould and dispatched by messenger to Lewis L. Delafield, Secretary of the Board of Rapid Transit Commissioners. Mr. Delafield sent it immediately to Alexander E. Orr, President of the board.

Mr. Orr declined to make the letter public until after its submission to the board this afternoon, and at the offices of the Manhattan Railway Company it was said that the letter was now in the possession of the Rapid Transit Commission, from which any information as to its contents must be obtained. A correct summary of the letter was published in THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday morning.

The letter is brief, covering only two pages of typewritten matter, and in it the views of the Manhattan Company with respect to the proposed extensions of its lines are stated in explicit terms. Barring the question of rentals, which the Board of Rapid Transit Commissioners proposed to make the subject of future negotiations, the matter of the proposed franchises is ready for final action at the meeting of the board this afternoon.

FIRE INSURANCE PREMIUMS.

Many Companies Behind in Their Collections from Brokers.

The dissolution of the New York Tariff Association has revealed the fact that a considerable proportion of the fire insurance brokers are in arrears in the payment of premiums to companies. Some cases have come up in which the insured parties had paid the broker, but the latter had not paid to the companies concerned the net premium. A prominent manager said yesterday that it was a matter of common knowledge that many brokers were paying one month's premiums with the next.

The condition of affairs was brought out by the present rate war, which has led to wholesale cancellations of policies not yet expired, necessitating the return of the unearned portion of the premium to the assured. Since the broker is the agent of the assured, the company can hold the responsible for its premiums, even payment has been made to the brok

The general situation in regard was more uncertain than ever ye For some days the stronger compan been writing crude rubber, coffee, and similar risks at 20 cents for three and paying a brokerage of 25 per cen it developed yesterday that some of t companies had begun to pay a broke of 30 to 35 per cent. on this class of ness.

Fire Underwriters' Meeting.

At the monthly meeting of the New Board of Fire Underwriters yesterday, officers elected on Monday to serve d the ensuing year were regularly install Speeches were made by E. F. Beddall, retiring President, J. Montgomery Ha who succeeds Mr. Beddall, and John Whiton. The American Fire Insuran Company of New York, under its new agement, was elected to membership, an application was received from the Ca donian American Insurance Company.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTER

The Bankers' Life Insurance Company Des Moines, Iowa, has secured a renewal of its Minnesota license.

Marine war insurance rates on steam clearing for the West Indies were firm yesterday for both American and neutr bottoms.

The regular business meeting of the tional Fire Protection Association will held to-day at the rooms of the New Yor Board of Fire Underwriters.

Commissioner Campbell of the Michig Insurance Department has licensed the Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Orleans and the New Jersey State Fire surance Company.

The New England Insurance Exchan has approved the Washington system incandescent lighting, which employs vaporized kerosene oil as fuel, and a set rules for its regulation has been adopted.

The New York Life Underwriters' Ass ciation at its monthly meeting next Tue day evening will discuss "Fire Insuran as Contrasted with Life Insurance." Th speakers will be Henry W. Eaton of the Liverpool and London and Globe, John H. Washburn of the Home of New York, and Elijah R. Kennedy of Weed & Kennedy.

Advices received yesterday state the following estimated losses, sustained in the large fire at Attleboro, Mass., on Tuesday night: Bates & Bacon, makers of gold watch cases, $300,000 on buildings, stock, and machinery; W. & S. Blackington, plated chains, $150,000; S. O. Bigney & Co., plated chains, $40,000; W. T. Haywood, plated jewelry, $45,000; Daggett & Clapp, silver and plated novelties, $30,000.

Philadelphia Bonds Negotiated.

PHILADELPHIA, May 18.—The scheduling of the proposals submitted yesterday to the Mayor for the issue of three series of $300,000 each of the Pennsylvania Avenue Subway loan of $6,000,000 was completed to-day, and the award for the entire amount of $900,000 was made to Farson, Leach & Co. of New York. The bid of this firm for the $900,000 at 3½ per cent. interest was $103.27, with accrued interest.

PROPOSALS.

$175,000, CITY OF TRENTON WATER BONDS.

Office of the City Treasurer,
City of Trenton, N. J., May 16th, 1898.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until three o'clock P. M., WEDNESDAY, MAY 25th, 1898, for the purchase of the whole of One Hundred and Seventy-five Thousand Dollars Water Bonds of the City of Trenton, N. J., maturing Jan. 1, 1927.

The above bonds will bear interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum. They will be registered or coupon, in denominations of $100, or multiples thereof. Interest payable semi-annually on the first days of July and January of each year, at the office of the City Treasurer of the City of Trenton, N. J., or mailed by check to the registered holder thereof, wherever purchaser may select.

Each bidder will be required, as an evidence of good faith, to inclose with bid a certified check on a National Bank for $10,000, payable to the order of W. J. B. Stokes, City Treasurer. Checks will be returned to unsuccessful bidders. Purchaser must pay accrued interest on bonds from Jan. 1, 1898. One year's interest from Jan. 1, 1897, to Jan. 1, 1898, being canceled. Bonds must be taken up within thirty days of award.

The above bonds will be awarded to the bidder whose proposal will be the most favorable to the city, but the right is reserved to reject any or all bids not deemed for the interest of the city.

All proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for City of Trenton Water Bonds," and addressed to

W. J. B. STOKES,
City Treasurer.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE

Northern Pacific Railway Company

Mills Building,
New York, April 13, 1898.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day there was declared from the net earnings a dividend of 1 per cent. on the Preferred Stock of this Company for the quarter ending June 1st, 1898, same to be paid June 3d, 1898, to the holders of record of the Preferred Stock at the closing of the transfer books on May 10th, 1898.

For the purpose of such dividend, the transfer books of this Company will be closed at 3 P. M. on May 10th, 1898, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. on May 20th, 1898.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
By GEORGE H. EARL, Secretary.

23 Wall Street,
New York, April 13, 1898.

The above dividend of 1 per cent. will be payable on June 3d, 1898, to holders of record at the close of business on May 10th, 1898, on the books of the Voting Trustees for certificates of Preferred Stock of the Northern Pacific Railway Company. The transfer books of the Voting Trustees for certificates for Preferred Stock will close in New York and Berlin at 3 P. M. on May 10th, 1898, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. on May 20th, 1898.

J. P. MORGAN & CO., New York.
DEUTSCHE BANK, Berlin,
Agents for Voting Trustees.

Pennsylvania Railroad Company,
Philadelphia, May 2, 1898.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT ($1.25 per share) upon the capital stock of the Company, payable on and after May 31, 1898, to shareholders as registered upon the books of the Company at 12 o'clock noon, April 30, 1898. All dividends will be paid by CHEQUE.

CHEQUES will be mailed to shareholders who have filed PERMANENT DIVIDEND ORDERS at this office.

ROBT. W. SMITH, Treasurer.

Pacific Mail Steamship Company,
35 Wall Street, New York, May 18, 1898.

A semi-annual dividend of one per cent. has this day been declared on the capital stock of this company, payable on and after June 1st, 1898, at the office of the Mercantile Trust Co., 120 Broadway, New York, to stockholders of record at the closing of the books on May 16th, 1898. The transfer books will reopen Thursday, June 2d, 1898, at ten o'clock A. M., at the office of the Union Trust Company. JOSEPH HELLEN, Treasurer.

The People's Gas Light and Coke Company of Chicago.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of 1¼ per cent. has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable to the stockholders on May 25th, 1898. The transfer books will close in New York on May 14th, 1898, at 12 M., and will reopen May 26th, 1898, at 10 A. M.

L. A. WILEY,
Treasurer.

The Mexican Northern Railway Company,
N. Y. Office, 27 William St., May 17, 1898.

The Board of Directors has declared a quarterly dividend (No. 26) of One Per Cent., payable June 2, to stockholders of record at the closing of the books. The transfer books will be closed on May 20, at 3 P. M., and reopened June 7.

C. J. NOURSE, Secretary.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the GERMAN AMERICAN REAL ESTATE TITLE GUARANTEE COMPANY for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, together with that of three Inspectors of Election, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting, will be held at No. 175 Broadway, in the City of New York, on THURSDAY, the 9th day of June, 1898, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M.

C. J. OBERMAYER, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders and election of Directors of the yan Company will be held at the office of the Company, Room 142, Times Building, New York City, on the first day of June, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon. JOHN W. WELCH, Secretary.
Dated New York, May 18, 1898.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Wednesday, May 18, 1898.

Complete Bond Transactions.

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

GEORGE W. COLE.—Schedules of George W. Cole, dealer in antiques and curios at 19 East Fourteenth Street, show liabilities of $4,625; nominal assets of $3,508, and actual assets of $578.

UNITED FUEL GAS GENERATOR COMPANY.—Deputy Sheriff O'Donnell has received another attachment against the United Fuel Gas Generator Company of 17 Cedar Street, for $3,000, in favor of Edward H. Kellogg.

BENJAMIN FITCH.—Schedules of Benjamin Fitch, manufacturer of bedding and dealer in furniture, at 27 West Forty-second Street, show actual liabilities, $30,347; contingent liabilities, $10,500; leases of stores, nominal assets, $41,958; actual assets, $28,820.

ALFRED DOLGE & SON.—Judgment for $10,280 was entered yesterday against Alfred Dolge & Son, manufacturers of piano felt, at 110 East Thirteenth Street, in favor of the Bank of the Metropolis, as indorsers on notes of Daniel Green & Co. of Glens Falls.

RICHARD WETZEL.—Deputy Sheriff Radley yesterday took charge of the place of business of Richard Wetzel, dealer in meerschaum pipes, at the corner of Centre and Walker Streets, on an execution for $466 in favor of Henry Warsing. Mr. Wetzel has been in business for ten years, and succeeded Wetzel & Stack in April, 1894.

STANDARD BICYCLE COMPANY.—Judgment for $5,179 was entered yesterday against the Standard Bicycle Company, formerly of 330 Seventh Avenue, and Frederic Richter, President of the company, in favor of the New Home Sewing Machine Company, on a note of Thomas McLaughlin, which was indorsed by the Standard Bicycle Company and Mr. Richter.

MME. LAMBELE DE ST. OMER.—The Sheriff has received an attachment against Mme. Lambele de St. Omer, dressmaker, of 30 East Twenty-first Street, from Blumenstiel & Hirsch for $2,523 for goods sold to her by Debenham & Freebody of London, the account being six months overdue. The attachment was obtained on the statement that she had transferred all her business to a stock company called Mme. Lambele de St. Omer, Incorporated, for no consideration whatever, except stock in the company, and that she is the President of the company. Her liabilities are about $7,000.

Out of Town.

FRANK A. MAGOWAN.—Judgment for $42,376 was obtained here yesterday by default against Frank A. Magowan, ex-Mayor of Trenton, N. J., in favor of Reimers & Meyers of this city, for rubber which they sold to the Eastern Rubber Manufacturing Company of Trenton in 1895, at the request of Mr. Magowan, who guaranteed payment of the bill, and gave three notes, which matured on Sept. 26, 1896, March, 26, 1897, and Sept. 26, 1897, and were not paid.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday. The first name is that of the debtor:

ARKELL, William J.—Ruth A. Wallace	$1,438
ANDERSON, Martin—J. B. Bernard	262
AHRENS, Frank F.—S. McCormick	281
BOUGHTON, John W., and Lorenzo Terwilliger—William O'Connell	63
BOCKELMANN, Henry G.—The Fox River Butter Company	86
BISSELL, Eugene V. W.—B. Gomprecht and another	228
BOULLAERT, Julia V.—L. Raimon and others	460
CONSIDINE, Martin—J. H. Tegeler	154
CHRIST, Agnes—Manhattan Mercantile Company	217
CHRIST, Sebastian—C. F. Schirmer	189
CALDER, Frank, Edward Girard, and Henry V. Donnelly—Joseph Hart and another	234
McWALTERS, Mary, and James and Joseph Hunter—G. Wolf	511
DOVE, Mathilda E.—S. O. Armstrong	361
DOWD, John E.—The Boynton Furnace Company	153
DE PLANGUE, John T.—J. Stahl and others	182
DURHAM, Caleb W.—B. Gomprecht and another	146
DOLGE, Alfred—Bank of the Metropolis, (two judgments)	10,594
EDSON, David O.—W. X. Fuller and others	907
EDWARDS, Nat—W. S. Weiss	122
FOOTE & THORNE GLASS COMPANY—D. O. Cunningham	182
FRIEDMAN, Hyman—A. Clason	242
FARMER, William W., and Lewis F. Silva—United States Casualty Company	525
FLAMMER, John J.—William B. Davenport, as Public Administrator, &c.	8,276
FEUCHTWANGER, Sigmund, and John H. McAdams—W. H. Jeffers	95
GUGERTY, Patrick—A. Fisher, Jr.	225
GUILLEM, Filippe and Andrew G., and Joseph M. De L. Terga—C. W. Fox and another	
GHILONI, Luigi and Pietro—J. J. Follett	135
HUGHES, Charles J.—E. Yerks and others, deficiency	41
HAUERTT, John—R. Reid	899
HUNT, John—J. Murray and another	80
HELD, Jacob—Samuel Cohen	829
HAIGHT, Charles W.—S. L. Roseburg	117
HATOFF, Louis—S. Bernstein	181
HARRIS, Bernard—G. F. Victor and others	188
HELD, Marx S.—G. Falk	122
HEYWOOD, Sarah L.—Helen W. Bacon, deficiency	1,624
HASLUN, Joseph—E. F. Kienle	4,972
LOCK, Charles H.—L. Frankenthaler	70
JACKSON, Charles F., and Robert F. Murray—Mount Morris Electric Light Company	82
JOHNSON, John—H. Ackermann, executor, deficiency	107
KONG, Joe Hin, Huey Suey, and Liung Yow—Low Chow	987
KAZIS, Demetrius—Frank T. Morrill	868
KITCHEN, Andrew—W. Goldschmidt and another	778
KRAUS, David—J. Williamson and another	236
KAVANAGH, John—William Lloyd	144
KUNKELY, Max R.—Fiss, Doerr & Carroll Horse Company	68
LUCE, Clemence S.—A. A. Hodges	188
LEO STERN & CO.—Alexander E. and Rudolph C. Faber	463
LIPPITT, James B.—P. J. Gilmartin and others; costs	478
LIPPITT, James B.—M. Gilmartin; cost	67
LIPPITT, James B.—M. J. Bergen; cost	67
LEVY, Frederick—J. Delmonte	612
MORRISON, Lewis—Theron S. Atwater	561
MEYER, Davis S.—H. Batjer and another	458
MARLIEK, Carrie—Annie Glock, executrix, &c.	169
MAGOWAN, Frank A.—Herman Reimers and another	42,376
MUNK, David—J. Stern and others	80
MULLER, Adolph and Herbert H. Muxlowe—The American Rubber Tire Company, two	655
McNAMARA, Matthew—G. F. Swift and another	154
MULLER, Louis G.—W. R. Swagerty and another	1,243
MICHEL, Oscar A.—The Sun Printing and Publishing Association	62
MAYER, Milton—S. Klaber and others	705
MORTIMER, John—Adam Neuman and another	378
MOSTOVINDSKY, David—M. Zimmerman and another	177
OMSTED, Ole—B. Urbansky	276
PRENTICE, Charles F.—J. Prentice, costs	127
RYAN, Patrick J.—M. P. Ryan	117
RICHTER, Frederic and The Standard Bicycle Company—New Home Sewing Machine Company	5,179
RICHTER, Frederic and The Standard Bicycle Company—New Home Sewing Machine Company	5,177
RHEINAUER, Maurice and Charles E. Rosenbaum—Merchants' National Bank of Syracuse	159
ROBBINS, W. Morgan—The New York Steam Company	962
REED, Charles A.—Mary A. Gore	2,529
REUTTINGER, Caroline—Henry Bock and another	2,215
STEWART, John, and the Modern Printing Company—C. Bellows	380
STEINMAN, Sigmund B.—J. Canavan and others	2,215
SINCLAIR, Mary—William Endemann and others	76
SCULLY, John—Thomas E. Greacen	1,490
SAWARD, George A.—F. E. Saward	1,269
SEITZ, William E.—Second National Bank of Hoboken	1,224
STEINBERG, Bertha and Julia L.—H. Rice	333
SMITH, Raymond N.—R. Lindo and another	1,057
THE UNITED PRESS—New York Press Company, Limited, costs	571
THE GOLFING COMPANY—E. H. Van Ness and another	45
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—C. A. True	115
THE NEW YORK ELEVATED Railroad Company and the Manhattan Railway Company—Emma B. Levin	58,816
THE STANDARD BICYCLE COMPANY—S. Ghiz	
THONSEN, John R.—F. P. Miller	104
TETELMAN, Abram—F. O. Pierce	89
TODD, William—The New York Life Insurance and Trust Company	1,306
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—M. C. Havens, costs	99
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—The Smith Premier Typewriting Company	126
THE IMPERIAL TOBACCO CIGARETTE Company—The National Folding Box and Paper Company	608
WETZEL, Richard—H. Wirsing	466
WASHBURN, Henry L.—M. Tischler	86
WARNSTADT, Julia S.—G. A. Linke, costs	89
WOLTERBEEK, Robert L.—C. Thomson	232
WIEDER, Ignatz—F. Schulz	362
WILSON, Bernard—John Canavan and others	2,761
THE MAYOR, &c.—Thomas Barry	1,323
TRENKMANN, August—W. O'Connell, costs	156

Kentucky Distillery Fails.

OWENSBOROUGH, Ky., May 18.—The Sour Mash Distilling Company plant, owned for the most part by M. V. Monarch, has made an assignment for the benefit of creditors. The Columbia Finance and Trust Company of Louisville is named as assignee. The liabilities are, in round numbers, $100,000, with assets approximating the same. M. V. Monarch also made a personal assignment of his property.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	$1.51½
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.41½
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.34½
Flour, Minnesota patents	7.10
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.06⅝
Sugar, granulated	.05 7-16
Molasses, O. K. prime	.30
Beef, family	12.75
Beef hams	23.25
Tallow, prime	.04
Pork, mess	12.00
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	.06
Lard, prime	6.95
Butter, Western creamery	.15
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	11.75

CHICAGO, May 18.—Flour slow; No. 2 Spring wheat, $1.15@$1.20; No. 3 Spring wheat, free on board, $1.10@$1.35; No. 2 red, $1.45@$1.50; No. 2 corn, 37@37¼c; No. 2 yellow, 36@36¼c; No. 2 oats, 29½@30c; No. 2 white, 33@33½c; No. 3 white, 30@30¼c; No. 2 rye, 67c; No. 2 barley, 44@50c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.38; prime timothy seed, $2.60@$2.65; mess pork, per bbl, $12.15@$12.20; lard, per 100 lb, $6.60@$6.62½; short-rib sides, (loose,) $6.35@$6.65; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 5@5¼c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $6.75@$6.85.

COTTON.

The news from the English cotton market at the opening of business here was not altogether satisfactory, although the sales of 10,000 bales spot cotton in the Liverpool market were commented upon as a favorable feature. Later cables became a positive factor of firmness, with the English market finally showing a net gain of ½@1-64d. Our market opened quiet and firm, with prices unchanged to 3 points higher. There was a further advance of 4@7 points, the firmness of the market being stimulated by Liverpool orders, which in turn developed considerable demand from local shorts. Crop accounts, while still conflicting, were in the main still unfavorable, indicating too much cool weather for a proper development of the plant.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
May	6.34	6.34	6.29	6.32@6.34
June	6.29	6.34	6.29	6.33@6.34
July	6.34	6.39	6.34	6.38@6.40
August	6.40	6.44	6.38	6.43@6.44
September	6.24	6.31	6.24	6.30@6.31
October	6.26	6.30	6.25	6.29@6.30
November	6.25	6.31	6.25	6.30@6.31
December	6.28	6.32	6.27	6.32@6.33
January	6.29	6.35	6.29	6.34@6.35

LIVERPOOL, May 18.—Spot cotton moderate demand; sales, 10,000 bales; speculation and export, 500 bales; American, 9,000 bales; receipts, 8,000 bales; American, 7,000 bales; middling uplands, 3 17-32d. Futures opened steady, partly 1-64d advance. Closed steady, ½@1-64 net advance. December-January, 329b; January-February, 329b; February-March, 330s; May, 330@331; May-June, 330@331; June-July, 331s; July-August, 331½b; August-September, 331½b; September-October, 330½s; October-November, 330s; November-December, 329b.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
May	154	154	153	153
July	115⅝	115⅝	112⅝	112⅝
September	93⅞	94½	92⅝	92⅞
Corn—				
May	40⅞	40⅞	39¾	39¾
July	41⅛	41⅛	40⅝	40⅝
September	42	42	41⅛	41⅛
Oats—				
May	....	....	—	35

CHICAGO PRICES.

Wheat—				
May	149	150	140	140
July	107	107¼	105	105¼
September	89¼	89⅜	88	88⅞
Corn—				
May	36	36	35	35
July	35⅞	36¼	35⅛	35⅛
September	36⅞	37⅛	36	36
Oats—				
May	29 15-16	30	29⅞	30
July	26⅛	26⅛	26	26
September	23⅞	23 15-16	23⅝	23⅝

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.

Crop estimates have already begun to play an important part in determining the course of wheat prices. Yesterday several were put in circulation, ranging all the way from 600,000,000 to 900,000,000 bushels. The latter estimate, put out by Inglis, a Western authority, although having some effect in the afternoon, was accepted by all conservative traders as little short of ridiculous. The deductions which could produce such an estimate as this were not apparent to the average operator on 'Change, in view of the Californian unfavorable prospects and the fact that Spring wheat, although supposed to indicate a 10 per cent. increase over last year, is barely out of the ground, making crop predictions at this time mere guesswork.

These reports, supplemented by continued splendid crop indications and a bearish set of cable advices, served to keep the market on a weak and heavy basis throughout the entire day, relieved only by occasional brief rallies on covering. The interior movement for the week shows a good increase, but has been about offset by heavy clearances which thus far show about half a million increase over last week. In export circles here and at outports there was more inquiry, resulting in sales of about 30 loads. On the curb July sold back to $1.13¼. No. 2 red closed $1.51½ nominal, free on board, afloat, export grade.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 18.—No. 1 Northern, July, $1.40; No. 2 Northern spot, $1.30@$1.35; May, $1.39.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., May 18.—May, $1.47½; July, $1.46½; September, 90@90⅛c; No. 1 hard, $1.48¾; No. 1 Northern, $1.46¾.

Corn.

No. 2 corn closed 41½c, free on board, afloat.

Oats.

No. 2 oats, 34½c; No. 3 oats, 34c; No. 2 white, 37½c; No. 2 white, clips, 37½c; track mixed, 34@36c; track white, 37@41c; No. 3 white, 37c.

Miscellaneous.

RYE—No. 2 Western, 72c, free on board, afloat; State rye, 68½@69c, free on board, afloat; 64@65c, cost, insurance, and freight, track. BARLEY—Feeding, 51c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

Flour and Meal.

Spring patents, $6.90@$7.25; Winter straights, $6.25@$6.40; Winter patents, $6.50@$7; Spring clears, $5.50@$5.80; extra No. 1 Winter, $5@$5.25; extra No. 2 Winter, $4.60@$4.85; no grade, $2@$2.10. RYE FLOUR, $3.65@$4.20. CORNMEAL—Kiln-dried, $2.40@$2.50, as to brand. BAGMEAL—Fine white, 85c; fine yellow, 90c; coarse, 80@81c. FEED—40, 60, and 80 lb, Winter in bulk, spot, 80@90c; Spring bulk, spot, 80@90c; to arrive, 75@80c; middling bulk, 90@95c; rye feed, 80c; city feed, $1; hominy chop, 77½@80c; oilmeal, $26@$28; screenings, 30@75c.

PROVISIONS.

PORK—Mess, $11.75@$12.25; family, $13.50@$14; short clear, $12@$14. BEEF—Mess, $10.50@$11; family, $12.50@$13; packet, $11.50@$12; extra India mess, $18@$19. BEEF HAMS, $23@$23.50. DRESSED HOGS—Bacons, 5⅝c; 180 lb, 5⅝c; 160 lb, 6c; pigs, 6c. CUTMEATS—Smoking bellies, 7@7¼c; 10 lb, 7c; 12 and 14 lb, 6½@6¾c; pickled shoulders, 4¾@5c; pickled hams, 7¾@8c; Western, green, 7¼c; 16 lb, 7¼c; Western S. P., 7¼c. TALLOW—City, 4c; country, 3¾@4¼c. LARD, 6.95c; city lard, 6.50c; refined, South America, 7.65c; Continent, 7.20c; Brazil kegs, 8.75c; compound, city, 4⅞@5c; Western, 5@5¼c. STEARINE—Oleo, 6½c; city lard stearine, 7⅝c, nominal.

LIVERPOOL, May 18.—Close: Extra India mess, 75s; prime mess, 68s 9d. Pork—Prime mess, fine Western, 57s 6d; prime mess, medium Western, 52s 6d. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lb, 37s. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lb, 36s; short rib, 20 to 24 lb, 35s; long clear middles, light, 35 to 38 lb, 36s 6d; long clear middles, heavy, 40 to 45 lb, 36s; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lb, 35s 6d; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lb, 36s. Lard—Prime Western, 33s 6d. Shoulders—Square, 12 to 14 lb, 27s 6d. Cheese—American finest white, 40s 6d; American finest colored, 42s 6d. Tallow—Prime city, 21s 6d. Cottonseed Oil—Liverpool refined, 16s 9d. Turpentine—Spirits, 26s 9d. Resin—Common, 5s 7½d.

COFFEE.

Business in coffee futures continued on the hand-to-mouth basis at the Coffee Exchange here, and was also dull at other points of accumulation in this country, and in Europe as well. Havre and Hamburg sent very bearish cables. The Brazilian cables were also unsatisfactory; heavy receipts at Rio and Santos were reported. Warehouse deliveries in the United States were of disappointing proportions. Our market had little or no speculative support. Another element of weakness was the indisposition of spot buyers to anticipate wants. Our market opened barely steady at a decline of 5 and 10 points, and for the rest of the session ruled inactive, with a weak undertone, the heavy American visible supply being a menace in connection with the prevailing opinion that the growing Rio and Santos crops are to furnish heavy additions. Sales for the entire session, 12,750 bags, with the market finally steady at a net decline of 5 and 10 points.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
May	5.70	5.75	5.70	5.70@5.75
June	5.55	5.55	5.55	5.50@5.55
July	....	....	....	5.55@5.60
August	....	....	....	5.60@5.65
September	5.65	5.65	5.65	5.65@5.70
October	....	....	....	5.70@5.75
November	....	....	....	5.70@5.75
December	5.75	5.75	5.75	5.75@5.80
January	....	....	....	5.80@5.85
February	....	....	....	5.80@5.85
March	5.85	5.90	5.85	5.85@5.90
April	5.95	5.95	5.95	5.90@5.95

FOREIGN MARKETS.—Santos—Good average Santos, 10$200; stock, 302,000 bags. Hamburg—½@¾ pfennig lower. Sales, 7,000 bags. Havre—½f net lower; total sales, 16,000 bags. January, 36.75; February, 36.75; March, 37; April, 37.25; May, 35.50; June, 35.50; July, 35.75; August, 35.75; September, 36; October, 36; November, 36.25; December, 36.50. Rio—No. 7 Rio, 9$875; cleared for the United States, 7,000 bags. Stock, 161,000 bags.

SUGAR.

Centrifugal, 4¼c; Muscovado, 3⅝c; Molasses sugar, 3½c.

OILS.

Prime crude, 21c; prime crude, free on board, mills, 17@17½c; prime Summer yellow, 25½@26c; off Summer yellow, 24½@25c; butter grades, 27@28½c; prime white, 29@30c; prime Winter yellow, 29@30c; linseed, American raw, 44@45c; American boiled, 46@47c; Calcutta raw, 54c; lard oil, choice, 50@52c.

WOOL.

Current quotations of domestic wools (scoured,) based on Wool Exchange official classification, are as follows: Texas—Fine, twelve months, 49@50c; fine medium, twelve months, 46@48c; medium, twelve months, 44@46c; coarse, twelve months, 40@43c; fine Spring, six to eight months, 45@46c; fine medium Spring, six to eight months, 44@45c; medium Spring, six to eight months, 43c; fine and fine medium Fall, 40c; medium Fall, 38c. California—Northern Spring, free, eight to twelve months, 48@50c; Northern Spring, free, six to eight months, 45@47c; Southern, twelve months, 45@47c; Southern, six to eight months, 41@43c; Fall, free, 40@42c; Fall, defective, 36@38c. Oregon—Eastern, No. 1, 47@48; Eastern, No. 2, 44@45c; valley, No. 1, 44@45c; valley, No. 2, 41@42c; valley, No. 3, 38@39c. Territory Staple—Fine, 51@52c; fine, medium, 49@50c; medium, 46@47. Territory Ordinary—Fine, 46@48c fine, medium, 44@45c; medium, 42@43c.

METALS.

Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry, $11.75; iron, Southern, No. 2 soft, $10.15; steel rails, $18; pig-iron warrants, $6.90; lake copper ingot, $12.05; tin, $14.50; lead, $3.62½; spelter, $4.25.

NAVAL STORES.

Tar—Regulars, $1.75; tar oil, barrels, $3; pitch, $1.75. Spirits of Turpentine—Regulars, 29½c; machines, 29⅝c. Resin—Common to good strained, $1.42½@$1.45; E, $1.50; F, $1.65@$1.67½; G, $1.67½@$1.72½; H, $1.77½@$1.82½; I, $1.87½@$1.90; K, $1.95; M, $2.02½; N, $2.07½@$2.10; W G, $2.15; W W, $2.30.

CHARLESTON, May 18.—Turpentine, 26c. Resin—A, B, C, D, E, $1.10; F, $1.10; G, $1.20; H, $1.35; I, $1.40; K, $1.40; M, $1.45; N, $1.55; W G, $1.60; W W, $1.70.

WILMINGTON, May 18.—Spirits of turpentine, 26½c. Resin, 95c@$1. Crude turpentine, $1.25, $1.80, and $1.90. Tar, $1.10.

SAVANNAH, Ga., May 18.—Spirits of turpentine, 26½c. Resin—Firm; unchanged.

LIVE STOCK.

BEEVES—Steers, $4.85@$5; tops, $5.15; oxen and stags, $2.75@$4.60; bulls, $3@$4; cows, $2@$3.80. CALVES—Veals, $4@$5.90; tops, $6; buttermilks, $3.50@$4; city-dressed veals, 7@9c per lb. SHEEP AND LAMBS—Sheep, $3.50@$4.35; export do, $4.50; yearlings, $4.75@$5.40; lambs, $6@$7 and $2.50@$5 each. HOGS—$4.20@$4.60.

THE BOARD OF CUSTOMS.

A Question of Brimstone Supply—Needles in Cases and Theatrical Effects.

A question of peculiar interest was brought before the Board of Classification by the Nichols Chemical Company of Syracuse in a protest relating to the duty on "spent oxide of iron." This material had been used to purify coal gas by abstracting the sulphur therefrom, and, being impregnated with about 60 per cent. of sulphur, it was imported to secure this sulphur. Under the influence of heat the sulphur passes off as a gas, and is caught and used in the manufacture of sulphuric acid, leaving, according to the testimony taken, the oxide worthless for any purpose. This oxide was assessed for duty at 10 per cent. ad valorem under Section 6 of the present tariff, and the importers claimed that it was exempt from duty under Paragraph 674.

The peculiar feature of this protest was the statement that "as this country is still dependent on foreign sources for a supply of crude brimstone, a decision in favor of a duty on the spent oxide would simply force us to continue the use of brimstone only, and in no way protect home industry." This statement elicited the following comment from General Appraiser Wilkinson, who wrote the opinion of the Board: "Now if at any time the board would be inclined to consider the question of economics advanced in the protest, if to do so were legitimate; but our province is limited to determining whether or not the article is covered by the paragraph of the tariff cited in the protest. * * * The merchandise in question is not to be found enumerated in Paragraph 674, consequently the protest is overruled."

The Holekamp-Moore Instrument Company of St. Louis imported a quantity of "Peasley's perineum needles" in leather cases and claimed that they were dutiable as needles at 25 per cent. They were assessed for duty as manufactures of metal at 35 per cent., under Paragraph 177 of the act of August, 1894. The board found that they were "needles in a usual covering" and sustained the protest.

A protest filed by Winslow Brothers of Boston against the inclusion to make dutiable value of certain charges on thirty-five bales of goatskins imported at Boston Nov. 13, 1897, was denied on the ground that the importers took no appeal at the time the Appraiser made his original computation. In the matter of a protest by W. D. Mitchell of this city the board ruled that the duty on an importation of handkerchiefs, embroidered, was 50 per cent. ad valorem as assessed by the Collector.

An importation of theatrical effects consigned to the Chinese Merchant Exposition Company of Nashville, Tenn., was assessed for duty in spite of the importers' contention that they should be admitted free as "theatrical effects and tools of trade." The Board of Classification sustained the assessment of duty.

C. W. Sheldon & Co. of this city imported a quantity of licorice root, which the customs authorities said was advanced in value and condition by a process of grinding. The Collector assessed duty at 20 per cent. under the present Tariff act. Two protests were filed, one claiming exemption under Paragraph 528 of the Tariff act of Aug. 28, 1894, and the other under Paragraph 528 of the present law. President Ham of the General Appraisers decided that neither paragraph covered goods of the kind under consideration, and therefore overruled the protests.

RULINGS ON CUSTOMS LAW.

Oath-Administering Powers of Collectors—Special Tax Papers.

Secretary Gage has issued an order to all the principal officers under the jurisdiction of the Treasury Department, that, in accordance with a recent act of Congress, collectors of customs and their special deputies shall be competent to administer oaths to officers of the Revenue Marine Service.

O. L. Spaulding, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, rules that a vessel of the catamaran type is considered as one vessel, and the admeasurements and charges therefor should be made accordingly. If the hulls be of such shape and size as to require admeasurement by sections, the usual charge may be made for each section.

The question having been raised about the inspection of special tax papers in the offices of Internal Revenue Collectors, Commissioner N. B. Scott of the Internal Revenue Department has made a ruling that the regulations prohibiting Collectors from sending out their records, or making and furnishing copies thereof, do not authorize the Collectors to prevent the public inspection of Record No. 10 of special tax papers.

In compliance with a request from the Secretary of the Treasury, F. H. Reeve, Acting Solicitor of the Treasury, has prepared an opinion regarding the disposition of teas seized by the customs authorities, in which he argues that the tea act of March 2, 1897, is not a revenue law. He says: "Not only are no duties realized from such importations, (seized teas,) but it is doubtful whether the condemned tea could be sold by the Government. The sale of the tea under Section 9, providing for its forfeiture, would seem to be inconsistent with the disposition to be made of it under Section 6, providing for its destruction when not exported within the required time. If a merchant cannot be permitted to import such tea and sell it to his customers, I cannot well see upon what principle the Government could sell it for consumption."

A Crude Rubber Decision.

Collector Bidwell received official information yesterday that the Treasury Department had decided that india rubber in the form of "strips" and "buttons" is still crude rubber and free of duty under the present tariff. This question has recently been argued before Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Howell and Collector Bidwell by the legal representatives of several large rubber importing firms of this city. The decision is especially important to manufacturers of bicycle tires.

LEGAL NOTES.

CONSTRUCTION OF A WILL.—William H. Montanye, by his will, gave his residuary estate in trust during the lifetime of his wife, with a provision of $20 a week for his daughter, Carrie Jelliff, to be paid weekly during the lifetime of his wife, and the occupancy of the house 320 East One Hundred and Fiftieth Street until the final distribution of his estate, but if she renewed relations with her husband, Charles Jelliff, or should be divorced and marry again, the weekly income should stop. On March 6, 1896, during the lifetime of the testator's widow, his daughter Carrie died intestate, without having renewed relations with her husband and without having married again. She left a husband and three infant children. In an action by William C. Montanye, as administrator of Mrs. Jelliff's estate, against George E. Montanye and others, the First Appellate Division, in an opinion by Justice Ingraham, holds, affirming judgment for the plaintiff, that he is entitled, as administrator, to $20 a week during the continuance of the trust estate, and to the use of the house for the same period; that this provision of the will did not indicate that it was the intention of the testator that his daughter's children should be left without support until his wife's death, in case his daughter should die before his wife.

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THE EIGHTH AVENUE RAILROAD FRANCHISE.—One of the conditions of a resolution of the Common Council of this city, passed in 1851, granting authority to John Pettigrew and others to construct a railroad in Eighth Avenue and certain streets, which made up the greater part of the main line of the present Eighth Avenue Railroad Company, was that the parties should convey the road to the city when required so to do, upon payment by it of the cost of construction, with 10 per cent. advance thereon. The Court of Appeals, in its decision affirming an order of the First Appellate Division, which affirmed an order of the Special Term refusing an injunction pending an action brought by Eugene Clifford Potter against Charles H. T. Collis as Commissioner of Public Works, the Eighth Avenue Railroad Company and others, held, by Justice Gray, that the resolution was void, as no legislative authority had been conferred upon the city to subject its streets to the use of a railroad. It was held, therefore, that a contract executed between the parties and the city for the construction of the road pursuant to the resolution was void. Such action of the Common Council, without legislative authority, the court held, could not be sustained either as grant of a franchise or of a license, as it could not divest the municipality of its control over the streets which were held by it in trust for the public. The law passed in 1854, after the road had been constructed, which provided that the "grants, licenses, and resolutions" under which railroads in cities had been constructed were confirmed, it was held, did not validate or confirm a contract of this character, executed in pursuance of a void resolution of the Common Council.

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LOCAL HIGHWAY ACT.—An application by Herman Henneberger and others for the appointment of Commissioners to widen and improve a portion of a highway in the town of New Rochelle was opposed by the town, by the village of New Rochelle, and by a taxpayer of the town upon the ground that the act (Chapter 286, Laws of 1897,) under which the proceeding was instituted, was unconstitutional. The Second Appellate Division reversed an order of the Special Term which granted the application, and that decision has been affirmed by the Court of Appeals. The act was entitled "An act to provide for the widening and improving of highways in towns having a total population of 8,000 or more inhabitants, and containing an incorporated village having a total population of not less than 8,000 and not more than 15,000 inhabitants." The act provided that, "except in the County of Madison, any five or more persons owning lands adjoining or abutting on any highway which extends within the limits of such town and without the limits of such incorporated village for a distance of at least two and one-half miles," may petition the court for the appointment of Commissioners to widen and improve "such highway or a certain specified portion thereof, not less than two miles and a half in length, such portion being wholly without the limits of such incorporated village." The Court holds, in an opinion by Justice Gray, that the act, although general in form, is so confined in its operation by its conditions to a limited territory as to make it a local act, within the clause of the Constitution, which prohibits the Legislature from passing any private or local bill laying out or altering highways. Although an act is drawn in general terms, the Court holds that if its provisions are such in number and in character as unduly, with reference to the Constitutional purpose, to restrict its operation, and, to all intents, to confine it to a particular locality, it comes as much under condemnation as a local bill, as though it designated the locality by name.

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CONTRACT FOR A DEPARTMENT OF BUSINESS.—William A. Lord, in an action brought by him in the Supreme Court, sought for an accounting under a written contract, dated April 8, 1891, between him and Charles Spielman and others, and for damages for breach of the contract, which was in relation to the carrying on by the plaintiff of what was called a department on defendant's business premises. On the trial the Court found against the plaintiff, holding that the agreement was merely one of his employment by the defendants, and gave judgment in favor of the latter for the amount of a counter-claim set up by them. The First Appellate Division had unanimously directed a reversal, holding, in an opinion by Justice Patterson, that the effect of the contract was the turning over by defendants to plaintiff during a fixed period, of the conduct, charge, and responsibility of a certain department of business, making him the responsible purchaser of merchandise, and defendants standing in the relation of his guarantor; they yielding all rights to the profits of such department, except their stipulated commissions and interest upon money; they charging him for store rent, for all the expenses of the office, making him personally responsible for one-half of all losses arising from bad debts; they subjecting themselves to the obligation of rendering him accounts, and agreeing to accept from him their compensation in the shape of a commission to be paid by him to them, the risk of there being any profits in the business being entirely his. Such conditions, the Court held, were incompatible with a mere relation of master and servant, and the plaintiff stood in the position of an independent factor with defendants. The fact that plaintiff might have been making efforts looking to some future time, not necessarily during the life of the contract with the defendants, to establish other business arrangements which might involve a loss of defendants' customers, it was held, would not forfeit his right to an accounting.

ASSOCIATED PRESS MEETING.

There Are 700 Members and Many Other Papers Are Served by It.

CHICAGO, May 18.—The annual meeting of The Associated Press was held to-day in Recital Hall, Auditorium Building, 125 of the 178 stockholders being present. Vice President Horace White of The New York Evening Post presided. The annual report of the General Manager showed that the receipts last year were $1,605,866, and the expenses $1,520,545.

The present membership is 700, and about 2,500 daily and weekly papers are served through minor organizations. The following Directors were elected: Arthur Jenkins, Syracuse Post; M. H. De Young, San Francisco Chronicle; Victor F. Lawson, The Chicago Record and Daily News; Charles W. Knapp, St. Louis Republic.

The following Advisory Boards were chosen: Eastern Division—Gen. Felix Agnus, Baltimore American; James Elverson, Jr., Philadelphia Inquirer; Ambrose Butler, Buffalo News; Charles H. Taylor, Jr., Boston Globe; P. C. Boyle, Oil City Derrick.

Central Division—George Thompson, St. Paul Dispatch; D. M. Houser, St. Louis Globe Democrat; A. Howard Hinkle, Cincinnati Commercial Tribune; H. S. New, Indianapolis Journal; E. Rosewater, Omaha Bee.

Southern Division—H. H. Cabaniss, Atlanta Journal; A. R. Pickett, Memphis Scimitar; A. S. Ochs, Chattanooga Times; G. H. Paskette, Nashville Banner; Thomas G. Rapier, New Orleans Picayune.

TO CUT CABLES FROM CUBA

Complete Isolation of the Island from the Outside World Decided Upon.

LINES RUN FROM SANTIAGO

Three Are Still Open, by Which Governor General Blanco Is in Communication with Madrid and Admiral Cervera.

WASHINGTON, May 18.—The complete isolation of Gen. Blanco from the outside world is now looked upon by leading military and naval authorities as an essential move to be executed at the earliest possible moment.

The pressing need of this has become more evident within the last few days, since Gen. Blanco is known to have been in constant cable communication with the Admiral of the Spanish squadron, and also with Madrid. He has thus been an intermediary between the Government and the Admiral, informing them of his own needs and advising them on matters of policy. The authorities here feel the need of bringing this communication to an end, and official inquiry has developed that there will be little difficulty in isolating Capt. Gen. Blanco if the necessary steps are quickly and energetically taken.

Havana's communication with the outside world is carried on by means of five distinct cable lines. Two of these run to the United States and are of course closed against Gen. Blanco. The remaining three cables' exits from Havana are by way of Santiago on the south coast of Cuba. Havana is connected with Santiago by two land lines and one shore cable. The actual departure of the cables from Cuba occurs at Santiago, two of the lines running thence to Jamaica and one to Haiti.

When a message has once left Cuba by one of the three lines still open it has no fewer than six different cable routes it can adopt after leaving Jamaica or Haiti. From Jamaica one route goes to Colon, Pernambuco, Cape Verde Islands, and thence to Spain; a second route goes to Bermuda, Halifax, and thence to Spain; a third route goes to Venezuela, Pernambuco, Cape Verde, and thence to Spain; a fourth route goes to the Windward Islands, Dutch Guiana, Pernambuco, Cape Verde, and Spain. From Haiti there are two routes, one to Venezuela, Pernambuco, Cape Verde, and Spain, and a second by way of the Windward Islands to British Guiana.

The authorities here have with much labor figured out all of these various means by which Gen. Blanco can keep up his communications. They are satisfied that the three cables running to Santiago are the routes from which all these various branches spring, and that if this triple root is cut the entire system of communication between Cuba and the outside world will be at an end.

Santiago is not a strongly fortified town, and it is believed there would be little danger attending the cutting of the three cables at that point.

The right to cut these cables is not doubted by the authorities here, although most of them are British cables. The chief signal officer, Gen. Greely, first advanced the principle that in time of war the right existed to destroy property found in an enemy's territory, and in the case of cables that the right existed to destroy them within the three marine leagues constituting Spain's jurisdiction. This principle has now been accepted, and is the policy on which the Government is acting.

When the cables at Santiago will be cut is not disclosed, but there is strong pressure toward having the work done immediately, for until it is done Gen. Blanco maintains his communications and is thus enabled to embarrass the operations of our military and naval forces.

CENSORSHIP MORE RIGID.

Lieut. Maxfield Represents Gen. Greely in Examining Cable Messages.

The cable censorship in this city is daily becoming more rigid. Lieut. Maxfield of the Army Signal Corps, who represents Gen. Greely, is on duty at the various cable offices, determining in doubtful cases whether a message is or is not against the interests of the Government. The scope of the censorship is indicated by the following notice issued yesterday by the Commercial Cable Company:

"The United States authorities declare that all messages containing information of prospective naval movements and current military operations are inimical to the United States and are consequently forbidden. Senders of press and other messages are requested not to include such matter. If any such is found it will be stricken out by the censor."

MESSAGES TO ASIATIC POINTS.

Commercial Cable Company's Bulletins Regarding Interruptions.

The following bulletin notices were issued yesterday by the Commercial Cable Company, 20 Broad Street:

We are advised there is delay on the Japanese land lines beyond Nagasaki owing to a typhoon. Messages for Hiogo, Osaka, Yokohama, and Tokio accepted subject to delay by both eastern and northern routes.

We are advised that the Montevideo Rio Grande cable has been restored.

The Siberian land lines are interrupted. Messages for Japan, routed via Northern, accepted only at sender's risk. The Eastern is working all right.

Siberian land lines now restored. Messages for Japan, via Northern, accepted without restriction.

The Superintendent of the Commercial Cable Company said the interruption to the Siberian land lines was due to some local cause of which he had no knowledge. Such interruptions, he said, are likely to occur at almost any time, and although they are annoying they are not regarded of much importance, as they do not often last more than a few hours.

THE TAKING OF PRIZE SHIPS.

Member of Lloyds Says We Only Injure British by the Captures.

James Dixon of this city, a member of Lloyds Underwriters' Association of London, says that in the capture of the ships Catalena, Jovey, Pedro, Panama, Guido, Tronsquito, and other Spanish vessels the Americans have injured British interests only, for the British underwriters will have to bear the loss arising from the detention of these vessels.

He says that the ships belonged to the Fletchers of Liverpool and were sailing under the Spanish flag for the advantages to be thereby gained in trading in the West Indies. He says that the vessels, although flying the Spanish flag, did not have the number of officers required under the law to make them Spanish vessels.

BRAVE SAILORS REWARDED.

Gold Medals and Money for Rescuing a Sinking Ship's Crew.

There was a pleasant diversion from the reports of cruel war and violent deaths yesterday morning on board the North German Lloyd steamer Aller, which was gayly decked out in all her bunting for the occasion. It was in recognition of the bravery of sailors who risked their lives in a tempestuous sea to rescue a crew that was about to go down with a sinking vessel.

The shrill boatswain's whistle called all hands to their stations on the boat at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and then eight of the seamen were summoned aft. Herr Emil Zander, the fourth officer of the Aller, stepped out of the ranks to the quarter deck and saluted his commander, Capt. R. Nierich, who, with the other officers, stood in full uniform. There were also present Gustav Schwab, the agent of the line; Herman Winter, his secretary, and W. H. Moore of the United States Benevolent Life Saving Association.

Mr. Moore made a brief address, commending the bravery of the life savers, and then pinned gold medals on the breasts of Capt. Nierich and Lieut. Zander, and handed to each of the eight seamen an envelope containing $25.

The rescue for which the tars were rewarded took place on Jan. 27 of this year, about twenty-four hours before the Aller reached this port. The British ship Dago was sinking, and Capt. Nierich called for volunteers. Lieut. Zander and the eight sailors offered themselves, and then manned the largest life boat. For three and a half hours they battled with tremendous seas, and finally succeeded in rescuing the Captain and crew of the Dago.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

A Day of Better Dealing at Private Contract—Plaintiffs Take Everything at Auction.

A. L. Mordecai & Son have sold for Max Freund to the Westchester Realty Company the property 90 Prince Street, 36 by 101. The buyers will erect an eight-story business building on the plot.

S. V. R. Cruger & McVickar have sold for Ottinger Brothers & Korn to James T. Fitzpatrick for $97,000 the three-story limestone and brick front dwelling 48 Edgecombe Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, 20 by 52 by 68, together with the similar dwellings 50, 52, 64, and 66 Edgecombe Avenue, each 18 by 52 by 68. These houses were acquired by the present sellers only recently from the builders Egan & Hallecy. Mr. Fitzpatrick gives in part payment in this transaction, about $35,000, his country place of 118 acres near Tuxedo.

It is reported that the seven-story business building 64 University Place, 21.8 by 105.3, has been sold for about $80,000. The owner of record is W. C. Wood.

Samuel Goldsticker has sold to Henry Van Schaick to Louis Lese for improvement the plot on the south side of One Hundred and Sixth Street, 145 feet east of Madison Avenue, 37.6 by 100.5.

Margaret B. Bloom has sold to William Scheimer for $21,000 the five-story brick flat, with store, 87 East Fourth Street, 23.6 by 72.2.

Louis Lese has bought from Hermann Strauss three five-story flats on the west side of Fifth Avenue, 50 feet north of One Hundred and Eleventh Street, each 25 by 85 by 100.

Lionel Froelich has sold for Mrs. Jacob Hoexter to Joseph Pizer the three-story brownstone-front dwelling 123 East Sixty-fifth Street, 20 by 100.5.

T. Scott has sold for Hermann C. Strobel to a Mr. Lederer the three-story brownstone-front dwelling 171 East Seventy-ninth Street, 16 by 102.2.

John H. Ireland has sold the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 31 West Forty-seventh Street, 23.10 by 100.5, Columbia College leasehold, purchased by him at foreclosure sale last week, for $19,500.

Fanny O. Woodruff has sold the five-story apartment house 388 Manhattan Avenue, 36 by 70.

Abraham Cohen has purchased the old buildings on an irregular plot at 472 Water Street, northwest corner of Pike Street.

R. J. Brown's Sons have sold to William Urbach, owner of adjoining property, the plot on the south side of One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Street, 100 feet west of Webster Avenue, 50 by 90.

In the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday William Kennelly sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Sophia Hencken, for $11,864 each, the five-story brick tenement 873 Brook Avenue, 28.7 by 68.1, together with the two three-story brick tenements 875 and 877 Brook Avenue, each 28.7 by 95 and irregular.

D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co. sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Ronald K. Brown, trustee, for $7,000 each, the three four-story brick flats 697, 699, and 701 East One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, each 16.8 by 100.

Peter F. Meyer & Co. sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Johanna Wohlers, trustee, for $6,900, the plot on Bolton Avenue, west side, extending through to Fourteenth Avenue, near Two Hundred and Sixteenth Street, 124.7 by 411 by 115.7 by 442; also, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Stanley W. Dexter, for $12,000, the three-story stone-front dwelling 122 East Fifty-fourth Street, 16.8 by 100.5; also, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Lyman Tiffany, for $1,600, the two-story frame dwelling 1,208 Southern Boulevard, 25 by 114 by 25 by 112.2.

Thompson & Pryor sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, William Jay, trustee, for $45,333, the three-story brick tenement, with store, 537 Canal Street, 22 by 56 by 60, together with the three-story brick tenement 539 Canal Street, 22 by 60 and irregular, the three-story brick tenement 541 Canal Street, 25 by 56 and irregular, and the vacant plot, with one-story brick office, 479 Washington Street, 20.4 by 80.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Thomas Allison, referee, Mosholu Avenue, south side, about 200 feet east of Fieldston Avenue, 50 by 234 by 50 by 238, vacant. Due on judgment, $3,207.

By Thompson & Pryor, partition sale, Donald McLean, referee, 495 East Houston Street, south side, 60 feet east of Goerck Street, 20 by 75, four-story brick flat, with stores; 135 Avenue C, west side, 80 feet north of Eighth Street, 20 by 75, four-story brick flat, with stores; 205 Avenue C, west side, 101 feet north of Eleventh Street, 25 by 75, four-story brick double tenement, with stores; 387 and 389 East Tenth Street, north side, 107.7 feet west of Avenue C, each 25 by 94.9, two four-story brick tenements, with stores; 276 Avenue B, west side, 43 feet north of Sixteenth Street, 26 by 70, four-story brick tenement, with stores; 2,123 and 2,129 Second Avenue, west side, 20.10 and 80.10 feet, respectively, north of One Hundred and Ninth Street, each 20 by 80, two four-story brick tenements, with stores; the foregoing parcels are subject to mortgages as follows: 495 East Houston Street, $5,000; 135 Avenue C, $8,500; 205 Avenue C, $5,000; 387 and 389 East Tenth Street, $15,400; 276 Avenue B, $6,000; 2,123 Second Avenue, $7,000; 2,129 Second Avenue, $7,500.

By Thompson & Pryor, foreclosure sale, A. H. Vanderpoel, referee, 12 East One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, south side, 210 feet east of Fifth Avenue, 30 by 99.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $26,278.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Daniel P. Ingraham, referee, 40 Mulberry Street, east side, 113.1 feet north of Park Street, 22.3 by 84.6 and irregular, three-story frame tenement, with store, and two two-story frame tenements at the rear. Due on judgment, $13,139.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Edward L. Patterson, referee, 1,774 Madison Avenue, west side. 80.5 feet north of One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, 20.6 by 110, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $23,502.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Daniel P. Ingraham, referee, 217 East Eighty-second Street, north side, 210.11 feet east of Third Avenue, 17.10 by 102.2, two-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $4,540.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Nos. 217 and 219 Twenty-seventh Street, for a six-story brick tenement, 41.4 by 88.9; Rose Hill Methodist Episcopal Church of 375 Third Avenue, owner; J. E. Ware & Son of 489 Fifth Avenue, architects; cost, $30,000.

Ninetieth Street, south side, 100 feet east of First Avenue, for a one-story brick hall and playground, 125 by 100.8; St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum, owner; A. F. A. Schmitt of 604 Courtlandt Avenue, architect; cost, $28,000.

110 Manhattan Avenue, for a one-story brick hospital and laundry, 57.7 by 34.4; Protestant Half-Orphan Asylum, premises, owner; J. B. Baker of 156 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $15,000.

Nos. 100 and 102 Gansevoot Street and 528 and 530 West Street, for a six-story brick warehouse, 62.1 by 131.10; A. D. Russell, owner; L. C. Holden of 1 Union Square, architect; cost, $60,000.

Rosedale Avenue, east side, 40 feet north of Mansion Street, for a two-and-one-half-story frame dwelling, 18 by 26; Curtis & Rake of 3,336 Third Avenue, owners; C. W. Miller, architect; cost, $2,200.

Webster Avenue, east side, 75 feet south of Anna Place, for a four-story brick flat, 25 by 73; Charles Muxoll of 1,361 Webster Avenue, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $15,000.

Alterations.

No. 351 East Fifty-fourth Street, to a four-story and basement brick tenement, with store; Elias Harlib of 175 Madison Street, owner; Michael Bernstine of 175 Centre Street, architect; cost, $1,200.

No. 180 Greenwich Street, to a three-story brick and stone dwelling, with stores; H. C. Torborg of 589 West One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, owner; Charles Rentz of 163 Fourth Avenue, architect; cost, $2,000.

No. 22 West Thirty-third Street, to a four-story brick office building; estate of John J. Astor of 23 West Twenty-sixth Street, owner; Frank H. Smith of 122 West Twenty-ninth Street, architect; cost, $15,000.

Power House Covering a Block.

Plans were filed yesterday by Architect A. V. Porter for a four and six-story brick and stone power house, to be erected for the Metropolitan Street Railway Company and occupying the entire block bounded by First Avenue, Ninety-fifth and Ninety-sixth Streets, and the marginal street along the Harlem River. The structure will cost $350,000, and will supply the power for the Second Avenue underground trolley road.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Wednesday, May 18.

AVENUE ST. JOHN, n e corner of Prospect Place, runs s e 11.4x n e 99.8x n w 25 to Dawson St x s w 91.10 to avenue x s 16.4; James Meehan and others to Catharine J. Sheridan 10

BOYD AV, e s, 140.8 ft s of King's Bridge Road, 50x100; 10th St, n s, 130 ft w of 5th Av, 50x114, Wakefield; Annie Troman to Catharine Gerlich 1

CHISHOLM ST, w s, 125 ft s of Freeman St, 87.6x29.2x irregular; Hermann Mertens to Sophia H. Mertens 10

DELANCEY ST, 216, n e corner of Pitt St, 25x54; Delancey St, n s, 25 ft e of Pitt St, 25x54; Terrence P. Rafferty to Max Levy 1

FREEMAN ST, s s, 176.6 ft w of Prospect Av, 22x50.10x20x58.2; William H. Wright and others to Mary Raymond 1

HUGHES AV, w s, 71.6 ft n of Oak Tree Place, and 118 ft s of 182d St, 25x95; Louis Eickwort and wife to Joseph Trapnell, Jr. 1

HUGHES AV, w s, 46.6 ft n of Oak Tree Place, and 141 ft s of 182d St, 25x95; Louis Eickwort and wife to Joseph Trapnell, Jr. 1

HUGHES AV, w s, 21.6 ft n of Oak Tree Place, or 166 ft s of 182d St, 25x95; Louis Eickwort and wife to Joseph Trapnell, Jr. 1

JACKSON AV, centre line, 185.9 ft s of 165th St, runs e — to e s of avenue x s 21x w — to centre line of avenue x n 21 to beginning; John Thumann to Peter G. Thoretz 1

LOTS 31, 32, 33, and 34, Block 22, map of Pelham Park; Maria Urbansky to Annie G. Raymond 1

LOTS 107 to 114, map of Undercliff Terrace, Morris Heights, 24th Ward; Ephraim B. Levy to Emile Utard 100

LOTS 275 and 276, map of Section A, Vyse estate; George Henderson to Annie E. Moffett 1,200

SPRING ST, 75 and 77, 50x112; Ferdinand H. Mela and wife to William H. Burgess 1

SPRING ST, 75 and 77, 50x112; William R. Rose and wife to Ferdinand H. Mela 1

WESTCHESTER AV, s w corner of Brook Av, 72.4x87.3x44.9x104; James K. Holmes to John A. Philbrick 1

WEST END AV, 582, e s, 20x80; Estella L. F. Wendell to Eva P. Graff 1

4TH AV, s e corner of 73d St, 19x102.2; Fernando Baltes and wife to Louis R. Berg 42,500

5TH AV, e s, 18 ft n of 129th St, 17x78; William H. Frick, referee, to Elizabeth Moore 8,500

7TH ST, s s, 200 ft w of White Plains Av, 50x114; Edward H. Ryan and wife to James C. Murray 1

10TH ST, n s, 130 ft w of 5th Av, 25x114, William's Bridge; Catharine Gerlich to Annie Troman, quit claim 1

13TH AV, n s, Lot 592, map of the village of Wakefield, 100x114; Edward L. E. Phipps and wife to Bertha Carpenter 20

17TH ST, s s, 120.2 ft e of Livingston Place, 49.9x92x50x92; Albert Wagner to David Minaldi and another 1

24TH ST, 37, n e s, 144 ft s e of 4th Av, 20x98.9; Edward E. McCall to Wilbur F. Wakeman 16,300

82D ST, n s, 100 ft e of 2d Av, 20x98.9; Elizabeth Monaghan and another to James M. Fitzsimons 1

86TH ST, n s, 225 ft w of 9th Av, 25x98.9; Margaretha Oster and others to Peter Palm 700

46TH ST, 311 West, 20x100.5; William G. Davies to City Trust, Safe Deposit and Surety Company of Philadelphia 7,200

61ST ST, 243 West, 25x100.5; Frederick T. Nicholson to Marie Hartmann 100

61ST ST, 243 West, 25x100.5; Elizabeth M. Thompson to Frederick T. Nicholson 100

72D ST, 318 West, 25x102.2; John F. Baudouine to Raymond S. White $1

72D ST, 318 West, 25x102.2; Abram Baudouine to John F. Baudouine 1

89TH ST, s s, 182 ft e of West End Av, 15x100.8; James K. Holmes and John A. Philbrick to James K. Holmes 19,000

93D ST, 253 West; Helen J. Erickson to Henry S. Lawrence, (re-recorded) 100

93D ST, 253 West Helen J. Erickson to Henry S. Lawrence, (re-recorded) 100

97TH ST, 160 West, 18x100.11; Frank W. Jones to Elizabeth J. D. Jones 1

113TH ST, s s, 445 ft w of 5th Av, 50x100.11; Charles A. Gross to Paul J. Exner, one-half part 1

121ST ST, 256 West, 18x100.11; Eva P. Graff to Estelle L. F. Wendell 1

129TH ST, s s, 235.10 ft e of 8th Av, 21.8x99.11; Jane V. Claflin to Alexis D. Caldwell 1

147TH ST, n s, 475.5 ft w of Brook Av, 27x100; James K. Holmes to John A. Philbrick 1

169TH ST, s w s, 88.11 ft s e of Stebbins Av, 25x38.8x irregular; Christian W. Petersen, Jr., and wife to Christian W. Petersen, Sr. 1

Recorded Leases.

BRACKMANN, August, to August Buhrmeister; 1,358 5th Av, store, 5 years $1,400, 1,500

KAHN, Louis, executor, to Henry Lauter; 2,084 8th Av, s e corner 113th St, 4 years $1,200, 1,500

LUDEMAN, Henry, to Minna Ringle; 48½ 7th St, 3 years 840

LUHRS, Albert, to Andrew Leuthner; 158 1st Av, 3¼ years 1,140

MANDELSTEIN, Morris, to William F. Wood; 236 West 62d St, 5 years 744

MECKEL, Philipp, to Morris Meltzer; 246 Rivington St, store, 3 years 540

METZ, Hugo L. M., to Joseph Goldberg and another; 297 East Houston St, 7 years 1,700

MEYER, Henry, to Eliza W. Griese; 43 Whitehall St, 9 years 4,300

MORROW, Thomas, to Joseph McGovern and another; 508 West 39th St, 5 years 300

NORTHWESTERN DISPENSARY to Louis Klein; 469 9th Av, n w corner 36th, 5 years 1,200

STIMPSON, Daniel M., executor, to H. H. Brockway; 311 to 319 4th Av, and 102 to 106 East 24th St, 6 years 17,500

TAUSZIG, Nicholas, to Joseph Goldberg and another; 297 East Houston St, 3½ years 1,700

VAN DUSEN, Hiram, executor, to Peter W. Schlosser; 115th St, n s, 125 ft w of 1st Av, 25x100.11, 10 years 270

WARDFORD, Rosette S., to Julius Thomas and another; 9th St, s s, 261.6 ft e of 1st Av, 13.6x93.11, 21 years 875

WINTER, Edward, to Charles W. Roux; 33 1st Av, and 86 2d St, 4 years 1,200

Recorded Mortgages.

ADLER, Simon, and Henry S. Herrman to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; n s of 113th St, 250 ft w of Lenox Av, 1 year 35,000

BARTON, David W., to Calvin W. Withey; s s of 156th St, 83.4 ft e of Cauldwell Av, 1 year 418

BERGEN, William C., to Hattie M. Fiske; e s of Clinton Av, 149.6 ft s of 177th St, 3 years 4,000

BERWIN, Rose, to George F. Farrell; s s of 183d St, 250 ft e of 11th Av, ¼ year 750

BRAGDON, Millie C., to George S. Carter; s w corner of Broadway and 20th St, 3 years 2,000

BUHRMEISTER, August, to Jacob Ruppert; 1,358 5th Av, leasehold, demand 2,700

CALDWELL, Alexis D., to Charles Darrow and another, trustee, &c.; s s of 129th St, 235.10 ft e of 8th Av, 5 years 13,000

EXNER, Paul J., to Louis P. Mahler; s s of 113th St, 470 ft w of 5th Av, 1 year 2,000

EXNER, Paul J., to Louis P. Mahler; s s of 113th St, 445 ft w of 5th Av, 1 year 2,000

FITZSIMONS, James M., to the New

GLEDHILL, Henry, to the Irving Savings Institution; n w corner of 10th Av and 34th St, 1 year 3,000

GRIESE, Eliza W., to the F. & M. Schaefer Brewing Company; 43 Whitehall St, leasehold, demand 5,000

GRIESSMAN, Emma, to Washington Trust Company, as commissioner, &c.; 2,340 and 2,342 2d Av, 5 years 10,000

HARRIS, Jacob C., and John E. and Asher Simons to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; s w corner of 2d Av and 51st St, 1 year 10,000

HERZOG, Edward H., and others to H. Mortimer Brooks; 807 Madison Av, 5 years 20,000

HILLE, John C., to Ida L. Hardy; Lot 117, Parcel 11, map of 339 Lots at Woodlawn Heights, Twenty-fourth Ward, 3 years 1,350

HILLE, John C., to Ida L. Hardy; Lot 117, Parcey 11, map of 339 lots at Woodlawn Heights, Twenty-fourth Ward, 3 years 1,350

HOLMES, Melissa R. and John A., to George F. Johnson; s s of 92d St, 400 ft e of Columbus Av, 1 year 3,000

HOLMES, Melissa R., to Rachel K. and Maurice Sichel, executors, &c.; s s of 92d St, 400 ft e of Columbus Av, 3 years 17,500

ISAACS, Bendet, to the Bowery Savings Bank; 1 East 86th St, 3 years 20,000

KEENAN, Michael J., to Sophie Rothschild; s s of 112th St, 125 ft e of 7th Av, 1 year 2,000

KIERNAN, Patrick, to the Bowery Savings Bank; n e corner of 8th Av and 43d St, 3 years 60,000

KIERNAN, Patrick, to the Bowery Savings Bank; n w corner of 3d Av and 102d St, 3 years 26,000

LANGERE, Orleans, to Clarice D. Chamberlin; e s of Newell St, 200 ft s of Juliana St; e s of Newell St, 100 ft n of Elizabeth St, 3 years 1,500

LEVY, Louis D., to Carrie Kauffmann; e s of Columbus Av, 25.11 ft n of 99th St, 3 years 20,000

LEVY, Ephram B., to Rebecca Levy; interior lot, 250 ft n of Morris Park Av, and 1,009.6 ft e of Unionport Road; also, interior lot, 225 ft n of Morris Park Av, and 809.6 ft e of Unionport Road, 1 month 5,500

LEVY, Max, to Terence P. Rafferty; n e corner of Pitt St and Delancey St, and 216 Delancey St, 3 years 22,000

MARTENS, Sophia H., to The Safety Co-operative Building, Loan and Savings Association; w s of Chisholm St, 125 ft s of Freeman St; 87.6 ft to Stebbins Av, &c., installments 2,400

MENGLER, Gustave and Karoline, to Sarah Cohen; e s of Pratt Av, 840.3 ft s of King's Bridge Road, 1 year 800

PEARSON, Albena B., to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; n s of 22d St, 300 ft w of 9th Av, 1 year 5,250

QUIRK, Mary T., to City Trust Safe Deposit and Surety Company of Philadelphia; n s of 161st St, 100 ft e of Boulevard, secures undertaking, &c. 1,175

RAYMOND, Mary, to Arena A. Wright; s s of Freeman St, 176.7 ft w of Prospect Av, 5 years 2,900

SCHEER, Dora, to Aaron H. Rosenberg; s s of 118th St, 210 ft e of Lenox Av, secures contract 4,000

SCHNOSENBERG, Anna C., to Margaret B. and Anna M. Lacey; 305 West 81st St, 1 year 9,000

SCHRAMEL, Stephen, to James and John C. Boyle, trustees; s s of 51st St, 100 ft w of 10th Av, 3 years 6,375

SCHRAMEL, Stephen, to Cornelius J. Jordan; s s of 51st St, 100 ft w of 10th Av, 3 years 225

SEDGWICK, Meta R., to Prescott H. Butler and another trustees; 129 East 36th St, 5 years 25,000

STOLZ, George, to Emma Schuman; n s of 151st St, 400 ft n w of Morris Ave, 83.8 to Railroad Av, 1 year 500

TILDEN, George H., to Barent W. Stryker; all title, &c., to property, estate of Samuel J. Tilden, &c., demand 2,550

TROMAN, Annie, to John and Louis Hetterich; e s of Boyd Av, 140.8 ft s of King's Bridge Road; 10th St, n s, 130 ft w of 5th Av, Wakefield, 2 years 700

UTARD, Emile, to Ephraim B. Levy; Lots 107 to 114, map of Undercliff Terrace, Morris Heights, Twenty-fourth Ward, 3 years 9,000

WAKEMAN, Wilber F., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 111 East 24th St, 1 year 10,000

WANNINGER, Charles, to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; s s of 43d St, 850 ft e of 10th Av, 1 year 15,000

WOLFF, Herman, and Michael Chisling to William T. Hookey; w s of Union Av, 220 ft n of 149th St, old line, ½ year 1,500

Assignments of Mortgages.

BUTZEL, Moses, to Meyer Butzel .... Nom.

CHIPLEY, William D., to John E. O'Brien 6,000

HAZLETT, John W., to William H. Smith 3,500

HOLMES, James K., and another to James K. Holmes 2,000

LOWENFELD, Pincus, and another to Jacob Levy 5,000

MACDONALD, Helen L., to George F. Johnson 1,000

MAYER, William H., to Madeline M. Fox. Nom.

MEYER, Jessie, to Henry L. Sprague .... Nom.

MIDDLEBROOK, Frederic J., to Charles H. Jewett as trustee 20,108

MIDDLEBROOK, Frederic J., to the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York 7,000

MOSES, Solomon, executor, &c., to Solomon Weil .... Nom.

NEW YORK REALTY COMPANY to Frederic J. Middlebrook .... Nom.

RAFFERTY, Terence P., to Hattie Rosenthal 22,000

RICHARDSON, Judith W., to Mabel R. Cushing 4,500

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Meta Youngling 3,300

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to George M. Wright 6,500

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Katherine Youngling 4,100

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Ella T. Stickney 35,000

THE HUDSON RIVER BANK to Joanna H. Purdy .... Omit.

WETTERER, William, to Jennie Kelly .... Nom.

Mechanics' Liens.

CHERRY ST, 36 and 38; Nicola Colonna against H. D. Bakor, owner and contractor 334

GRAND ST, 552; James Fleming against Henry Rochmovitz and Nathan Rubenstein, owners; Patrick J. Kane, contractor 47

WASHINGTON AV, e s, 150 ft n of 171st St, 50x100; B. Kreisher & Sons against Louis Lutjens, owner; Charles Bornkamp, contractor 260

118TH ST, 509 to 515½ East; William Klein against Adam Rathgeber and others, owners and contractors 70

119TH ST, 311 and 313 West; Max Jaffe against House and Dickinson, owners; Vicenzo Valente, contractor $110,

120TH ST, 312 and 314 West; Max Jaffe against Henry L. Felt, owner; Vicenzo Valente, contractor 21

145TH ST, s s, 300 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 100x100; Peter McGuire against William C. Turner, owner and contractor 631

145TH ST, s s, 300 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 100x100; John J. Brady against William C. Turner, owner; Peter McGuire, contractor 100

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS,
Chapter 418, Laws of 1897.

MADISON ST, 329 to 333, and 21 and 23 Scammel St; Pincus Lowenfeld and William Prager, with William Sugarman, (ten payments) 22,000

77TH ST, n w corner of Park Av, 25x102.2; Isaac T. Meyer, with James L. Miller and Charles J. Campbell, (ten payments) $16,500

Lis Pendens.

CROSBY ST, e s, 101.6 ft s of Bleecker St, 32.8x55.7x19.11x54.1; Lucy M. Rice against Charles S. Murphy and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. L. Sutherland.

KING'S BRIDGE ROAD, e s, 201.10 ft s of proposed 187th St, 77.10x176.5x72.10x187; Robert F. Tyson against Rosina Vollhart and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Alexander & Colby.

WALES AV, s e s, n e half of Lot 90, on map of East Morrisania, 25x100; Martin Klett against Mary I. Quirk, (reformation of contract, &c.;) attorney, S. Williamson.

WASHINGTON AV, w s, 250 ft s of 171st St, 75x150; Harlem Savings Bank against Charles Cottrell and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, S. K. & F. B. Wightman.

1ST AV, e s, 300 ft s of 1st St, 100x100, Westchester; Mary A. Haring against Catharine I. Cattaberry and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Hone & Brown.

109TH ST, s s, 235 ft e of 3d Av, 50x100.10; Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank against Matthew Coogan, executor, &c., and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. C. Orr.

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendars for Thursday, May 19.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Townsend, J.—Opens at 11 A. M. in Room 43 Post Office Building. Jury calendar.

111—Schmitz vs. Detweiler & Street Fireworks Mfg. Co.
112—Haeuptner vs. same.
140—Solomon vs. Kohn.
150—U. S. vs. Dwyer.
153—Siegell vs. Lientand
154—Coragio vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.
155—Rainiro vs. same.
57—Ficcaro vs. same.
58—Same vs. same.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APpeals—Wallace, Lacombe, and Shipman, JJ.—Opens in Room 124 Post Office Building at 10:30 A. M. Motion calendar.

1—Thomson-Houston El. Co. vs. Maher.
2—Sprague Elec. Ry. Co. vs. Union Ry. Co.
3—McCafferty vs. Celluloid Co.
4—Shaw Elec. Crane Co. vs. Shriver.
5—Hubbard vs. Man. Trust Co.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Barrett, Rumsey, O'Brien, and McLaughlin, JJ. Opens at 1 P. M. Enumerated motions.

75—Brewster vs. Wilson.
21—Ashner vs. Abenheim
32—Gardner vs. Cohen.
18—Weil vs. Radley.
93—Con. Elec. Storage Co. vs. Atlantic Trust Co.
34—Luxemberger Tuchfabriken vs. Meyer.
23—Polmer vs. N. Y. News Pub. Co.
36—Daly vs. Walrath.
52—Columbia Bank vs. Berolzheimer.
51—Johnston vs. Dahlgren.
42—Lyon vs. Brown.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Cohen, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Antony vs. Runk.
2—In re Haber.
3—Schlosser vs. Schlosser.
4—Dempsey vs. Teackle
5—Munroe vs. Waydell.
6—Russell vs. Clayton.
7—Tucker vs. Macnaughton.
8—Danzig vs. Dunn.
9—Rouse vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
10—Charman vs. Bevan.
11—In re Peck.
12—In re Lazarus.
13—Dolan vs. Rothschild
14—Herbert vs. Herbert.
15—Mercantile Safe Deposit Co. vs. Dimon.
16—Bowery Sav. Bk. vs. Regan.
17—Grenner vs. Grenner.
18—Wachter vs. Elsesser
19—Plasterstein vs. Hoes
20—In re Chamberlain, &c.
21—People, &c., vs. Burrell.
22—Thorn vs. Lock.
23—Cheever vs. Pitts., S. & L. E. R. R. Co.
24—In re Adams.
25—In re Greer.
26—Weinstein vs. Marcus.
27—Levy vs. Staumon.
28—Valdes vs. Traders' & T. Acc. Co.
29—People, &c., vs. Desmond.
30—Meyer vs. Sidney Nat. Bk.
31—Olmesdahl vs. Olmesdahl.
32—Knight vs. Ryerson.
33—Kolsch vs. Kolsch.
34—In re Russell & Co.
35—In re Shaw.
36—Kunze vs. Kunze.
37—Kernochan vs. Gaffney.
38—M. C. Boynton & Co. vs. Reiss.
39—Hoge vs. Byers.
40—Omwake vs. same.
41—Weidman vs. same.
42—Downey vs. same.
43—Polson vs. same.
44—Morris vs. same.
45—Sapp vs. Siegel-Cooper Co.
46—Coveney vs. Kearney
47—Husson vs. Husson.
48—Pool vs. Cramer.
49—Fitzgerald vs. Dempsey.
50—Colton vs. Wallach.
51—People, &c., vs. Laub.
52—Same vs. Schutte.
53—Stern vs. Met. Tel. & Telegraph Co.
54—Fay vs. Mulholland.
55—Rowland vs. Nat. Spirometer Co.
56—People, &c., vs. Nosco.
57—Goldfarb vs. Bergmann.
58—Keilty vs. Traynor.
59—In re La Fetra.
60—Browning vs. Noble.
61—Reckitt & Sons vs. Kellogg.
62—Kremer vs. Goldstein
63—Kennedy vs. Heesemann.
64—Hardy vs. Knickerbocker Trust Co.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Stover, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Chase, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Motions.

1—Warren vs. Norris.
2—Hahn vs. Langeuzen.
3—Bennett vs. Le Grange
4—Reynolds vs. Reynolds
Demurrers.
726—Fowler vs. Sawyer Pub. Co.
650—Doelger vs. McGinnis.
Preferred Causes.
6844—Lewis vs. Devlin.
6919—McEntyre vs. Ruckles.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day calendar to be called in Part IV. room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be assigned to the several parts of Special Term for trial.

6317—Lewisohn Bros. vs. Anaconda Cop. Min. Co.
6432—Farrell vs. Farrell.
4853—Gieseler vs. Gieseler.
5245—De Brunner vs. Johnson.
6776—Berdell vs. Tripler.
5595—Bell & B. Soap Co. vs. Petrolia Mfg. Co.
6429—Burns & Barclay Co. vs. Hanover Nat. Bank.
6645—Arena Athletic Club vs. McPartland.
6740—Coons vs. Chrystie.
6446—Thompson vs. Thompson.
4561—Doll vs. Coogan.
6227—Cornor vs. Hartley.
6461—Lilienthal vs. Vedder.
6614—True vs. Briggs.
6670—N. Y. Elec. Equip. Co. vs. Hoffstadt.
6701—Hall vs. McDowell.
5719—Solomon vs. Bradley.
6225—Beggar Students' Society vs. Loewenthal.
6707—Heine vs. Rohner.
6718—Lake vs. Union Trust Co.
5950—Voorhees vs. Bell & Bogart Soap Co.

Highest number reached on regular call, 6774.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Daly, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Kellogg, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions to be sent from Special Term, Part I.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—[illegible], J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—(Criminal Branch.)—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

16113—Stokes vs. Hoffman House.
16154—Toplitz vs. Bauer.
16433—Ellis vs. Nat. Provident Associa'n.
16449—Marks vs. England.
15417—Walker vs. Thompson.
12746—Hollis vs. Schroeder.
16080—Lett vs. Meyer.
16240—Odell vs. E. R. Terra Cotta Co.
16124—Suter vs. Lyon.
15990—Wall vs. Benner.
16072—Siegel vs. Weiman.
15259—Murphy vs. McLane.
15525—Delahunty vs. Central Nat. Bank.
16070—Meehan vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co.
15342—Day vs. Ficklen.
16363—H. Huber Co. vs. Wilcox.
16505—Bloom vs. Lawrence.
16506—Same vs. same.
16547—Lacour vs. Imp'rs & Traders' Nat. Bk.
16572—Beatty vs. Mfrs' & Pub. Printing Co.
16128—Rimmer vs. Con. Gas Co.
16154—Halstead vs. Kraus.
15777—August vs. O'Brien
12498—Tradesman's Nat. Bank vs. Hennessy.
15419—Goodal Worsted Co. vs. Curtis.
16594—Mawson vs. Mawson.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day calendar to be called in Part III. room at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Parts III., IV., and V. for trial.

9550—Bradley vs. Robinson.
11295—Mulhall vs. Mulholland.
9703—Hecker vs. Callan.
10542—Widmayer vs. Grand Conservatory of Music.
11273—Roosevelt vs. Boehm.
11810—McIntosh vs. Miner.
10731—Parker vs. Lancashire Ins. Co.
8708—Nugent vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
8709—Same vs. same.
11632—Peckhardt vs. J. Simmons Co.
9823—Rau vs. Westchester Fire Ins. Co.
11719—Davidson vs. Crossman.
11758—Smith vs. Hart.
11778—Phelan vs. Long Island R. R. Co.
11792—Neugrass vs. Loewenkind.
11806—Musgrave vs. Gerham Mfg. Co.
11812—Balheimer vs. McAdams.
11825—Jacobowitz vs. Bachrach.
11839—Von Raitz vs. Heyman.
9272—Cavanagh vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
10708—Maloy vs. Mount Morris Elec. Light Co.
2415—Cassidy vs. Blaut.
11404—Haffner vs. Schmuck.

Highest number reached in regular call, 11856.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Bookstaver, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day calendar to be sent from Part VII. room at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from this calendar to Parts VII., X., and XI. for trial.

10459—Harrington vs. Mayor, &c.
11246—Flanagan vs. California Asphalt Co.
11149—Halsey vs. Malcolm.
8549—Pennachio vs. 42d St., &c., R. R. Co.
11868—Graham vs. Reynolds.
11874—Graham vs. Foster.
7584—Bertine vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.
7068—Green vs. same.
11538—Collins vs. Boston Tow Boat Co.
11602—C. H. Diamond Co. vs. Harriley.
11610—Hayes vs. Foxon.
11631—St. John vs. Eberlein.
9520—White vs. Wells.
8625—Raines vs. N. Y. Press Co.
6301—Clinton Nat. Bank vs. Nat. Park Bank.
10164—Nat. Cash Register Co. vs. Johnson.
11661—Streiffer vs. Rechert.
10882—Nash vs. Spann.
3467—Mayer vs. Kraus.
9979—Wood vs. Mann.
10766—Kuhn vs. Heinman.
11521—Martin vs. Evening Post Pub. Co.
10712—Samuelwits vs. Betz.
8364—Weber vs. Manhattan Ry. Co.
8920—Dempsey vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
9395—Crowell vs. Block.
9646—Schottland vs. Baum.
9049—Kelly vs. Moore.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts VIII., IX., and XII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—McAdam, J.— Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

1348—Contested will of Henry A. Hurlburt.
Wills for Probate.
At 10:30 A. M.
Mary L. Clawson,
James C. Lavin,
John A. Wilhelm,
Franciska Eisele,
Eugene L. Froment,
Pertha Weniger,
Kate S. Baker.
At 2 P. M.
Charles Francis Winthrop.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Arnold, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Held in Surrogate's Court, Trial Term, ground floor, in County Court House. Contested wills.

1381—George W. M. Briggs.
At 2 P. M.
1356—James J. Mooney.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Olcott, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held on first floor of Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—O'Dwyer, J. Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

3294—Helms vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
578—Carroll vs. Toplitz.
4757—Sievert vs. Sievert.
3079—Sandler vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1014—Neuman vs. Nat. Shoe & Leather Bk.
4423—Beck vs. Cook.
980—Eberhard vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
659—Smith vs. Broxman.
541—Mikes vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
2819—Harlin vs. Krulish.
1083—Kaiser vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
542—Witz vs. Columbia Maccaroni Mfg. Co.
1101—Mosley vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.
1118—F. & M. Schaefer Brew. Co. vs. Byrne.
1114—Ruppert vs. Ife.
1121—Thurber vs. McArthur.
534—Wilkins vs. Man. Ry. Co.
599—Ehrlich vs. Freedman.
84—Weaver vs. Lawyers' Surety Co.
86—Iselin vs. same.
478—Shutz vs. Kay.
40—Ablowich vs. Brady
56—Kidney vs. McGrath.
4896—Samuels vs. Terry.
306—Gilman vs. Helfer.
582—Uhle vs. Krumenacher.
3798—Rosenberg vs. Albert.
620—Abrahams vs. Livingston.
621—Nathan vs. same.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Conlan, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

743—Sommer vs. Adler.
640—Corning vs. Radley.
1080—Dieckman vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.
1062—Rochmowitz vs. Cong., &c., Verein.
333—Kalsouch vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
366—Kerr vs. Union Ry. Co.
4597—Bader vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
968—Kerr vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
818—Horn vs. Mayer.
463—Huckfeld vs. Scheele
292—McElpatrick vs. Jacobs.
330—Kirwan vs. Barnes.
624—Rao vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.
845—Wagner vs. Wagner.
969—Barkley vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.
986—Russell vs. same.
686—Abram French Co. vs. Shapiro.
1018—Lowenberg vs. Met. Traction Co.
1019—Ryan vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.
1020—Woehr vs. Ely.
1048—Murtha vs. Rosendorf.
1081—Scully vs. Pinchback.
1082—Hyman vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.
1086—Cohen vs. same.
1088—Fuhrman vs. Neusch.
1091—Carman vs. Brosnan.
252—White vs. N. Y. & Texas S. S. Co.
947—Young vs. Ackerman.
15—Am. Hosiery Co. vs. Woodruff.
256—Wellinsky vs. Katzman.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Fitzsimons, C. J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Opens at 10 A. M. All cases must be tried when reached. Calendar clear. Short causes.

4737—G. F. Haulenbeck Adv. Agency vs. November.
4909—Heimerdinger vs. Lehigh V. R. R. Co.
4914—Vanderbeck vs. Hemmel.
5063—Dickinson vs. Childs.
4661—Klingman vs. Gill.
5048—Davidoff vs. Wolff.
5038—Muldoon vs. White
4295—Apfel vs. Chapkowitz.
4977—Uhlfelder vs. Lashausky.
4978—Prince vs. Uhren.
5072—Osterman vs. Goldstein.
3632½—Morris vs. Lyons

Highest number reached in regular call, 1123.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Osborne, Cowan, and Honey for the People.

1—Charles Zanoil.
2—Ernest Taesler.
3—Andrew J. Greene.
4—John K. Van Ness.
5—John T. Whelpley.
Pleadings.
1—Frank Dunn, Philip Dunn, James Havey.
2—George Kelly, William Watson.
3—John Fay.
4—John Singer.
5—Charles Meyer.
6—Adolph Grody, Valentine Rhodes.
7—Michael Drew.
8—George Cadman.
9—Charles Parim.
10—Thomas A. Moran.
11—John McCue.
12—Robert Allen, Thomas Livingstone.
13—Frank Clark.
14—James Smith, Joseph Dunworth, Edward Ferris, Edward Walsh.
15—John Hines, Walter Bowman, Patrick Maloney.
16—Birdie Carter.
17—John Craven.
18—Thomas J. McKittrick.
19—Albert Howard.
20—Ewen W. Clark.
21—Ella McCarthy.
22—Adolph Lefkowitz.
23—Cora Jackson.
24—Harry Barker.
25—Annie Leber.
26—Joseph Nelson.
27—Joseph Brophy.
28—Paul Pernweith.
29—Samuel Leventhal.
30—Aaron Sachs.
31—Joseph Mahoney.
32—Rosa Scott.
33—Charles Webb.
34—John Donnelly.
35—George Brown.
36—Victor Burglowitz.
37—Flora Klinofsky.
38—Samuel Weyman.
39—Luke Gaffaney.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—McMahon, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Gray and McIntyre for the People.

1—Carlo Di Piazzi.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Walsh and McCann for the People.

1—John O'Brien.
2—David Kaplan.
3—Joseph Marsat.
4—Samuel Tatarsky.
5—William McClellan.
6—William Barden, James Flannigan, John J. Flannigan.
7—John Barrett.
8—John Dwyer.
9—Frank Reilly.
10—Edward Eagan.
11—John Wesley.
12—Edward Wehman.
13—William Lovell, Amos Lovell.
14—Frederick Seeman.
15—Louis Lieberman.
16—Lewis Meyer.
17—Henry Mahnken.
18—Salvatore Santa Massa.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys McClelland and Gordon for the People.

1—Gustav Mimzberg.
2—Frank E. Smith.
3—Alfonso Garzinlo.
4—Rosario Fertitto.
5—Rosario Fertitto.
6—Rosario Fertitto.
7—Alfonso Gorginlo.
8—Isaac Bierman.
9—Emil Kantrowitz.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Cohen, J.—Havens Relief Fund Society vs. Davies—John Ford. Central Trust Company vs. Smith—Andrew S. Hamersley; Lewinsohn vs. Connor—John E. Parsons. Hard vs. McCaffrey—James T. Malone. Standen vs. Brown—Thomas Allison.

SUPREME COURT—Stover, J.—Whitman vs. Sniffen—Daniel P. Ingraham. Coutts vs. Coutts—S. L. H. Ward. Garmley vs. McNeill—Edward Schenck.

SUPREME COURT—Pryor, J.—Riley vs. Cummings—Obed H. Sanderson.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

COUNTY COURT—Criminal Calendar—Aspinall, J.

Patrick Gorman,
Robert L. Latimer,
John F. Brown,
Cornelius P. Buckley,
Timothy Ferris,
John J. King,
Eugene Ross,
John Milner,
Lizzie Anderson,
George Smith.

COUNTY COURT—Civil Calendar—Hurd, J. Held in Room 7, County Court House. Inquest.

629—Otto Huber vs. G. H. Meine.
554—Alfred Lakeland vs. John White.
591—Malcolm Anderson vs. B'klyn Heights R. R.
563—Cornelius McCabe vs. Nassau Elec. R. R.
558—Hugh O'Brien vs. B'klyn Hghts R. R.
582—Michael Gilmartin vs. B'kn. Hghts. RR.
548—Peter Neuner vs. Solomon Wolff.
580—John Power vs. Nassau Elec. R. R.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term Trials—Garretson, J.—Day calendar.

463—Kah vs. Thornton.
494—Hoff vs. Livingston.
530—Rogers vs. Dalzell.
369—Manheimer vs. Manheimer.
196—Rooney vs. Swift.
550—Black vs. B'klyn City R. R.
292—Kordman vs. Kuentzel.
532—Martinez vs. City of Brooklyn.
Argument at 2 P. M.
Stemmerman vs. Nassau R. R. Co.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day calendar—Part I., Keogh, J.; Part II., Dickey, J.; Part III., Maddox, J.; Part IV., Van Wyck, J.; Part V., Hirschberg, J.

2018—Uppington vs. City of Brooklyn.
3304—Ennis vs. Frost.
1134—Gleeson vs. South Bkln. R. R. & Term. Co.
4520—Plant vs. Krupp.
4441—Wright vs. Grannis.
2962—Loughran vs. Bkn. Heights R. R.
1800—Meltzer vs. Schoenbackle.
5041—Cook vs. Adams.
4539—Reynolds vs. N. Y. & B'klyn Bridge.
4412—Riegelman vs. Brunning.
5229—Wagner vs. Chapman.
3184—Fisher vs. Sanches & Haya Company.
3778—Barr vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
2821—Rosenfeld vs. Benjamin.
5227—Hayaden vs. Morning Journal.
5266—Murphy vs. Haaf et al.
4657—Quinn vs. Pietro.
5333—Walker vs. State Trust Co.
5276—Bump vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R.
3164—Antony vs. Met. St. R. R.
3461—McCann vs. Met. St. R. R.
2869—Stemmerman vs. Nassau R. R.
5086—Drevas vs. B'klyn Heights R. R.
5339—Spears vs. B'klyn Heights R. R.
1774—McLaughlin vs. Williams.
5152—N. Y. & Ottawa R. R. vs. Franklin Trust Co.
4033—Wolf vs. Stroeber.
4426—Carragee vs. Nassau R. R.
5478—Henues vs. Frothingham.
1656—Kane vs. Berlin & Jones Envelope Co.
2665—Huggins et al. vs. Galligan et al.
3557—Collins vs. Sheers.
2381—Panarella vs. Willis.
2587—Farcone vs. Schmaud.
4953—Bergen vs. B'klyn Union Gas Co.
5558—Lockhart vs. City of Brooklyn.
5559—Purtell vs. City of Brooklyn.

Highest number reached on regular call, 5367.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Abbott, S.

The wills of Philip Schombs, Frederick Franger, Ann O'Neil.

The accounting of Ellen Dougherty, Annie M. Phillips, Simon Rapelje, John C. Knox, Sarah Hobey, Mary Bedell, Elizabeth Handley, Maria Elbert, John B. Reilly, Jr., Theresa Dietzel, (motion,) Charles H. Jordan, Sr., Charlotte Jordan, Frank J. Donaldson, Christopher R. St. George, and Mary E. Berry, (motion.)

The guardianship of Adolph Norden, Edward B. Terry, and Charles W. Terry.

The administration of John McVey and Bridget Martin.

The estates of Annie M. Wheeler, Aloisius T. Feck, and Mary C. Donnelly.

Transfer tax of Henry G. Peck, Eurilla Bow, Lydia A. Currier, Brewster Kissam, Amy Morris, Jane Cunningham, Marie Koop, J. Edward Dean, and Minna Weller.

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD.

Baltimores Win from the Pittsburgs Through Good Pitching by Nops—St. Louis Defeated Chicago.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Cincinnati	17	4	.810
Cleveland	16	8	.667
Baltimore	12	7	.632
Boston	15	9	.625
New York	13	8	.619
Chicago	11	11	.500
Pittsburg	12	12	.500
Brooklyn	9	10	.474
Philadelphia	9	10	.474
St. Louis	6	15	.286
Louisville	6	19	.240
Washington	4	17	.190

Results of League Games Yesterday.

Baltimore, 9; Pittsburg, 2.
St. Louis, 11; Chicago, 4.

Games To-day.

New York in St. Louis.
Brooklyn in Louisville.
Pittsburg in Baltimore.
Washington in Chicago.
Boston in Cincinnati.
Philadelphia in Cleveland.

BALTIMORE, May 18.—The Pittsburgs could not hit Nops effectively to-day, while on the other hand Tannehill was hit freely. A base on balls, a wild pitch, an error, and a single gave the visitors their two runs in the second inning. Score:

Baltimore ....0 0 2 1 0 6 0 0 ..—9
Pittsburg ....0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—2

Earned runs—Baltimore, 5. Base hits—Baltimore, 12; Pittsburg, 5. Errors—Baltimore, 4; Pittsburg, 4. Batteries—Baltimore, Nops and Clarke; Pittsburg, Tannehill and Schriver. Umpire—Mr. Emslie. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Andrews.

St. Louis, 11; Chicago, 4.

CHICAGO, May 18.—Thornton, the Chicago's pitcher, hit three batsmen in succession and was hit safely four times in the fourth inning, six runs resulting. Decker hit safely each time at bat, once for a long double with the bases full. Score:

Chicago ....0 0 1 0 1 0 0 2 0—4
St. Louis ....0 0 3 6 0 0 0 2 0 ..—11

Earned runs—Chicago, 1; St. Louis, 2. Base hits—Chicago, 12; St. Louis, 14. Errors—Chicago, 3; St. Louis, 2. Batteries—Chicago, Thornton and Donahue; St. Louis, Sudhoff and Sugden. Umpire—Mr. O'Day. Assistant Umpire—Mr. McDonald.

University of Pennsylvania Wins a Close Game.

PHILADELPHIA, May 18.—The University of Pennsylvania team won an interesting game from Brown this afternoon. The work of both pitchers was a feature. Score:

Brown University ......0 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 0—2
University of Penn.....0 0 2 0 0 1 0 0 ..—3

Batteries—Sedgwick and Lestage; Brown and Gillender.

Other Games.

At Montreal—Montreal, 5; Buffalo, 4.
At Wilkesbarre—Springfield, 7; Wilkesbarre, 6.
At Syracuse—Providence, 8; Syracuse, 7, (first game.) Syracuse, 6; Providence, 5, (second game.)
At Schenectady—Union College, 10; Hobart, 8.
At Princeton—Princeton 1901, 13; Columbia 1901, 5.
At Toronto—Toronto, 7; Rochester, 4.

Montclair High School Games.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., May 18.—Al. Lindley, class of '99, won six first and two second places in the annual athletic games of the Montclair High School Athletic Association, on the grounds of the Montclair Athletic Club yesterday afternoon. The games were also interesting for the fact that the scholastic quarter-mile bicycle record was reduced from 35 1-5 seconds to 33 3-5 seconds, by A. R. Allen, of the class of '98, paced by a tandem team of schoolboys. Lindley's performance included the winning of the 100 and 220-yard dashes, shot put, running broad and high jumps, and discus throw. He finished second in the 120 and 220-yard hurdles.

Lacrosse at Bay Ridge.

The Crescent Athletic Club lacrosse team defeated the 'Varsity team of Cornell University yesterday at the Owl's Head Grounds, Bay Ridge. The score was 3 to 2.

NEW JERSEY EXEMPT FIREMEN.

Association Meets at Perth Amboy—Day Made a Holiday.

PERTH AMBOY, N. J., May 18.—The State Exempt Firemen's Association met here to-day. Mayor Joseph H. Compton delivered an address of welcome. The association elected the following officers: President—August Saltzman, Plainfield; Vice Presidents—B. L. Bower, Montclair; Henry C. Scrott, Trenton; Joseph Burns, Perth Amboy; Theodore Eyers, Morristown; Walter Moore, Hackensack; Alfred Rodler, Newark; James P. Barrett, Guttenberg; Cornelius K. Leslie, Trenton. Treasurer—Thomas Leather, Jersey City.

After the election, the convention took a recess, and dinner was served to all the delegates and city officials. It was followed by a big parade. The town had made elaborate preparations for the occasion, and buildings were gayly decorated. The schools were closed and the day was made a holiday. A reception was held in Saenger Hall to-night.

Suspected Murderer Arrested.

TRENTON, N. J., May 18.—Edward McConnell, claiming Philadelphia as his home, was arrested here to-day on suspicion of having murdered Sing Lee, the Chinaman killed last night in his laundry. McConnell has marks indicating a struggle, and claims to have received them by falling from a train.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

PHILIP A. SMYTH, Auctioneer,
will sell WEDNESDAY, MAY 25, at 12 o'clock M. at Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,

by order of EMANUEL W. BLOOMINGDALE, assignee of Marcus A. & David Bettman, &c.,

following valuable improved and vacant property in New York City, (Manhattan Borough):

41 WEST 24TH ST., 20.10x98.9.
28 WEST 26TH ST., 25x98.9.
36 WEST 27TH ST., 23x98.9.
3D AVE. & 30TH ST., N. W. Cor., 59.5x60.
61 & 63 EAST 110TH ST., 16.8x100.11 each.
WEST 108TH & WEST 109TH STS., 4 lots.

HAYS, GREENBAUM & HERSHFIELD, Attorneys, No. 141 Broadway.
Maps from PHILIP A. SMYTH, Auct., 11 Pine St.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE
of the Real Estate of
WELCOME G. HITCHCOCK,
comprising 22 parcels of
VALUABLE SUBURBAN PROPERTY
in the towns of
SCARSDALE, EAST CHESTER, WHITE PLAINS, HARRISON, NEW ROCHELLE,
City of Yonkers, Westchester County,
to be sold at public auction by
RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO.,
Auctioneers,
At the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New York City, on
MONDAY, MAY 23D, 1898,
at 12 o'clock noon.
By order of W. J. CURTIS, Assignee.
For catalogues, maps, and further particulars apply on and after May 18th, 1898, to the Auctioneers and to W. J. CURTIS, Assignee, 45 Wall St.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

CLANGING, SIZZLING, WHIZZING.

THE FLATBUSH AV. TROLLEY CARS
will take you over the Brooklyn Bridge and up Flatbush Avenue—all for a five-cent fare—direct to the 515 lots at Flatbush Avenue and Kings Highway, 32d Ward, Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York, which JERE JOHNSON, JR., CO. will sell by order of the executors of the estate of Jeremiah Bergen, dec'd, on Decoration Day, at 1 o'clock, on the premises. 75 per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage at 5 per cent. interest. Streets made to city grades. Titles insured. Music and refreshments. Maps, free passes on Flatbush Av. and Nostrand Av. trolley cars, and further particulars from F. S. McDivitt, Esq., attorney for executors, 177 Montague St., Brooklyn; Jerome L. Bergen, 1,463 Fulton St., Brooklyn; Theodore Bergen, on the property, or JERE JOHNSON, JR., CO., 189 Montague St., Brooklyn, and 169 Broadway, New York.

HOTELS.

THE SCHUYLER,
A NEW HIGH-CLASS FAMILY HOTEL.
STRICTLY FIREPROOF.
59 and 61 West 45th st., between 5th and 6th aves.
Apartments consist of vestibule and two or three rooms and bathroom; or five rooms and two baths. All rooms, including bathrooms, have outside light and air—no dark or court rooms. Improvements have been installed that are not to be found in any other building of its kind in the city—such as long-distance telephone, steel safe, refrigerator, running ice water and unusually abundant closet room. All water used in building is filtered. Apartments engaged now will be decorated to suit tenants. Apartments can be seen every day between 12 and 4 o'clock. Plans and information at THE IMPERIAL REALTY COMPANY, owner, 1133 Broadway, corner 26th St., or A. W. EAGER, Manager, 220 Broadway.

CLARENDON HOTEL,
4TH AV. AND 18TH ST., N. Y.
Select family hotel. Special low rates.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.
Geo. R. Read
REAL ESTATE,
10 Wall and 9 Pine St. 1 Madison Av.
BROKER. APPRAISER.

APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED

393 WEST END AVE.,
SOUTHWEST CORNER 79TH ST.
Corner Apartment, eight rooms, elevator service, heat, electric light, and hot water supply; rent, $1,600. Also Apartment, 7 rooms, $1,350. Superintendent, on premises, or METROPOLITAN IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, 146 Broadway.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

Saugatuck, Conn., on the Sound.
Gentleman's country seat 18 acres, all outbuildings; garden planted. To let, furnished, for the season, or will sell reasonably. House contains 19 rooms.
JOHN N. GOLDING,
9 PINE ST. and 570 5TH AV.

SUMMONSES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT—County of New York.—FREDERICK G. POTTER, plaintiff, against WILLIAM E. McINTOSH, and MARY McINTOSH, his wife, (Mary being fictitious, as real first name of said defendant is unknown to the plaintiff;) the City of New York, defendants. The trial of this action desired in the County of New York. Summons:

To the above-named defendants and each of them:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, April 29th, 1898.

WILLIAM C. ARNOLD,
Attorney for plaintiff.
Office and Post Office address, No. 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To William E. McIntosh, defendant:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Roger A. Pryor, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 11th day of May, 1898, and filed with the complaint in the office of the clerk of said court and of the County of New York, at his office in the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, County, City, and State of New York.—Dated, May 11th, 1898.

WILLIAM C. ARNOLD,
Attorney for plaintiff.
Office and Post Office address, 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
my12-1aw6wTh

REFEREES' NOTICES.

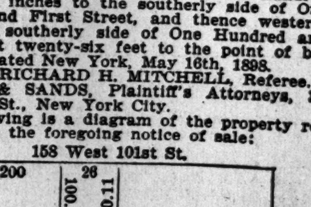
158 WEST 101ST STREET.—New York Supreme Court, County of New York.—ELIZA A. PRALL, plaintiff, against LUCY A. HALL et al., defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 11th day of May, 1898, I, the undersigned, referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, on Monday, the 6th day of June, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, Auctioneer, the premises described in the said judgment, as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and First Street, distant two hundred feet easterly from the southeasterly corner of One Hundred and First Street and Amsterdam Avenue, running thence southerly and parallel with Amsterdam Avenue one hundred feet eleven inches, to centre line of block; thence easterly parallel with One Hundred and First Street twenty-six feet; thence northerly and parallel with Amsterdam Avenue and partly through a party wall one hundred feet eleven inches to the southerly side of One Hundred and First Street, and thence westerly along said southerly side of One Hundred and First Street twenty-six feet to the point of beginning.—Dated New York, May 16th, 1898.

RICHARD H. MITCHELL, Referee.
BOWERS & SANDS, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 31 Nassau St., New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:

158 West 101st St.



The approximate aggregate amount of the plaintiff's lien upon the premises with interest, costs, and disbursements, is $17,929.15, and with taxes, assessments, and water rates, $278.20.

RICHARD H. MITCHELL, Referee.
BOWERS & SANDS, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
my16-2aw3wM&Th

REFEREES' NOTICES.

BROADWAY, SOUTHEAST CORNER OF Thirty-ninth Street.—Supreme Court, City and County of New York.—THE STATE TRUST COMPANY, as trustee, &c., plaintiff, against CASINO COMPANY et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, dated January 14th, 1897, and entered in the above entitled action, in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, on the [illegible] day of January, 1897, as amended by an order duly made and entered herein on the [illegible] day of July, 1897, I, Lewis L. Delafield, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, in one parcel, at the New York Real Estate Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, by James L. Wells, auctioneer, on the eighteenth day of May, 1898, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, the leasehold estate in said judgment mentioned and thereby decreed to be sold, to wit:

All that certain piece or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the Twentieth Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows, that is to say:

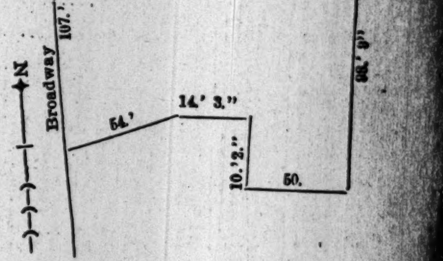
Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of Broadway by the southerly line of Thirty-ninth Street; and running thence southeasterly, along the southerly side of Thirty-ninth Street, one hundred and forty-four feet and eight inches; thence southwesterly, at right angles to the southerly side of Thirty-ninth Street, ninety-eight feet nine inches; thence northwesterly parallel with Thirty-ninth Street fifty feet; thence northeasterly, at right angles to the southerly side of Thirty-ninth Street, ten feet two inches; thence northwesterly parallel with Thirty-ninth Street, fourteen feet three inches; thence westerly, in a straight line at right angles to the easterly side of Broadway, fifty-four feet to a point on the said easterly side of Broadway, which is distant one hundred and seven feet southerly from the place of beginning; and thence northerly, along the said easterly side of Broadway, one hundred and seven feet to the point or place of beginning.

Together with all and singular the edifices, buildings, rights, members, privileges, and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining.

And also all the estate, right, title, interest, terms of years yet to come and unexpired, property, possession, claim, and demand whatsoever, as well in law as in equity, of the said Casino Company, of, in, and to the said premises and every part and parcel thereof, with the appurtenances.

Together with all its equipments, appurtenances, rights, franchises, income, property, profits now owned or hereafter to be acquired by the said Casino Company, and also the indenture of lease and every clause, article, and condition therein expressed and contained, dated December 1st, 1891, made by one Robert F. Bixby, individually, and Robert F. Bixby, as trustee of Grace S. Mankowski, under the last will and testament of John M. Bixby, deceased, unto the New York Concert Company, Limited, its successors and assigns, leasing said premises from the first day of May, 1892, for and during and until the full end and term of ten years thence next ensuing.—Dated New York, April 23, 1898.

LEWIS L. DELAFIELD, Referee.
GUGGENHEIMER, UNTERMYER & MARSHALL,
Attorneys for Plaintiff, Office and Post Office address, No. 30 Broad Street, New York City.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge upon the above-described property, to satisfy which the same is to be sold, is $131,510.70, with interest thereon from the 5th day of June, 1896, together with costs and extra allowance and Trustee's compensation, amounting in all to $2,856.60, with interest thereon from January 14, 1897, and the expenses of sale.

The property is to be sold subject to liens and incumbrances, prior to the mortgage under foreclosure, amounting to the sum of $18,494.98, the said sum having been fixed by a final order of the District Court, modified by the Appellate Term, in a proceeding by the receiver for a redemption of the lease and repossession of the premises as the amount due for rent in arrears, repairs, taxes, water rents, &c.—Dated, at the City of New York, April 23d, 1898.

LEWIS L. DELAFIELD, Referee.

The sale of the above-described property is hereby adjourned to Wednesday, May 25th, at the same time and place.—Dated May 18th, 1898.

LEWIS L. DELAFIELD, Referee.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—SARAH LICHTENSTEIN et al., as Executors, &c., plaintiffs, against OSCAR HAMMERSTEIN et al., defendants.

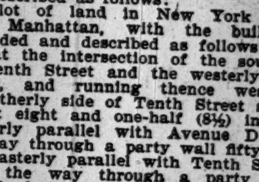
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made in the above entitled action on April 27th, 1898, and entered in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on April 29th, 1898, I, the undersigned, referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 24th day of May, 1898, at 12:00 o'clock noon of that day, by Peter F. Meyer & Co., Auctioneers, the mortgaged premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that plot of land in New York City, Borough of Manhattan, with the buildings thereon, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at the intersection of the southerly side of Tenth Street and the westerly side of Avenue D, and running thence westerly along the southerly side of Tenth Street sixty-nine (69) feet eight and one-half (8½) inches; thence southerly parallel with Avenue D and part of the way through a party wall fifty (50) feet; thence easterly parallel with Tenth Street and part of the way through a party wall sixty-nine (69) feet eight and one-half (8½) inches to the westerly side of Avenue D, and thence northerly along the westerly side of Avenue D fifty (50) feet to the point of beginning.—Dated April 29th, 1898.

RICHARD H. MITCHELL, Referee.
WISE & LICHTENSTEIN, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, Nos. 50 and 52 Exchange Place, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the premises described in the foregoing notice of sale, and known as Nos. 143 and 145 Avenue D.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge upon the above property, to satisfy which the said premises are to be sold, is Twenty-six thousand five hundred dollars, with interest from April 20th, 1898, together with three hundred and thirty-three and 60-100 dollars costs and allowance, with interest from April 29th, 1898, and the expenses of sale; the approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and other liens upon the said property which are to be allowed to the puchaser out of the purchase money, or which are to be paid by the referee is four hundred and sixty-two dollars.—Dated April 30th, 1898.

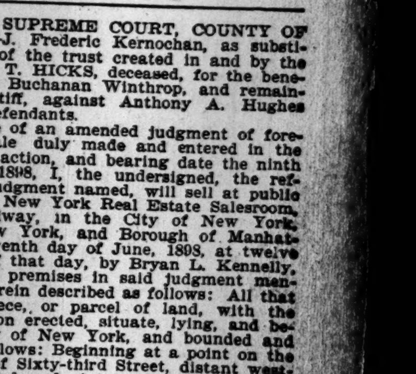
RICHARD H. MITCHELL, Referee.
WISE & LICHTENSTEIN, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, Nos. 50 and 52 Exchange Place, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.
my3-2awT&Th&my24

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—J. Frederic Kernochan, as substituted trustee of the trust created in and by the will of ALMY T. HICKS, deceased, for the benefit of Thomas Buchanan Winthrop, and remaindermen, plaintiff, against Anthony A. Hughes and others, defendants.

In pursuance of an amended judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the ninth day of May, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, County of New York, and Borough of Manhattan, on the seventh day of June, 1898, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Sixty-third Street, distant westerly one hundred and sixteen feet eight inches from the corner formed by the intersection of the westerly side of Ninth Avenue with the northerly side of Sixty-third Street; running thence northerly and parallel with the westerly side of Ninth Avenue, and part of the way through the centre line of a party wall, one hundred feet and five inches to the centre line of the block; thence along the centre line of the block and parallel with the northerly side of Sixty-third Street westerly eighteen feet nine inches; thence southerly and again parallel with the westerly side of Ninth Avenue, and part of the way through the centre of a party wall, one hundred feet and five inches to the northerly side of Sixty-third Street; thence along the northerly side of Sixty-third Street easterly eighteen feet and nine inches to the place of beginning.—Dated New York, May 12th, 1898.

SILAS B. BROWNELL, Referee.
HENRY F. MILLER, Plaintiff's Attorney,
44 Pine Street, New York City.

No. 113 West 63d St.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the property is to be sold, is $[illegible]18.89, (exclusive of costs,) with interest from May 5th, 1898, and the approximate amount of the charges or liens for taxes, water rates, &c., is $1,060.95, with interest to be added.

SILAS B. BROWNELL, Referee.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

SUMMER RESORTS.

ICHFIELD SPRINGS, N. Y.

On Lake Canadarago. 1,750 ft. above sea level.

AN IDEAL SUMMER RESORT

Combining the charms of Lake, Mountain, and Spa.

THE GREAT WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS

BATHING ESTABLISHMENT,

Opposite Hotel Earlington, will be open from June 6 to October. The Sulphur water is a specific for rheumatism, gout, sciatica, &c. Was built in 1890, and contains all the accepted European methods of treatment of the above-named diseases.

HOTEL EARLINGTON.

Modern and Complete.
FULL ORCHESTRA and CONCERTS DAILY.

ST. JAMES HOTEL.

Located in Earlington Park. Moderate rates. The above hotels will be open JUNE to OCTOBER. Waiontha Golf Club, Bicycle Oval in Earlington Park. Billiard Hall and Bowling Alleys. Finest driving and bicycle roads. For rates, information, illustrated books, &c., call or address
E. M. EARLE & SON,
New York Office, the Waldorf-Astoria.

HEALTH AND PLEASURE
For the Summer months can be had
AT MODERATE COST

in the Mountains of Orange, Sullivan, Ulster, and Delaware Counties, N. Y., on the main line and branches of the New York, Ontario and Western Ry., a region of great beauty and absolute healthfulness, 2,000 feet above the sea. Pure Air, Pure Water, Pure Milk. Send 6 cents for postage to the undersigned, or call and get free at offices below the handsome Illustrated Book, "SUMMER HOMES," of 160 pages. It gives list of Hotels, Farm and Boarding Houses, with their location, rates, attractions, etc.

IN NEW YORK: 113, 165, 171, 371, 944, 1,323 Broadway, 287 4th Av., 3 Park Place, Journal Recreation Bureau; 737 6th Av., 251 Columbus Av., 153 E. 125th St., 273 W. 125th St., Ticket Offices Franklin and W. 42d St. Ferries.

IN BROOKLYN: 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., 98 Broadway, 801 Manhattan Av., Eagle Office.

On Saturday, May 28th, excursion tickets at reduced rates will be sold at 371 Broadway and Ferry offices, giving an opportunity of personally selecting a Summer home, and also enjoying a day's fishing in this delightful region. Tickets good returning Tuesday, 31st.

Passenger rates now only 2 cents per mile.
J. C. ANDERSON, General Passenger Agent,
56 Beaver St., N. Y.

Hollywood Hotel
and Cottages,
WEST END, NEW JERSEY.

Renovated, Sanitary Plumbing, Sewerage, etc.

PARTIES DESIRING ACCOMMODATIONS SEASON 1898 CALL OR COMMUNICATE WITH
R. T. DUNLOP,
HOTEL IMPERIAL,
BROADWAY AND 32D ST.

MAPLEWOOD HOTEL,
White Mountains, N. H.

Grand centre of the best drives, walks, sports, and attractions. Additional bathrooms and heating appliances, modern plumbing, perfect system of drainage, improved office foyer. Private Cottages to rent. Golf Links. Opens July 2.

AINSLIE & WEBSTER, Managers
Hotel Majestic, New York City.

MAPLEWOOD COTTAGE.

An adjunct of Maplewood Hotel; many improvements; modern plumbing. Opens June 15.
LEON H. CILLEY, Manager, Maplewood, N. H.

ARVERNE HOTEL,
ARVERNE-BY-THE-SEA, LONG ISLAND.

All the improvements of Greater New York. This popular and well known FAMILY AND TRANSIENT Seashore Hotel, having been put in thorough order and first-class condition under new ownership, will open for the season on June 25th. Accommodates 400 guests. Magnificent beach. Always cool. 30-minute train service. RAILROAD FARE, by new arrangement between Elevated and Long Island R. R., REDUCED TO FIFTEEN CENTS from N. Y. CITY HALL. Suites with private bath.

Rooms may now be booked at the Murray Hill Hotel, Thursday evenings and Friday mornings, where plans and all information may be had.
B. H. YARD.

WARM SPRINGS,
Bath County, Virginia,

are now open for guests. For circulars and terms address
EUBANK & GLOVER,
Warm Springs, Bath Co., Va.

HOLLYWOOD HOTEL
AND COTTAGES,
HOLLYWOOD, WEST END, N. J.
BEAUTIFUL, RENOVATED, ENLARGED.

The season at this handsome resort will open June 4. Private surf bathing pavilion. For terms address
R. T. DUNLOP.

EXPRESS TRAINS THIS SUMMER.
TO AND FROM AMITYVILLE, L. I.
HOTEL NEW POINT.

Thirty miles from New York; OPENS JUNE 25; always cool; 150 feet from Great South Bay; table and service of the best; electric lights; rooms with private baths. SPECIAL RATES FOR YOUNG MEN. Good roads for bicycling; man in attendance; accommodations for 40 horses; reasonable terms. E. HATHAWAY, at Times Building, (Room 46,) New York, Wednesdays.

Nyack, N. Y.,
PROSPECT HOUSE
AND COTTAGES
OPEN MAY 30TH TO NOV.

28 miles from New York. Commutation $8.30 per month. Accommodates 300. Orchestra. Beautifully situated on 15 acres of grounds; 400 feet above the Hudson. W. S. MESERVE, Prop.

THE EDGEMERE
EDGEMERE, L. I.,
Will Open June 20th.
J. H. BRESLIN.

LONG BRANCH.
West End Hotel and Cottages.
COTTAGES OPEN JUNE 11.
HOTEL OPENS JUNE 23.
New York office, 115 Broadway, (Room 76.)
W. E. HILDRETH, Mgr.

THE ALGONQUIN
ST. ANDREWS, CANADA.
On Passamaquoddy Bay.

The only 18-hole golf course of any Summer resort. Boating, bathing, fishing. For circulars, address HARVEY & WOOD, 873 Commonwealth Ave., Boston; Room 311A, 203 Broadway, New York.

PASSACONAWAY INN
YORK CLIFFS, Me.

Fine Yachting, Fishing, and Bicycling. Golf course close to Hotel. For circular apply to HARVEY & WOOD, 873 Commonwealth Ave., Boston; Room 311A, 203 Broadway, New York.

Somerset Inn,

& EIGHT COTTAGES. BERNARDSVILLE, N. J. Open to Nov. 1st. 35 miles from New York on D., L. & W. R. R., via Barclay or Christopher St. Ferry. Altitude, 800 feet. Many improvements since last year. GEO. W. TUTTLE, Manager.

Westport-on-Lake Champlain, N.Y.
THE WESTPORT INN.

Fine, dry climate, "Westport Mountain Spring Water." Health record very high. No mosquitoes.
MRS. O. C. DANIELL, Manager.

NEWPORT, R. I.
OCEAN HOUSE, opens June 25.
WARREN LELAND, Jr., Manager.
New York office at Windsor Hotel.

THE MAPLEWOOD.
PITTSFIELD, BERKSHIRE CO., MASS.
WILL OPEN MAY 28.
Send for folder. A. W. PLUMB, Prop.

MONONOTTO INN FISHER'S ISLAND, N. Y.
Opened June 15. Send for Booklet. Address G. L. HOPPES, Bethlehem, Pa.

SUMMER RESORTS.

Manhattan Beach Hotel
WILL OPEN
THURSDAY, JUNE 16.

Oriental Hotel
WILL OPEN
THURSDAY, JUNE 23.
T. F. Silleck, Manager,
ROOM 22, 192 BROADWAY, N. Y.

SHARON SPRINGS, N. Y.
PAVILION HOTEL, Open June 15.
JOHN H. GARDNER & SON.
SHARON HOUSE,
Open June 1st to Oct. 1st.
B. P. SHARP, PROP.
Largest and Most Complete Sulphur Bathing Establishment in the U. S.
Pamphlets on application.

INSTRUCTION.

THE ETHICAL CULTURE SCHOOLS.
109 WEST 54TH ST. 669 MADISON AV.
Kindergarten, Primary and Elementary Grades, High School, Kindergarten Normal Department. Examination for free scholarships June 3d and 4th. JOHN F. REIGART, Supt.

The Ossining SCHOOL FOR GIRLS. Sing-Sing-on-the-Hudson.
Miss C. C. Fuller, Prin. 31st year begins Sept. 21st.

The Misses Ely's School for Girls.
REOPENS OCTOBER 5TH.
Riverside Drive, 85th and 86th Sts., New York.

EXCURSIONS.

NIAGARA Special Three-Day Trip for DECORATION DAY leaves Saturday, May 28, by Erie R. R., $14.50; by New York Central, $15.75. ALL EXPENSES INCLUDED.
THOS. COOK & SON, 261 and 1,225 B'way, N. Y.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL RENT A LARGE front room, dining room, closets, and adjacent bath to two gentlemen; house near 93d St. "L" station and Central Park. Address E. S., Box 191 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Advertisements at any American District Tele- Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your graph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—As chambermaid and seamstress; willing to assist with grown children or wait on lady. Call, at present employer's, 4 East 16th St., Thursday.

CHAMBERMAID.—Lady wishes situation for chambermaid; would assist waitress or cook. Call, present employer's, on Wednesday or Thursday, 114 East 45th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress, or to do general housework for few months. 428 West 40th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—As chambermaid and assist with waiting or other work, or waiting and chamberwork. 14 East 46th St.; no cards.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young girl. Present employer's, 172 West 58th St.

CHAMBERMAID and PLAIN LAUNDRESS.—Present employer, 5 West 34th St.

Cooks.

COOK.—By a young woman as first-class cook; understands all kinds of meats, pastry; first-class baker; no objection to country; present employer can be seen. N. K., care of Gen. Merritt, Governors Island.

COOK.—By a thorough English cook; all kinds cooking, catering; take entire charge; country preferred; best city reference. Mrs. McCoy, 117 West 33d St.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as cook in an American family; understands soups and desserts; three years' reference. 327 West 43d St., janitor's bell.

COOK.—By a young woman as cook and to assist with washing. Apply Thursday, at present employer's, 290 West End Av.

COOK.—A lady wishes to get a situation for her Swedish cook, whom she can recommend. Call, to-day, before 1 o'clock, at 318 West 75th St.

COOK.—By a Protestant woman as cook in an institution or boarding house; good reference. 212 East 44th St.

COOK, &c.—As cook and to do plain washing. Present employer's 172 West 58th St.

Governesses.

VISITING GOVERNESS.—By Parisienne; lively; best disposition; as visiting governess; has few hours disengaged; takes select children in the Park every day; would like few more. Miss Barrie, care Mrs. Spaulding, 40 East 25th St.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Excellent seamstress; wait on lady or growing children; best references. 317 West 74th St., present employer's.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—As lady's maid for lady and child by a young Englishwoman; good packer and traveler; excellent references; Protestant. Sadie, 241 West 14th St.

LADY'S MAID.—North German; first-class hairdresser and dressmaker; good packer; first-class city references. W. B., 463 4th Av.

LADY'S MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a competent lady's maid and seamstress; highly recommended. 11 Lexington Av.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—A lady going abroad desires a place for a very respectable English girl as maid and seamstress, or would take charge of children; has also waited on invalid. Call at 36 West 10th St., after 12, on Thursday or Friday.

MAID or NURSE.—Invalid's attendant; North German Protestant; good traveler. Smith's, 779 8th Av., after 12.

MAID.—By young Irish girl, lately landed, as maid; do plain sewing. 18 Christopher St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress; best city reference. 809 6th Av.; call in store.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By a North German as competent nurse; take care of children from one year up, and sew; good reference. A. M., Box 321, Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSE.—Refined hospital graduate will take entire care of grown children or of an infant, in good family; excellent references. 683 Lexington Av.; ring Seerey's bell.

NURSE.—By an experienced nurse for growing children; light chamberwork; country liked for Summer; good references. Call, 9 to 12, 136 West 58th St., present employer's.

NURSE and SEAMSTRESS.—By a thoroughly experienced nurse and seamstress; highest personal references. 150 West 74th St.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS and CHAMBERMAID.—By young woman; best city reference. M. F., Box 320, Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

SEAMSTRESS.—In private family; willing to assist lady. Present employer's, 5 West 34th St.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS or CHAMBERMAID.—Lady wishes situation for waitress or chambermaid. Can be seen Thursday and Friday at employer's, 19 West 12th St.

WAITRESS—COOK.—A lady wishes to find places for her waitress, Protestant, and cook; free June 1; can be seen at any hour. 48 West 11th St.

WAITRESS or PARLORMAID.—By a competent waitress or parlormaid; best city references. M., 304 East 33d St.

WAITRESS.—By first-class waitress; neat and thoroughly competent. Present employer's, 11 East 60th St.

Washing.

WASHING.—By woman to go out by the day or take washing home; first-class reference. 1,001 3d Av., between 59th and 60th Sts. Arthur.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER, &c.—MAID.—By Swiss-French couple; butler, valet, or second man; maid or any other duties; thoroughly experienced; good for sick; speaks three languages; useful travelers; no incumbrance; would go anywhere; highest two-and-a-half-year references from this country; just disengaged. W., 306 West 22d St. Frachat.

BUTLER.—By a competent young man; thoroughly experienced; in private family; will make himself useful; is willing and obliging; best city references. William, Box 309, Times Uptown Office, 1,269 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By a French Canadian; eight years' reference; speaks good English, and has first-class city references; also good valet. L. P., 360 West 31st St.

BUTLER.—By a thoroughly reliable young man; eight years' best city reference; is a good valet and silver cleaner. J., 157 East 33d St.

BUTLER and VALET.—English; by a first rate man in both capacities; well recommended; disengaged June 1. W. B., 7 West 51st St.

BUTLER.—By a capable young man; ten years' city references; excellent valet; tall, active, obliging. J., care Greenhill, 72 East 106th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Caretakers.

CARETAKER.—Man and wife would like to take care of a house for the Summer months; first-class references. 112 West 53d St.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—By young Englishman; thoroughly well up in his business; smart, sober, honest, and capable; can be highly recommended by last employer, a prominent banker; also Newport and London references. J., Box 335, Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COACHMAN or USEFULMAN.—Country place; competent, careful, trustworthy man; careful driver; understands lawn, roads, rugs, &c.; willing, faithful worker; personal references. Cullen, 107 East 44th St.

COACHMAN.—By a first-class coachman; understands the care of horses, carriages, and harness; has first-class city references; present employer can be seen. T. Walsh, 232 West 58th St., private stable.

COACHMAN.—By thoroughly competent single man; generally useful; moderate wages; will be thoroughly recommended by late and former employers. Coachman, 108 West 53d St.

COACHMAN.—By single Scotchman, aged 28; understands his business; neat appearance; sober, honest, and obliging; good references. M. D., Box 18, 1,242 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—By a thoroughly experienced man; nine years' best city reference; single; willing to work. A. B., 232 5th Av.

COACHMAN.—By a first-class coachman, disengaged on account of death; employer can be seen. Hastings, 43 East 50th St.

Gardeners.

GARDENER or FARMER.—By a practical working gardener and farmer; understands the growing of fruits, flowers, and vegetables, under glass and otherwise; understands plant diseases and use of insecticides; 22 years' experience; best of recommendations; married; wife is good butter maker or laundress. W., Box 197 Times Office.

GARDENER and FLORIST.—Any lady or gentleman requiring the serivces of a good gardener and florist, English, 45 years, will do well to apply to Florist, Box 7, Hollis, L. I.

Second Men.

SECOND MAN.—Useful; willing and obliging; four years' Newport and New York references. Farry, care of Mrs. Chapman, 172 East 61st St.

Miscellaneous.

SINGLE YOUNG SCOTCHMAN WOULD LIKE to travel with family; will be found a sober, honest, obliging, and true servant; references, present employer. M. D., Box 18, 1,242 Broadway.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

Splendid Chance, Small Capital.

Party with $500, upwards, can secure position, salary, commission, half profits; Specialty publishing, Calendars, War Souvenirs, Jobbing, Importing; $5 to $25 earned daily. State particulars. Address Small Capital, Box 128, Providence, R. I.

WANTED.—A young man of enterprise and ability to solicit advertisements for a leading New York paper. S., Box 101 Times Office.

ALL THE NEWS THAT'S FIT TO PRINT
IN MANY THOUSANDS OF THE BEST HOMES IN NEW YORK AND BROOKLYN THE NEW YORK TIMES IS THE ONLY MORNING NEWSPAPER ADMITTED.
THE NEW YORK TIMES

SURROGATE NOTICES.

CROW, MARGARET.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARGARET CROW, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 150 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 23d day of September next.—Dated New York, the 16th day of March, 1898. JAMES CROW, Administrator. SHAW, BALDWIN & STOTESBURY, Attorneys for Administrator, 150 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
mh17-1aw6mTh.

FRANKE, EDWARD.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDWARD FRANKE, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 30 West 114th Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 12th day of September, 1898, next.—Dated New York, the 9th day of March, 1898. ALBERT FRANKE, Executor; JOSEPHINE FRANKE, Executrix. SIMON SULTAN, Att'y for Executors, 87 Nassau Street, N. Y. City.
mh10-1aw6mTh

HELLER, WILLIAM S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM S. HELLER, late of the City of New York, in the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Evarts & Moffat, No. 63 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the twentieth day of September next.—Dated New York, the 17th day of March, 1898. ALICE M. HELLER, Administratrix. EVARTS & MOFFAT, Attorneys for Administratrix, 63 Wall St., New York City. mh17-1aw6mTh

HOTOP, FRANZ JOSEPH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANZ JOSEPH HOTOP, sometimes known as Francis Joseph Hotop, and sometimes known as Francis J. Hotop, late of the City of Dresden, Empire of Germany, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Duer, Strong & Jarvis, No. 20 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 25th day of August next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of January, 1898. EDMUND PAVENSTEDT, Ancillary Executor. DUER, STRONG & JARVIS, Attys. for Ancillary Executor, 20 Nassau St., New York City. ja27-1aw6mTh

MAGRATH, PATRICK J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims or demands against the estate of PATRICK J. MAGRATH, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers in support thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of [illegible], at their law office, in the village of Ilion, Herkimer County, New York, on or before the 28th day of September next. Dated Ilion, N. Y., March 15th, 1898. JAMES CONKLING, JOHN H. CLINTON, Administrators. mh17-1aw6mTh

SURROGATE NOTICES.

HILGENBERG, WILLIAM.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Marie Voelker, individually and as co-administratrix of the goods, chattels, and credits of WILLIAM HILGENBERG, deceased; Katharine Voelker and John Hilgenberg, and to Augustus L. Apelles and Gottlieb Kappler as sureties in the official bond of the administratrices herein, and to all persons interested in the estate of William Hilgenberg, late of the City of New York, deceased, as creditors, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting: You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the seventh day of June, 1898, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the separate account of proceedings of Gertrude Faust, as administratrix of the goods, chattels, and credits of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the City and [L. S.] County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the eleventh day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

HENRY W. SCHUTT, Attorney for Adm'x, 229 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan. ap14-1aw6wTh

MILLER, CHARLES A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES A. MILLER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of W. P. Knapp, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the first day of November, 1898, next.—Dated New York, the 26th day of April, 1898. MARY E. MILLER, Executrix; W. P. KNAPP, Executor. W. P. KNAPP, Attorney for Executors, 31 Nassau Street, New York City. ap28-1aw6mTh

NICHOLSON, ROBERT.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROBERT NICHOLSON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 748 East 167th Street, in the City of New York, Borough of the Bronx, on or before the 15th day of September next.—Dated New York the 8th day of March, 1898. MARY ELIZA DURRELL, Executrix. W. STEBBINS SMITH, Attorney for Executrix, 748 East 167th Street, Borough of the Bronx, New York City. mh10-1aw6mTh

PARKER, ANNA R.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANNA R. PARKER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 85 Grand Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 25th day of May next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of November, 1897. JEREMIAH RICHARDS, Administrator of the estate of Anna R. Parker, dec'd. HENRY C. WHITE, Attorney for Administrator, 31 Nassau St., New York City. n25-1aw6mTh

PATTERSON, JAMES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES PATTERSON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, Room 401, No. 97 Cedar Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of September next.—Dated New York, the first day of February, 1898. ADOLPHUS D. PAPE, Executor. ALVIN SUMMERS, Attorney for Executor, 97 Cedar Street, N. Y. f3-1aw6mTh

POPE, JENNIE BROOKFIELD.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JENNIE BROOKFIELD POPE, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of William Henry Haldane, No. 52 William Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 18th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 5th day of January, 1898. CHARLES F. POPE, Administrator. WILLIAM HENRY HALDANE, Attorney for Administrator, 52 William Street, New York City. ja6-1aw6mTh.

SPRATT, JULIA ANN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JULIA ANN SPRATT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of John F. Ward, No. 115 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 22d day of October, 1898, next.—Dated New York, the 14th day of April, 1898. JOHN J. McKEW, JOHN J. TOWER, Executors. JOHN F. WARD, Attorney for Executors, 115 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. ap14-1aw6mTh

PULGARON, FRANCISCO VALDES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANCISCO VALDES PULGARON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 276 Fourth Avenue, in the City of New York, on or before the seventh day of October next.—Dated New York, the sixth day of April, 1898. ELENA FITZGERALD DE PULGARON, Administratrix, with the will annexed. HORATIO S. RUBENS, Atty. for Administratrix, 56 New Street, New York City.
apr7-1aw6mTh

THOMPSON, MARY J.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to John Thompson, Ella T. Teagle, J. Frank Thompson, Margaret Smiley, Eliza Willard, John Marshall, William Marshall, James Marshall, Catherine Hayes, Eliza Bushley, J. Leslie Thompson, George W. Thompson, Mathilda Donohue, Anna Graham, and William M. Hoes, Public Administrator in the City of New York, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said county, held at the County Court House, in the County of New York, on the 20th day of May, 1898, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of William M. Hoes, Public Administrator in the City of New York, as administrator of the goods, chattels, and credits of MARY J. THOMPSON, deceased; and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

[L. S.] In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said county, at the County of New York, the [illegible] day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

apr7-1aw6w&my19

"My trade is that of a carpenter and my home is in West Falmouth, Mass. Twenty years ago I suffered with indigestion. Two years ago I had congestion of the lungs twice (the doctors said indigestion was the cause), and two or three bad colds, which the learned Dr. Hall says are more the fruits of overeating and indigestion than anything else. Last winter I took Ripans Tabules, and never had so healthy a winter for many years." ●

A new style packet containing TEN RIPANS TABULES in a paper carton (without glass) is now for sale at some drug stores—FOR FIVE CENTS. This low-priced sort is intended for the poor and the economical. One dozen of the five-cent cartons (120 tabules) can be had by mail by sending forty-eight cents to the RIPANS CHEMICAL COMPANY, No. 10 Spruce Street, New York—or a single carton (TEN TABULES) will be sent for five cents.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

STEEGER, MARGARETHA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARGARETHA STEEGER, late of the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 148 East Thirty-first Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 3d day of November, 1898, next.—Dated New York, the 13th day of April, 1898. HENRY STEEGER, Administrator. PHILLIPS & AVERY, Attorneys for Administrator, Tribune Building, 154 Nassau Street, New York City. ap14-1aw6mTh

HOTELS OF THE WORLD.

This list appears Thursdays and Sundays.
HOTEL INFORMATION FREE.
For Booklets of American, European Hotels,
SUMMER RESORTS
rates, call or address, (send stamp,)
HOTEL TARIFF BUREAU, 63 Fifth Ave., New York.
HOTEL POCKET GUIDE GRATIS
(e. p. means European plan, a. p. American.)

Albany, N. Y......Hotel Kenmore, a. p., $4 up
do Stanwix Hall, e. p., $1 up, a. p., $3 up
Algonquin Hotel, (St. Andrews, N.B.) ap, $3.50up
Asbury Park, N. J. The Wellington, ap, $2.50 up
Atlantic City, N. J......Hotel Rudolf, a. p., $4
Baltimore, Md. ....The Carrollton, a. p., 2.50 up
Beach Bluff, Mass. Hotel Preston opens June 22
Bernardsville, N.J. Somerset Inn, Ap. 30 to Nov. 1
Brooklyn, N. Y....Mansion House, a. p., $3 up
Catskill Mts., Hunter. Htl. St. Charles. Open Je 1
Cambridge Springs, Pa. Htl. Rider, a. p. $2.50 up
Cayuga, Lake House, Sheldrake, N.Y. Opens June 20
Chicago, Ill. The Virginia, ap, 3.50 up, ep. 1.50 up
Cincinnati, O...Grand Hotel, e. p., $1.50; a. p., $3
Fisher's Island, N.Y. Mansion House, ap, 3.50up
Kansas City, Mo. The Midland, ep, $1 up, ap, $3up
Liberty, N. Y., The Mecca, (C. O. Hayden;) open all year.
Liberty, N. Y., Hotel Wawonda, (W. S. Messiter, Mgr.;) booklets.
London, Eng..........Hotel Cecil, e. p., $2 up
London Brunswick Htl. (Jermyn St.) redecorated; latest scientific sanitation; patronized by nobility.
London, (Westminster), St. Ermin's, high-class. Unexcelled for luxury, comfort, cuisine, ep, $1 up
Middletown Sprgs, Vt...The Montvert, ap, $3 up. Mineral Springs. Scientific WATER CURE.
Narragansett Pr., R.I. The Massasoit opens Je 1
Netherwood, N.J. Hunterston Htl, 17.50wk, ep$up
New Orleans, La...New St. Charles, a. p., $4 up
do ....Hotel Grunewald, e. p., $1 up
do The Cosmopolitan Hotel, e. p., $1.50 up
New York. (5 Av. & 8 St.) Brevoort House, ep, $1up ap, $3 up; homelike hotel, excellent table d'hote, $1.25
New York. (N.B. Barry,) St. Cloud Htl, ep, $1.50 up
do The Westminster, a. p. $3.50 up, e. p. $1.50 up
do (5th Av. & 15th St.) Hotel Kensington, e.p., $1.50
do (Chambers & W.B'y). Cosmopolitan Htl., ep, $1up
do (M. Clune, Prop.) The Vanderbilt Hotel, ep, $1 up
Oakland Beach, R.I. O'kland B'ch Htl. Op. Je 25
Old Pt. Comfort, Va. The Chamberlin, ap, $4 up
Patchogue, L.I. Pine Grove Hotel. Opens June 1
Philadelphia, Pa. The Aldine, ep. 1.50; ap. 3.50up
do Rest. a la carte. The Lafayette, e.p., $1 up
Point Pleasant, N.J. Resort House, $15 to $25wk
Scarboro'gh B'ch, Me. Kirkwood Inn; ap. Op. Je 25
Stamford, N.Y. Churchill Hall & Rexmere. (S. E. Churchill, M. D.)
St. George, Staten Isl...The Castleton, ap, $4 up
St. Louis, Planters' Hotel, e.p., $2 up; a.p., $4 up
do Lindell Hotel, e. p., $1 up; a. p., $2.50 up
Washington, D. C...Arlington Hotel, a. p., $5
do ....Hotel Gordon, e. p., $5
do ....The Raleigh, e. p., $1.50 up
Watch Hill, R.I. New Ocean Hse. Opens June 20
White M'ts, Profile Hse. & Cottages. July to Oct

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

Albany Evening Line.

The popular steamers ADIRONDACK and DEAN RICHMOND will leave Old Pier 41, N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted,) making direct connections with trains North, East, and West. Freight received until hour of departure.

Hudson River Steamer Mary Powell.
COMMENCING MONDAY, MAY 23,
Leaving Desbrosses Street 3:15 P. M. (Saturdays, 1:45 P. M.) West 22d Street 3:30 P. M. (Saturdays, 2 P. M.)
On Decoration Day will leave on Saturday's time.

NEW HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Fast steamers leave Pier 25 E. R. daily, (Sundays excepted,) 3 P. M. and 12 midnight, arriving in time for trains North and East.

CATSKILL, HUDSON, AND COXSACKIE BOATS
LEAVE EVERY WEEK DAY AT 6 P. M.
FROM FOOT OF CHRISTOPHER ST., N. R.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.

Germanic, May 25, Noon	Germanic, June 22, Noon
Teutonic, June 1, Noon	Teutonic, June 29, Noon
Britannic, June 8, Noon	Britannic, July 6, Noon
Majestic, June 15, Noon	Majestic, July 13, Noon

The new WHITE STAR LINE Cargo and Livestock Twin Screw steamer "CYMRIC," 12,552 tons, having very superior accommodation for a limited number of saloon passengers, will sail from New York Tuesday, June 21, at 6 A. M., and Wednesday, July 27, at noon, from Pier 38 N. R. No Second Cabin or Steerage.—Rate, $60 and upward.

For passage, freight, and general information apply to WHITE STAR LINE,
Pier 45 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.
NEW YORK—LONDON.
ALL TWIN SCREW STEAMERS.

MINNEWASKA	May 21
MOHAWK	May 28
MOBILE	June 4
MASSACHUSETTS	June 11
MANITOBA	June 18

ALL MODERN STEAMERS, FITTED WITH BILGE KEELS, WHICH PREVENT ROLLING. STEAMERS SAIL FROM PIER 39 NORTH RIVER, FOOT OF WEST HOUSTON ST. APPLY 1 BROADWAY.

FRENCH LINE.
COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE
DIRECT LINE TO HAVRE—PARIS (FRANCE.)
Sailing every Saturday at 10 A. M.
From Pier No. 42 North River, foot Morton St.

La Gascogne.....May 21	La Touraine.....June 11
La Navarre.......May 28	La Gascogne.....June 18
La Bourgogne....June 4	La Bretagne......June 25

Gen. Ag'cy for U.S. and Can., 3 Bowling Green, N.Y.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE
FOR ROTTERDAM AND AMSTERDAM,
VIA BOULOGNE-SUR-MER.
S. S. Obdam, Saturday, May 21, 10 A. M.
S. S. Amsterdam, Saturday, May 28, 10 A. M.
Moderate prices, great comfort, superior accommodations. Apply for handbook and terms to Gen. Pass. Agency, 39 Broadway, New York.

CUNARD LINE.
TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier 40 N. R., foot of Clarkson St.

Campania, May 21, 2 PM	Lucania, June 4, 1 PM
Aurania, May 24, 9 AM	Servia, June 7, 9 AM
Umbria, May 28, 10 AM	Etruria, June 11, 10 AM

VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents,
4 BOWLING GREEN, NEW YORK.

Direct LONDON Service.
Wilsons & Furness-Leyland Line, Ld.

Alexandra.........May 21	Victoria..............June 11
Winifreda.........May 28	Boadicea............June 18

New 10,000-ton modern steamers. Superior accommodation for saloon passengers. Elegant music. Smoking and dining saloons.
SANDERSON & SON, Agents, 29 Broadway.

JAPAN-CHINA.
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
Between San Francisco, Shanghai, Yokohama, and Hongkong:
Steamers leave San Francisco.

DORIC, via Honolulu	May 28, 1 P. M.
CHINA, via Honolulu	June 8, 1 P. M.
BELGIC, via Honolulu	June 18, 1 P. M.
PERU, via Honolulu	June 28, 1 P. M.
COPTIC, via Honolulu	July 7, 1 P. M.

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Oneida, Thurs., May 19	Seminole, Tues., May 24
Algonquin, Sat., May 21	Delaware, Fri., May 27

From Pier 29 East River, (foot Roosevelt St.,) 3 P. M.
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TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD
FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.

Trave, Sat., May 28, 10 AM	Trave, Tu., June 28, 10 AM
Lahn, Tu., June 14, 10 AM	Kai. W. d. G., July 5, 8 AM
K. F'drich, June 21, 8 AM	Lahn, Tu., July 12, 10 AM

Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Tues., June 7, 9 AM
CHERBOURG, PARIS, BREMEN.
Trave, Sat., May 28, 10 AM | Saale, Sat., June 11, 10 AM
TWIN SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
Friedrich der Grosse....Thursday, May 19, 2 P. M.
Barbarossa.....................Thurs., May 26, 10 A. M.
GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.

Aller....May 21, 2 PM	Fulda...June 11, 10 AM
Werra....May 28, 10 AM	Ems......June 18, 2 PM
Kai. W. II...June 4, 2 PM	Aller......June 25, 10 AM

OELRICHS & CO., 2 BOWLING GREEN.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN
TWIN SCREW EXPRESS LINE
DIRECT TO PARIS, LONDON, HAMBURG

A. Victoria, May 19, 9 AM	A. Victoria, June 16, 9 AM
F. Bismarck, June 2, 9 AM	F. Bismarck, June 30, 9AM

Twin Screw Service, N. Y.—Hamburg Direct.

Palatia, May 21, 4 P M	Patria, June 4, 4 P M
Pretoria, May 28, 10 AM	Phoenicia, June 18, 4 PM

TO THE Land OF THE Midnight Sun

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Southwark.........May 25	Kensington ....June 8
*Chester.............May 28	*Berlin ....June 11
Westernland ....June 1	Noordland ....June 15

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GLASGOW VIA LONDONDERRY.
From Pier 54 N. R., foot West 24th St.

Ethiopia, May 21, Noon	Furnessia, June 18, Noon
Anchoria, May 28, Noon	Ethiopia, June 25, Noon

City of Rome, June 4 and July 2.
Cabin, City of Rome, $60. Other Strs., $50.
Second Cabin:
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TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

STATIONS foot of West Twenty-third Street and Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets.

☞The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is ten minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station.

7:50 A. M. FAST MAIL.—Pullman Buffet Parlor Car New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.

8:50 A. M. FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.

9:50 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.

1:50 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Nashville, (via Cincinnati,) Chicago, St. Louis.

5:50 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Cleveland, Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday.

7:40 P. M. SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis.

7:40 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. Connects for Cleveland, except Saturday.

8:20 P. M. MAIL AND EXPRESS.—Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car New York to Altoona, East Liberty, Pittsburg, and points West, daily, except Sunday. No coaches.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

7:50, 8:20, 9:20, 9:50, (Dining Car,) 10:50, (Dining Car,) A. M., 12:50, 1:50, (3:20 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night. Sunday, 8:20, 9:20, 10:50, (Dining Car,) A. M., (3:20 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 4:20 P. M., 12:05 night daily.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express, 9:20 A. M. and 8:50 P. M. daily.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—4:50 P. M. daily.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK—7:50 A. M. week days and 7:40 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY, 1:50 P. M. week days, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets 2:10 P. M.) Through Vestibuled Train. Buffet Parlor Cars. Passenger Coach, and Combined Coach.

CAPE MAY.—12:50 P. M. week days.

Long Branch, Asbury Park, (Interlaken, Sundays,) Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant, (from West Twenty-third Street Station,) 8:50, 11:50 A. M., 3:20, 4:50, 11.10 P. M. Sundays, 9:20 A. M., 4:50 P. M., (from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets,) 9:10 A. M., 12:10, 3:40, 5:10, 11:50 P. M. Sundays, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

6:10, 7:20, 7:50, 8:20, 8:50, 9:20, (9:50 Penna. Limited,) 9:50, (Dining Car,) 10:50, (Dining Car,) 11:50 A. M., 12:50, 1:50, 2:50, 3:50, 4:20, 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 5:50, (Dining Car,) 7:40, 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night. Sundays, 6:10, 7:50, 8:20, 8:50, 9:20, 9:50, (Limited,) 9:50, 10:50, (Dining Car,) A. M., 1:50, (Dining Car,) 3:50, 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 5:50, (Dining Car,) 7:40, 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night.

Ticket offices Nos. 461, 944, 1,196, 1,323, 111, and 261 Broadway; 1 Astor House; West Twenty-third Street Station, and stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Pennsylvania Annex Station, Brooklyn; Station Jersey City. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

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For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, &c., 4:00, 7:15, 9:10 A. M., (12:00 M. to Easton,) 1:30, (4:40 to Easton,) 5:45, (7:30 to Easton,) P. M. Sundays, 4:30, (7:00 to Easton,) A. M., 1:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M.

For Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton, 4:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:30 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M.

For Reading and Harrisburg at 4:00, 4:30, 8:00, 9:10, (10:00, 11:30, to Reading,) A. M., 1:45, 4:30, 5:00, 5:45, (9:00 to Reading,) P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30, (11:30 to Reading,) A. M., 1:00, 1:45, 5:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.

For Sunbury, Lewisburg, and Williamsport at 4:00, 8:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, 9:00 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A.M., 1:00, 1:45, 6:00 P. M.

ALL RAIL ROUTE.

FOR LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, &c.,

For Red Bank, Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and points south to Point Pleasant, 4:30, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, 4:15, 4:40, 5:38, 6:15 P. M. Sundays, (stops at Interlaken for Asbury Park and Ocean Grove,) 9:00, (10:15 Red Bank only,) A. M., 4:00 P. M.

For Lakewood, Toms River, Barnegat Park, and Barnegat, 4:30, 8:30 A. M., 1:45, 4:40 P. M. Sundays, 10:15 A. M.

For Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1:45 P. M.

For Monmouth Beach, Seabright, and Highlands of Navesink, 4:30, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, 4:15, 4:30, 4:40 P. M.

SANDY HOOK ROUTE.

From Pier 8 N. R., foot of Rector St.

For Atlantic Highlands, Highlands of Navesink, Normandie, Rumson Beach, Seabright, Monmouth Beach, and Long Branch, 10:15 A. M., 3:45 P. M.

ROYAL BLUE LINE.
FOR PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, AND WASHINGTON.
From foot of Liberty St.

Week days, 4:30, 8:00, 10:00, (11:30 Dining Car,) A. M., 1:00, 1:45, 3:30, (5:00 Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Sundays, 4:30, 10:00, (11:30 Dining Car,) A. M., 1:45, (5:00 Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Additional trains for Philadelphia, week days, 9:00 A. M., 4:00, 4:30, 7:30, 9:00 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

BOATS LEAVE SOUTH FERRY, WHITEHALL ST.

Week days, 7:10, 7:55, 8:25, 8:40, 8:55, 9:08, 9:20, 9:35, 10:00, 10:15, 10:45, 11:08, 11:30, 11:55, A. M., 12:25, 12:45, 1:00, 1:25, 1:45, 1:55, 2:25, 2:55, 3:30, 3:40, 3:55, 4:25, 4:35, 4:55, 5:25, 5:55, 6:10, 6:25, 6:55, 7:30, 7:50, 8:25, 9:10, 9:55, 10:55, 11:40 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Sundays, 7:00, 8:55, 10:00, 11:30 A. M., 12:00 M., 12:55, 1:45, 2:30, 3:00, 3:55, 4:20, 4:55, 5:25, 6:00, 6:30, 7:25, 8:25, 9:20, 9:55, 10:55 P. M., 12:15 mdt.

Tickets and parlor car seats at foot of Liberty St., Whitehall St., 113, 172, 261, 434, 944, 1,284, 1,323 Broadway, 737 6th Av., 31 East 14th St., 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 251 Columbus Av., New York; 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 98 Broadway, Williamsburg. The N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotels or residences to destination.

BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R.

Leave New York, Whitehall Terminal, South Ferry, and foot of Liberty Street.
*Daily. †Except Sunday. §Sundays.

CHICAGO, *4:30, A.M., *1:45 P.M., *12:15 night.

PITTSBURG, *4:30 A. M., †3:30 P. M., *1:45 P. M., *12:15 night; (4:30 A. M. trains from Liberty St. only.)

CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, *10:00 A. M., *5:55 P. M.

WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, †7:55, *10:00, (Diner,) *11:30 A. M., (Diner,) †1:00 P. M., *1:45, (Diner,) †3:30, (Diner,) *4:55, (Diner,) *5:55 P. M., and *12:15 night. NORFOLK, 11:30 A. M.

NEW ORLEANS, *4:55 P. M., (through sleeper.)

All trains are illuminated with Pintsch Light. Offices: 113, 172, 261, 434, 1,284 B'dway, 31 E. 14th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 339, 344 Fulton St., Brooklyn; Whitehall Terminal. Baggage checked from hotel or residence to destination.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

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Trains leave Grand Central Station, Fourth Avenue and 42d Street, as follows:

8.30 A. M.—Daily, except Sunday. Famous EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS, LIMITED. Fastest train in the world. Due Buffalo 4:45, Niagara Falls 5:32, Toronto 8:25 P. M. Train is limited to its seating capacity.

8.45 A. M.—FAST MAIL.—Daily, for Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and Cleveland.

10.00 A. M.—NORTH SHORE LIMITED. Daily. 24-hour train to Chicago, via Michigan Central; due Buffalo 8:40, Niagara Falls 9:30 P. M. Chicago 9:00 A. M. Sleeping and Parlor cars only.

10.30 A. M.—DAY EXPRESS, except Sunday. For Buffalo and all important New York State points.

1.00 P. M.—SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED and CHICAGO SPECIAL. Daily—For Columbus, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis, and Chicago.

3.30 P. M.—TROY AND ALBANY SPECIAL, except Sunday—For Garrison, (West Point,) Poughkeepsie, Albany, and Troy.

5.00 P. M.—LAKE SHORE LIMITED. Daily—24-hour train to Chicago, via Lake Shore; due Cleveland 7:15, Toledo, 10:05 A. M., Chicago 4:00 P. M. Connects at Cleveland for Cincinnati, due 4:55 P. M., Toledo, for St. Louis, due 10:15 P. M. Sleeping and parlor cars only.

6.00 P. M.—WESTERN EXPRESS. Daily—For Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, and Montreal.

6.25 P. M.—NORTHERN EXPRESS. Daily—For Troy, Plattsburg, Burlington, Montreal, and, except Saturday nights, for Ottawa.

7.30 P. M.—BUFFALO SPECIAL. Daily—For Montreal, via Adirondack Division; and for Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto.

9.00 P. M.—SPECIAL LIMITED MAIL. Daily—Sleeping car passengers only for points on Fall Brook, via Lyons, and for Rochester, Buffalo, Cleveland, Indianapolis, and St. Louis.

9.15 P. M.—PACIFIC EXPRESS. Daily—For Oswego, Ogdensburg, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago, and, except Saturdays, for Auburn Road and Cape Vincent.

12.10 Night—MIDNIGHT EXPRESS. For Chicago. Every night except Sunday nights. Sunday nights, Chicago sleepers leave on 9:15 train.

HARLEM DIVISION.

9:10 A. M. and 3:28 P. M.—Daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield. Sundays only at 9:20 A. M. Wagner Palace Cars on all through trains.

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Ticket offices at 113, 261, 413, and 942 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., 235 Columbus Av., 61 West 125th St., Grand Central Station, 125th St. Station, and 138th St. Station, New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St. and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.

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Trains leave W. 42d St. Station, N. Y., as follows and 15m. earlier from foot of Franklin St.:

10:15 A. M. Daily, for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Fort Wayne, Toledo, Cleveland, and Chicago.

6:00 P. M. Daily, for Albany, Montreal, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.

7:45 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

8:15 P. M. Daily, for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.

Time Table at principal hotels and offices.

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Stations in New York foot of Barclay and Christopher Streets.
VESTIBULED TRAINS, PULLMAN BUFFET CARS, PINTSCH LIGHT.

Direct route to NEWARK, BLOOMFIELD, MONTCLAIR, THE ORANGES, Summit, Bernardsville, Basking Ridge, Madison, Morristown, Passaic, Paterson, Boonton, Dover, Stanhope, NEWTON, BUDD'S LAKE, LAKE HOPATCONG, Hackettstown, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, Washington, PHILLIPSBURG, EASTON, WATER GAP, STROUDSBURG, Pocono Mountains, SCRANTON, PITTSTON, WILKESBARRE, NANTICOKE, DANVILLE, NORTHUMBERLAND, Montrose, BINGHAMTON, OXFORD, NORWICH, Cortland, SYRACUSE, OSWEGO, ITHACA, OWEGO, ELMIRA, CORNING, BATH, DANSVILLE, BUFFALO, and all points WEST, NORTHWEST, and SOUTHWEST.

8:00 A. M.—BINGHAMTON MAIL. Stops at principal stations.

10:00 A. M. (cafe car)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, OWEGO, ITHACA, ELMIRA, UTICA, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Palace Cars. Connecting at Buffalo with trains for Chicago and points West.

1:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, and ELMIRA EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars.

4:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, WILKESBARRE, and PLYMOUTH EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars.

7:00 P. M. (daily)—BUFFET VESTIBULED LIMITED EXPRESS for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BUFFALO. Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car. Connecting at Buffalo with trains for Chicago for points West.

8:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO EXPRESS. Pullman Sleeper for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BATH, MT. MORRIS, and BUFFALO, arriving Buffalo 8 P. M.

9:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, OWEGO, ITHACA, ELMIRA, SYRACUSE, UTICA, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Sleepers.

TICKETS AND PULLMAN ACCOMMODATIONS at Henry Gaze & Sons, Ltd., 113 Broadway, 14 Park Place, 429 Broadway, and 942 Broadway. Tickets at Ferry Stations, 111 Fourth Av., cor. 12th St.; 61 West 125th St., 235 Columbus Av., New York; 338 and 723 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, Brooklyn. Time tables, giving full information, at all stations.

Westcott's Express Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

LEHIGH VALLEY SYSTEM.

Stations foot of West 23d St., (Penn. R. R.) Cortlandt, or Desbrosses St.

*Indicates time from West 23d St. Other figures show time from Cortlandt or Desbrosses St.

*6:10, 6:20 A. M. daily, (Sunday *6:45, 7 A. M.,) for EASTON and intermediate stations.

*7:50, 8:20 A. M. daily for WILKESBARRE, SCRANTON, (week days,) ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and the West, and principal local points; dining car and chair car to Buffalo.

*11:50, 12:00 noon daily, except Sunday,

"BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS."

Arrives Buffalo 9:55 P. M. Pullman Vestibule Day Coaches and Parlor Cars. Dining-Car Service. Meals a la carte. Connects at Buffalo with through sleepers to Detroit and Chicago.

*12:50, 1:00 P. M. daily for EASTON, MAUCH CHUNK, WILKESBARRE, SCRANTON, (week days,) and coal branches. Chair car to Mauch Chunk.

*3:50, 4:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for WILKESBARRE, PITTSTON, SCRANTON, and principal intermediate stations. Connects for all points in coal regions. Pullman Buffet Parlor Car for Wilkesbarre.

*4:50, 5:20 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for EASTON and intermediate stations. Chair Car to Easton.

*4:50, 5:15 P. M. Sundays only for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate stations.

*5:50, 6:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for EASTON and principal intermediate stations.

*6:50, 7:00 P. M. daily for BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleeper vestibule train N. Y. to Chicago. Sleepers to Buffalo and Toronto.

*7:40, 8:00 P. M. daily, except Sunday, stopping only at SOUTH PLAINFIELD, EASTON, BETHLEHEM, MAUCH CHUNK, SAYRE, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BATAVIA, BUFFALO, and TORONTO. Pullman Sleeper for Buffalo. None but sleeping-car passengers carried. No baggage carried.

*8:20, 8:30 P. M. daily for WILKESBARRE, ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman Sleeper to Chicago.

Additional local trains daily, except Sunday, for SOUTH PLAINFIELD, BOUND BROOK, and intermediate points leave as follows: *10:20, 10:50, *10:20, 10:30, (Sundays only,) A. M., *2:20, 2:30, *3:50, 4:10, *5:50, and 6:30 P. M.

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 113, 261, 273, 355, 944, and 1,323 Broadway, 31 E. 14th St., 156 E. 125th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex, Brooklyn.

N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence through to destination.

ERIE RAILROAD.

Through trains leave New York, foot of Chambers St., as follows and five minutes earlier from West 23d St.:

9:00 A. M.—Vestibuled Express daily for Binghamton, Waverly, Elmira, Buffalo, Bradford. Arrives Buffalo 8 P. M. Parlor Car to Buffalo.

2:00 P. M.—Vestibuled Limited Fast Mail daily. Solid train to Chicago. Arrives Cleveland 7:40 A. M., Chicago 5:00 P. M. Sleepers to Chicago, Cleveland, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.

7:30 P. M.—Buffalo and Cleveland Vestibuled Express daily. Arrives Buffalo 7:05 A. M., Bradford 7:17 A. M., Jamestown 7:00 A. M., Cleveland 12:30 P. M. Sleepers to Buffalo and Cleveland, making direct connection for Detroit, Chicago, and the West. Café Library Car.

8:45 P. M.—Solid train to Chicago. Sleepers to Hornellsville, Chicago, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.

Tickets, Local Time Cards, and Pullman accommodations at 111, 113, 261, 401, and 957 Broadway, 127 Bowery, 156 East 125th St., and 273 West 125th St., Chambers and West 23d St. Ferries, New York; 333 and 860 Fulton St., 98 Broadway, Brooklyn; 200 Hudson St., Hoboken, and Jersey City Station. New York Transfer Company calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences to destination.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

TO TEST CITY CHARTER

Suit to Enjoin Municipality from Paying Local Debts of Added Parts of the New City.

JEFFERSON M. LEVY'S ACTION

Portion of New Charter Declared Unconstitutional—Antecedent Indebtedness of Outlying Localities Not a Valid Part of Common Debt of New York City.

With the avowed purpose of testing the constitutionality of such parts of the present charter of the City of New York as relate to indebtedness and taxation, Jefferson M. Levy has brought suit in the New York Supreme Court against the Mayor, Controller, and other officers of this municipality to restrain them from recognizing as valid obligations of the City of New York, or as a portion of the common debt thereof, "any of the debts or obligations of the several municipal or other public corporations" in Kings, Richmond, or Queens County.

Mr. Levy says that he is acting in this matter solely in his individual capacity as the owner of a large amount of property on Manhattan Island. Aside from his personal interests, however, he is prompted, he declares, by a sense of public duty to bring about a speedy judicial settlement of the grave financial questions which have arisen under the operation of the new charter. It is not his purpose to obstruct the municipal government in any way. Although his complaint asks for an injunction, he says that he does not intend to stop short of a definite and final adjudication of the points at issue. This suit was brought in the belief that those provisions of the Greater New York charter which merge the debts and obligations of the several parts of the consolidated city outside of the old City of New York with the debts and obligations of the old City of New York, conflict with Section 10 of Article VIII. of the Constitution of the State of New York.

The complaint declares that the indebtedness of the Counties of Kings and Richmond and a portion of Queens, also of the several municipal and other public corporations within those counties, prior to Dec. 31, 1897, when the new charter took effect, has not lawfully become the common debt of the City of New York, and that the said city is not liable to pay the principal and interest of the said indebtedness. Furthermore, that the municipal officers of the consolidated city cannot lawfully pay any of such antecedent indebtedness, except so far as they have received, or may receive, from the territory directly affected funds for the payment thereof. Allegation is also made that the charter is wholly void in so far as it purports to charge the payment of the said indebtedness generally upon the City of New York, "or to provide for the payment thereof by taxation upon the entire property within the said City of New York, or by the issue of the obligations or stock of said city to be paid from the proceeds of such taxation."

The Amount of Indebtedness.

Mr. Levy's suit is inspired by his belief that the Mayor and other officers of this municipality intend to recognize as valid and as the common debt of the City of New York all of this antecedent indebtedness of the outlying counties and public corporations. The validity of this antecedent indebtedness is not questioned, but the contention of Mr. Levy is that the burden of its payment should still rest upon the respective territorial sections that created it. The merging of this outlying antecedent indebtedness with the indebtedness of New York City proper not only has the effect of greatly diminishing the margin of the Constitutional debt limit, but it is expected that it will necessitate a pronounced increase in assessed valuations of the property on Manhattan Island.

The complaint in this suit alleges that on Dec. 31, 1897, when the Greater New York charter went into effect, the valid indebtedness of the several municipal and other public corporations including the counties of Kings and Richmond and the portion of Queens County included in the consolidated city (excluding all indebtedness for revenue bonds issued within five years, and all indebtedness which could lawfully be paid from the proceeds of taxation within one year after the said charter took effect) exceeded 10 per cent. of the entire assessed valuation of the real estate situated within the counties named by many millions of dollars.

The complaint further alleges that the defendants have "avowed their intention to do certain illegal official acts," i. e., "to issue obligations of the City of New York, or to authorize the issue of such obligations, to pay the aforesaid antecedent indebtedness, and that the said obligations, if so issued, will become a portion of the common debt of the City of New York, and must be paid from the proceeds of taxes levied upon, and to be paid by all of the real estate situate within the said city, including the real estate owned by this plaintiff."

Mr. Levy's Attitude in the Matter.

In view of the circumstances set forth the court is asked to "permanently enjoin and restrain" the Mayor and other officers of this city from recognizing this antecedent indebtedness as a valid obligation of the City of New York; from paying any part of it, or from "authorizing the issuance of any obligations of the City of New York to be paid by the taxation of all the property therein for the purpose of paying the principal or interest of any of the said antecedent indebtedness." The plaintiff asks that during the pendency of this action the court make an injunction order restraining the defendants from doing any of "the illegal official acts" complained of.

Most of the "antecedent indebtedness" of the outlying sections of the consolidated city was contracted in a perfectly valid manner by counties, towns, and villages, for the purpose of paying for local needs and improvements. Should Mr. Levy's contention be sustained by the courts all of this indebtedness will be thrown back upon the localities which created it, leaving the property owners of old New York City with only their own "antecedent indebtedness" to look after. In a compilation embraced in Mr. Levy's complaint the aggregate bonded indebtedness of the outlying counties and towns, (including Brooklyn,) is given as $90,243,508.27, with an aggregate assessed valuation of real estate amounting to $672,455,539.

Mr. Levy said last evening: "I am acting in this matter as a taxpayer, and because I am deeply interested in the welfare and prosperity of our city. It is time that somebody took steps to have the financial tangle into which the new charter has involved our city straightened out in the courts. If any part of the charter is unconstitutional, the sooner it is known the better for all concerned. When the Greater New York charter was under discussion I foresaw the difficulties that this merging of the indebtedness of the outlying localities with our own indebtedness would entail, and warned the supporters of the charter against it."

It is expected that the papers in this suit will be served on Mayor Van Wyck, and the other officers of the city, to-day. Hawkins, Delafield & Sturgis are attorneys for the plaintiff.

A COURT CLERK ACCUSED.

Eugene H. Healey Said to be $1,263.50 Short in His Accounts.

In a report submitted to Mayor Van Wyck yesterday, the Commissioners of Accounts accuse Eugene H. Healey, clerk in the West Fifty-fourth Street City Magistrates' Court, of having failed to turn over to the City Treasury $1,263.50, fines collected during February, March, and April. The Mayor sent the report to the District Attorney and wrote to Thomas F. Wentworth, Chairman of the Board of City Magistrates, that "no person who is guilty of such conduct should be permitted to fill the place of police court clerk. Mr. Healey should be immediately removed."

Healey is a brother of Martin H. Healey, the Republican leader of the First District. He was appointed to the clerkship under civil service rules on Feb. 1. His salary is $1,500.

The Commissioners' report gives the items of shortage: February, $3; March, $727.50, and April, $533; total, $1,263.50. In conclusion the report says: "We must refer to the very imperfect manner in which the records are kept and the careless system of indorsement of the papers of the court. The fact that the office is in a new police court is no excuse for such a state of affairs, as he has had an experience of two years in these courts as an assistant clerk before his promotion to his present place, and was thoroughly familiar with the duties pertaining to the same."

When told of the charges against him, Mr. Healey denied that he had been culpably negligent and declared that the matter could be easily straightened out. He said he had been absent from court several days through sickness.

THE CIVIL SERVICE QUESTION.

The Reform Association Will Combat Corporation Counsel Whalen's Opinion in the Courts.

Secretary George McAneny of the Civil Service Reform Association, which was responsible for the act that the latest opinion of Corporation Counsel Whalen has declared unconstitutional, said yesterday that Mr. Whalen's opinion is not good law and will be upset by the courts. Under the act the Municipal Civil Service Commission must submit its rules and regulations to the State Board for approval. Mr. Whalen in his opinion held that the provision of the act applied only to New York City, and was therefore special legislation and unconstitutional because it had not been submitted to the Mayor for his approval or disapproval.

"We do not accept Mr. Whalen's opinion as law," said Mr. McAneny, "and shall submit the whole matter to the courts as soon as a case can be prepared. We shall repeat our notification to the Controller that if he pays the salaries of employes appointed under the new rules of the Municipal Commission he will be held personally responsible if the courts declare against the validity of such appointments. Counsel for the association are preparing a test case, and the result will settle the matter definitely. Mr. Whalen's opinion is only an opinion. It has no judicial value, and we believe that the courts will decide against him."

Referring to temporary thirty-day appointments, Mr. McAneny said there is grave doubt if such appointments, with reappointments, which amounted to indefinite appointments, could evade the law. The system was inaugurated under the law which gives heads of departments authority to make temporary appointments to meet emergencies in the absence of the requisite eligible lists.

The salaries of employes appointed since the Civil Service act was passed by the last Legislature have not been paid, and Controller Coler said yesterday that he had not decided what action to take. He is awaiting advice from his private counsel as to how far the opinion of the Corporation Counsel will protect his bondsmen if it should be decided by the courts that such appointments were illegal.

MR. BRICE'S APPOINTMENT.

The Councilman May Not Be Allowed to Retain His Seat If He Goes to War.

The appointment of Stewart M. Brice to be Commissary of Subsistence, with the rank of Captain in the army, is likely to make the first vacancy in the Municipal Council, as elected last Fall. It was said at the City Hall yesterday that Mr. Brice cannot accept the appointment and retain his seat in the Council, where he is one of the Tammany representatives from the Fourth District. He is now on the Umbria, en route from England. It is known that he is desirous of serving in the war, as the appointment was obtained for him by his father, ex-Senator Brice.

Under the provisions of the charter no member of the Council may be absent from a stated meeting unless excused. A majority vote of the Council has power to suspend or otherwise punish any Councilman who transgresses the provision. Councilman Brice has been absent from five meetings without having asked or obtained permission. On Saturday ex-Senator Brice wrote to President Guggenheimer of the Council, asking if his son could obtain three months' leave of absence to volunteer for the war.

Mr. Guggenheimer submitted the letter to six or seven of the Councilmen, and the general sentiment was that the leave should not be granted. President Guggenheimer took that view. He said that Mr. Brice owed duty to the city, as well as to the country, and, although he believed in encouraging young men to volunteeer, he would not vote to excuse Mr. Brice for three months. Nearly all the Councilmen seen yesterday spoke in like strain. It is possible that they will alter their views if Tammany Hall wishes Mr. Brice to have an opportunity to distinguish himself in the Commissary Department.

It is expected that Mr. Brice will attend Tuesday's meeeting of the Council to proffer his request in person, and that, should the required permission be refused, he will tender his resignation. The charter gives the Council power to fill all vacancies for the full term.

The chief objection to giving leave of absence for a prolonged term to any of the Democratic members of the Council is the possibility that every vote may be needed to meet some emergency. No appropriation can be made for money in the city except for such purposes as are included in the budget, with the approval of a three-quarters vote of the Council—twenty-two votes. Tammany has twenty-five votes, and the loss of one member would reduce the surplus to two. Sickness or half a hundred other reasons might disable them, and the loss of one vote might hold up matters of great import to the organization. At least, those were the reasons given by the four Councilmen who expressed the belief that if Mr. Brice cannot attend to his duties as Councilman he should resign and let the organization find a man who will.

IMMACULATE VIRGIN MISSION.

Director Dougherty Denies Charges of the Commissioners of Accounts.

Mayor Van Wyck received a letter yesterday from the Rev. Father James J. Dougherty, Director of the Mission of the Immaculate Virgin, whose methods of bookkeeping were attacked in a report submitted Tuesday to the Mayor by the Commissioners of Accounts. In his reply, Father Dougherty says:

"To our utter astonishment, on picking up this morning's papers, we find our institution accused of overcharging the city for such of its dependent children as have been committed to its care by the city authorities. A case in point is alleged as follows in the report:

> As an instance of the gross carelessness of this certification we will cite only one of many cases. On the books of the Mission of the Immaculate Virgin it is shown that the Mission of the Immaculate Virgin charges for 407 days more than it was entitled to in the case of John Kane, as the records of the Commissioners of Charities' own books show that they received this said John Kane from the Mission of the Immaculate Virgin July 3, 1895, and he was still with the Charities on Aug. 31, 1897, while they certify that this said John Kane was a proper charge of the Mission of the Immaculate Virgin during the months of March to August both inclusive.

"It seems to me that the 'gross carelessness' was on the part of the City Examiners. The Mission of the Immaculate Virgin never received one cent from the City of New York for the support of this John Kane. He came to the mission on Feb. 4, 1892, and remained in it till July 3, 1895, when he was transferred to the Home for Simple-Minded Boys, on Randall's Island. During his stay with us he was supported, as so many other hundreds of our boys are, entirely at the expense of the Mission of the Immaculate Virgin.

"If the opportunity be afforded us of seeing the other complaints (and it is a bitter thing to accuse secretly) we think we can fully justify ourselves to your Honor's perfect satisfaction"

APPOINTMENTS AND REMOVALS.

Controller Coler Announces Changes in the Department of Finance.

Controller Coler yesterday made public these appointments and changes in his department:

Appointed: Manhattan—John E. Donnelly, Chief Clerk in the Bureau of Collection of Arrears of Taxes, salary $2,000; Jeremiah F. Devlin, Security Deposit Clerk, $1,800; Eugene J. Cumisky, Deputy Auditor of Accounts, $2,000; Chandler Withington, Principal Assistant Engineer, $2,500; William E. Roach, Assistant Engineer, $1,800; Martin E. Smith, Examiner, $1,600; David Phoenix, Bookkeeper, $2,000; George B. Waters, Bookkeeper, $1,500; Ira Taylor, Examiner, Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears, $1,000. Brooklyn—H. Lee Anstey, Assistant Bond Clerk, salary $2,000; Frank Keller, Warrant Clerk, $1,500; John T. O'Hara, Chief Clerk Bureau of Collection of Taxes, $1,500.

Removed—Temporary Clerks, Bureau of Collection of Taxes Charles V. Ades, Jr., Charles J. Doran, Stephen J. Cornell, W. G. Taggard, James E. Mallen, Edward J. O'Keefe.

MANY DOCTORS GRADUATE

One Hundred and Three Diplomas Issued by New York University.

THE 57TH COMMENCEMENT

Chauncey M. Depew Delivers the Address to the Retiring Members and Admonishes Them to "Stick, Dig, Save, and Get Married."

The fifty-seventh annual commencement exercises of the Medical Department of the New York University were held last evening in the Metropolitan Opera House, in the present of a sympathetic and enthusiastic audience that crowded the spacious building. The stage was tastefully decorated with palms and potted plants, and the music for which there was liberal provision on the programme, was furnished by the Seventh Regiment Band. Chancellor MacCracken presided, and was assisted by Dean Le Fevre. With those on the stage were Profs. Polk, Stimson, Woolsey, Thompson, Edgar, Coakley, Gwyer, Haynes, Ferguson, H. P. Loomis, Macdonald, Piffard, Winters, Stone, James, and Stearns. In this list will be seen the names of the seceding professors, whose next work as teachers will be done under the auspecies of Cornell University.

The members of the graduating class, 103 in number, were massed in front of the orchestra, and were called to the stage in nine divisions by the Dean to receive their diplomas from the Chancellor. As the names were read out they were greeted with volleys of applause from the relatives and friends of their bearers, "A. E. J. Montoya, Cuba," receiving more general recognition perhaps than any other.

When the diplomas had been distributed, Chancellor MacCracken read a statement adopted by the University Council on Monday, as follows:

> The Council of the New York University regrets to be obliged to announce that by reason of the failure of some of our professors of medicine since May 26, 1897, to observe the duties belonging to their relation to us under the university system as interpreted by the Council, we were constrained to condition their continuance as permanent professors upon their acceptance of existing university rules and requirements. The six professors who belonged to the former Governing Faculty have rejected this offer, and, accordingly, will cease at the end of this college year to be connected with New York University.
>
> The Council has further maintained it is beyond all possible question the rightful successor of the Trustees of the Medical College Laboratory, and the members are the only proper persons to execute that trust. Yet we have offered without reserve to submit all questions involving our equity in the entire medical property used by us to arbitration. This offer has been rejected.
>
> We here record as a subject of equal surprise and regret to this Council that a sister university some weeks ago began negotiations looking to the establishment of a new medical school in this city, with what was plainly a combination of professors at variance with their own university, and this without any consultation with this university and without the slight delay which would have enabled these professors decently to tender their resignations of their present professorships.

Will Complete Consolidation.

The Chancellor also stated for the Council that the Trustees of the Bellevue Hospital Medical College yesterday voted to complete the consolidation of that college with the New York University, under the title of "The University and the Bellevue Hospital Medical College." The alumni of the two schools, numbering nearly 10,000, will be placed on the rolls of the university. The two properties, together occupying 225 feet front on East Twenty-sixth Street, near First Avenue, and costing about $500,000, will be owned by the New York University and be used by the united school. The Faculty of the new school will consist of Dr. Edward G. Janeway, Dean, seven professors of the former University Medical Faculty, and twenty-one professors and adjunct professors of the former Bellevue Faculty. There are thirty or more lecturers, instructors, and assistants.

Then followed the distribution of medals and prizes as follows: First prize of $200, W. H. Weigmann; second prize of $100, J. A. Becker; third prize of $50, W. D. Ludlum. Mott Medals—Gold, L. G. Voigt; silver, Charles Paterno; bronze, Louis Rosenthal. Honor list: W. H. Weigmann, J. A. Becker, W. D. Ludlum, J. W. D. Maury, G. H. Musso, C. C. Trembley, G. E. Gallaway, A. E. Payne, E. A. Meacham, R. L. Baker, F. L. Christian, W. H. Maynard, W. T. Bronson, G. Armstrong, J. A. Boyle, W. M. Campbell, W. B. Jennings, F. W. Wersebe, John Carling, A. S. Corwin, H. L. Crittenden, F. S. Gordon, R. G. Lawrence, H. J. Wynkoop, F. A. Goeltz, L. D. Henn, H. Pinckney, C. Kennedy, John Holland, Stanton Curry, W. F. Duffy, O. S. Wightman, and W. W. Lougee.

Among the hospital appointments announced were: Bellevue—C. C. Trembley, G. Armstrong, H. J. Wynkoop, Frank Christian, L. G. Rice, W. B. Jennings, and A. L. Sherill; City Hospital—J. W. D. Maury, German Avellano, G. E. Gallaway, and W. F. Duffy; Seney Hospital—W. D. Ludlum; Mount Sinai Hospital—J. A. Becker; J. Hood Wright Hospital—F. A. Goeltz.

Before the address to the graduates by Dr. Chauncey M. Depew, the Seventh Regiment Band evoked a tremendous outburst of applause and cheering, and gained an encore by playing a medley of airs, which suddenly changed from "The Turkish Patrol" to "The Red White, and Blue" and "Yankee Doodle." Dr. Depew received the kind of welcome he is accustomed to in this community, and was also greeted by a portion of the graduating class with the Psi Upsilon cry. His address was, as is customary with him, both in a light and serious vein. For instance, he appealed to the humorous side of his auditors when he said he was in doubt of the effect upon the human race of turning loose more than a hundred young doctors; when he said that the former "Will meet you at Philippi" had given place to "Will meet you at the Philippines," or when he spoke of the Chinaman at Manila who summed the case up thus: "Spanish man, he talkee, talkee, talkee; Melican man, he doee, doee, doee."

Dr. Depew's Serious Vein.

In his serious vein Dr. Depew advised against yielding before the discouragements that must be encountered and overcome before success can be achieved; prescribed honest and persistent hard work, and advised against false ideals of success, such a one, for example, as would make the amount of money, the measure. He admonished his hearers that as educated men they have a special purpose and responsibility in life, and that it is their duty to take an active part in the affairs of the communities in which they settle, to assist in guiding public opinion aright.

"It has been said so often," said Dr. Depew, "that many have come to believe it, that the press, that part of it labeled yellow, has made the preacher, teacher, and public speaker superfluous. But when they come to issue thirteen editions in fifteen minutes they cease to carry weight."

"As in the days of the civil war and the succeeding years, the people met together and were advised by the village doctor, lawyer, and other educated men," said the speaker; "so, when this war with Spain is over, the people will be confronted with grave questions, which they will strive to settle rightly. They will need the advice of educated men to determine whether this country shall cut loose from its traditional policy, establish a system of colonial empire, and govern by military authority peoples who refuse to accept our ideas. That is a question to be decided, and communities will decide upon it."

Dr. Depew advised the graduates to persevere and to live temperately and frugally—"stick, dig, and save"—and to get married. He closed with a strong tribute to the profession of medicine.

THE NEW YORK UNIVERSITY.

Medical Department Troubles Explained by a Council Committee.

A statement prepared by a committee of the New York University Council and adopted by the Council, traversing the claims of the seceding professors of medicine and maintaining the existence since March 1, 1897, of an unconditional university system of control of its medical college, was made public yesterday. This statement opens with the assertion that the university has documents to prove "that our Medical Committee was negotiating from March 18, 1897, until May 26, with the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, with the clear declaration on our part that our Medical Faculty and Medical Committee had agreed to the unconditional university system of control, and that the University Council had received the medical property upon this basis, and that not until May 29, 1897, when certain university professors decided to destroy the almost completed consolidation, was there a suggestion to the council that it was not possessed of the same authority over its medical school as over the other five schools of the university."

Of these professors, it is asserted that "either they are grievously mistaken as to what was their intention or else they combined to deceive both the council and the Bellevue College as to the real situation."

As to the alleged verbal agreement that the transfer of property was made with the understanding that its control and management should remain with the medical department, the council's statement says: "Such an understanding for men acquainted with university organization was an unlawful understanding and an unlawful bargain. It was unlawful for the University Council itself to bargain to abdicate their powers and violate their statutes. It was unlawful for any member to attempt such a bargain."

After quoting a memorial to the council by medical professors through Dr. Stimson, which asserted that "all matter concerning us" should be determined by a designated committee, and the Chancellor's reply, the council says that "from the very first hint of any claim that university control over the Medical School was to be different from that over the other schools, such assertion was met by the council with an emphatic denial, and the denial was based on the ground of both the illegality and the impolicy of such abdication of its rights by the university corporation.

The documents referred to are the invitation of consolidation made to Bellevue of March 18, 1897, inclosing a copy of the formal action of March 1, when the Medical College Laboratory property was transferred to the university; a report on April 5 of the Medical Committee on the acceptance by Bellevue of the terms of consolidation, and a manuscript prepared by a representative of the governing Professors of Medicine.

The council also states that "we have offered to enter into a complete arbitration in regard to our equity, both in the property which is held in trust by us and the Loomis Laboratory property, in which we claim an important equity, which offer has not been accepted."

McCULLAGH MAY HAVE TO GO.

Rumor that the Bi-Partisan Commissioners Have Reached an Agreement.

There was no change apparent yesterday in the situation at Police Headquarters. It is generally thought that Chief McCullagh has to go, but the time and manner of his going are as yet matters of theory. No one doubts that if the present Republican members of the Police Board decline absolutely to carry out the views of Mayor Van Wyck, other and more accommodating Republicans will be found to take the places their removal will make vacant. A rumor prevalent last night was that no such drastic measures would be necessary.

If the Mayor is forced to take such a step it would mean the severance of "friendly relations" between the Platt and Tammany organizations, and it is not considered likely that the Republicans would care to go that length for McCullagh. Commissioner Hamilton is reported as having told the Mayor that he was pledged to support McCullagh and that he would sooner leave the board than break his word. It is understood that the pledge was given to Senator Platt before the Republican organization presented his name for a seat on the bi-partisan Police Commission. Commissioner Philips is expected to yield to the Mayor's methods of persuasion and help carry out Mr. Croker's orders for Deputy Chief Devery's promotion. He has troubles in Brooklyn engaging all his attention and cannot afford, it is believed, to antagonize the administration.

It is doubtful if the Chief could have saved himself by making even more important concessions than those demanded. It has been general gossip around Headquarters that Mr. Croker had promised the place to Devery in the event of Tammany's success at the polls, and that it was only a question as to the time McCullagh should be retired.

The Police Board had a long executive session yesterday, and at its close the Commissioners announced smilingly that they had been discussing election matters. Later in the day President York and Commissioner Hamilton had a long conference, at which Secretary Lancaster of the Republican County Committee was present. Rumors had it that Mr. Lancaster had proposed conditions dictated by Mr. Platt or Mr. Quigg, under which the Republican Commissioners would agree to vote with the Democrats. The condition, the same reliable authority said, included an equal division of the choice precincts among the Republican and Democratic Captains and general "loosening up" of police methods.

An Alleged Red Cross Swindler.

Detectives yesterday arrested W. W. Howell of 32 Broadway, who is accused by a dozen complainants with having represented himself as an agent of the Red Cross Society, and with having obtained goods from them on such a representation. He was arraigned in the Essex Market Court on the complaint of Mrs. A. Slatow of 232 Eldridge Street. She said that on May 11 she gave Howell $75.67 worth of skirts, which he said he was purchasing for the Red Cross Society, and for which she has not been paid. Howell declared that it was a case of mistaken identity, but he was remanded until to-day.

Delmour Retires from Politics.

Formal announcement was made at the Algonquin Club last night that Lawrence Delmour, the veteran Tammany leader of the Thirtieth Assembly District, had retired from politics. Mr. Delmour is about to give up his New York residence, and has bought a house at City Island. For more than thirty years he has been a power in the councils of Tammany Hall, and few, if any, of the district leaders could do more for "the boys" than he could. Resolutions recounting his various good qualities, as seen by his friends, engrossed on parchment and handsomely framed, were presented to him.

Thomas Q. Seabrooke Arrested.

Thomas Q. Seabrooke, who was scheduled to appear in a revival of "The Isle of Champagne" at the Broadway Theatre last night, was arrested yesterday afternoon while taking part in the final rehearsal of the opera. The arrest was in connection with a divorce suit brought against the comedian by his wife, Mrs. Elvia Croix Seabrooke. He was directed to pay her $40 a week alimony. The amount he now owes is alleged to be $3,500. Mr. Seabrooke was released in time for the performance and will have two days in which to make a settlement with Mrs. Seabrooke.

Suicide in Atlantic City.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., May 18.—James Boice, a well-known citizen of this city, and one of the most prominent secret order men in Atlantic County, killed himself to-day. He had been in ill-health for some time past. This forenoon he went into an anteroom of the Masonic lodge rooms, where he killed himself. He was the Tyler of the lodge for twenty years, and belonged to several outside lodges.

Buffalo Wheel Company Assigns.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 18.—The Buffalo Wheel Company, bicycle makers, made a general assignment for the benefit of their creditors to-day. The last annual statement filed by the corporation showed capital stock $100,000, debts $167,000, assets $210,759.

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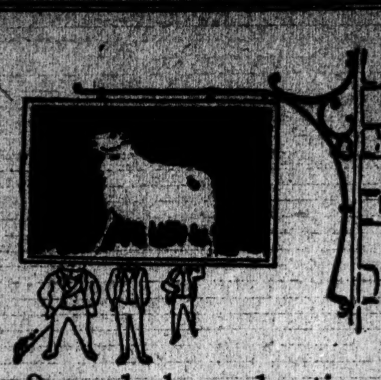

Some dealers advertise all-wool suits as though that were sufficient—an all-wool suit may be a poor suit.

Your money back if you want it here, means all-wool and insures color, style, work and fit.

Clothes for boys of 3, big boys, young men and their fathers; for any time, anywhere.

Negligee Shirts.

If sales prove anything, you can "back" negligee shirts this season as the favorite; and notwithstanding large sales, our stock as yet shows no sign of weakness—$1 to $2.50.

Washable Neckwear.

Ascots and string ties to put in the same wash-tub as the shirts—and they'll come out as "smart" as ever—ties, two for 25 cents; Ascots 50 cents.

Belts.

Belts for 1898 are ornamental as well as useful—and whether you're thick or thin, we can "make both ends meet"; 50c, 75c and $1.

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MORE WATER FOR QUEENS

Board of Public Improvements Authorizes a Contract with the Citizens' Supply Company.

PRESIDENT BOWLEY OBJECTS

He Declares the Price of $65 Per Million Gallons Too High—Engineer Horak Complains of the Water Supply Department.

After a long and somewhat heated discussion yesterday, the Board of Public Improvements authorized Commissioner Dalton of the Department of Water Supply to execute a contract with the Citizens' Water Supply Company of Newtown for an increased supply of water for the Borough of Queens. Under the contract, the company agrees to supply not less than 500,000 gallons of water daily, and as much more as the commissioner in charge of the department may deem necessary, at $65 per million gallons.

The contract is drawn between the company and the City of New York, and makes no mention of Queens, but the discussion showed that the delivery of water was for that borough alone, and President Holahan ruled that none of the other borough Presidents could vote for or against its adoption.

Two months ago, when the deficiency of water in Long Island City and other parts of Queens was brought to the attention of the Board of Public Improvements and the offer of the Citizens' Water Supply Company was submitted, President Bowley of Queens opposed its acceptance. He was outvoted, and a contract was drawn up between the city and the company. An injunction issued by the Supreme Court was vacated after argument two weeks ago, after the proposed contract had been amended.

A favorable report from the Corporation Counsel on the amended contract started the discussion yesterday. President Bowley entered a formal protest, and then introduced Chairman Horak of the Taxpayers' Association of the First Ward of Queens. Mr. Horak attacked the former administration of Long Island City, much to the apparent amusement of ex-Mayor Gleason, who was an interested spectator of the proceedings, and declared that there is plenty of water in Queens, but that the works had been manipulated to make it appear that there is a scarcity.

Says Birdsall Was Deceived.

Mr. Holahan interrupted to ask Mr. Horak if he was aware that he was making serious charges against Chief Engineer Birdsall, and Mr. Horak replied that he believed Mr. Birdsall had been hoodwinked.

Commissioner Dalton demanded that Mr. Horak answer definitely if he knew that any person in the department is manipulating the supply, and Mr. Horak replied:

"I say solemnly that evidence exists that the supply is being tampered with. It can mean nothing else when the pressure at one time is so great as to burst top-story pipes and at another so low that it won't reach above the first floor. Changes in the water in the wells won't make it so that in one part of the town the big mains are full and at high pressure, while only a few feet away there is no pressure on small pipes. I am an engineer, and any engineer will tell you that water doesn't act that way of its own accord."

President Bowley said that the Citizens' Water Supply Company had offered to supply water to Long Island City at $50 per 1,000,000 gallons, and the raised price was one of the reasons he opposed the contract. Commissioner Shea said he would not vote for the contract at the higher price, and President Grout of Brooklyn suggested that the matter be laid over until the department could advertise its wants and find the lowest bidder. A motion to that effect was put to a vote and lost.

Ex-Mayor Gleason declared that Messrs. Bowley and Horak had lied to the board and there is not and has not been in years a sufficient water supply in Long Island City. He presented a written offer to supply water equal to that offered by the Citizens' Company at $40 per 1,000,000 gallons.

Wrongdoing Is Charged.

When Mr. Gleason was through talking Commissioner Dalton asked Mr. Horak if he was prepared to say publicly that there had been anything "crooked" in the Water Supply Department since January last. Mr. Horak said he was, and Mr. Dalton suggested that as he was Secretary of the Grand Jury he should have taken his information to that body.

"I belong to the same political party that you do," replied Mr. Horak, "and I thought I'd give the administration a chance to do what was right. That is why I did not present the facts to the Grand Jury."

President Holahan ruled that there had been talk enough, and ordered a roll call on the motion to authorize Commissioner Dalton to execute the contract. He overruled Mr. Grout's contention that as the contract was to be made with the City of New York all the Borough Presidents were entitled to vote upon it. The motion was adopted by a vote of 5 to 3, President Holahan and Commissioners Kearney, Dalton, McCartney, and Keating in the affirmative and President Bowley and Commissioners Shea and Kane in the negative.

Cord Meyer is the President and principal stockholder in the Citizens' Water Supply Company of Newtown. The contract is for three years, but contains a stipulation that the city may break it if the suit ex-Mayor Gleason has brought against the Department of Water Supply is decided against the city.

O'Neill's,

Sixth Ave., 20th to 21st St.

The Way We Sell.

How to bring the people to buy is the nut that most merchants have to crack. We'll allow every store to have its own method, but choose one for ourselves. In this metropolitan city, the future greatest in the world, competition demands that merchants study cheapness irrespective of quality. Thus, many of the things offered in the stores of to-day are shams—made to look good and wear badly. Years ago we pledged ourselves to give you a store that would keep reliable qualities and guard against trash at any price. Have we not done our work well?

But the newest goods need not necessarily be expensive. We'll risk our judgment that the civilized American land cannot produce an equal store for

Women's Suits.

Almost every day this season has been a red-letter day. Business was good regardless of the weather. Women everywhere know that they can come to O'Neill's and have the pick of the best garments and newest styles from all over the world, and they're never disappointed. We wouldn't dare brag about it were it not so. Please let the four following samples of our suit room's values speak for us and make you a sharer in our offerings:

Women's Men-Tailored Suits in fly fronts and Eton jacket styles, silk or silk rhadame lined, skirts percaline lined, in materials of cheviots and serges; every suit is worth $14.00. . . . . Special,	$8.98
Suits of Serges, fancy mixtures and covert effects, mostly fly front jackets, the new shape skirts, percaline lined; regular $15.00 values. . . Special,	$9.98
Women's Suits, Eton jacket with notched collar, fitted back and lined with taffeta; the skirts are percaline and bound with braid, the suits are prettily trimmed with narrow braid; regular $20.00 values. . . . . Special,	$13.98
Women's Moire Silk Jackets, tight-fitting backs, blouse front, finished with ribbon and lined throughout with satin. Couldn't get many, but the bargain is wonderful. Think of it, $22.00 coats, but all you'll have to pay is	$11.98

These four lots were brought down from the stock rooms late last night and are ready this morning.

We deliver all purchases excepting bicycles and sewing machines free at any railroad station within 100 miles of New York.

H. O'NEILL & CO.

THE BOROUGH SCHOOL BOARD.

Action Taken Regarding Contractors' Cases Is Quickly Reconsidered—Admissions to High Schools.

At its meeting yesterday afternoon, the School Board for the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx took action which might have caused the board to assume the responsibility for about $30,000, but it got out of the situation quickly when one of the Commissioners suggested that the legality of the proceeding might be questioned.

A resolution was offered by Commissioner Eustis for the Committee on Sites and Buildings, asking the board to return about $30,000 worth of certified checks deposited by contractors who, previous to February 1, obtained contracts for erecting and repairing school buildings. Commissioner Eustis repeated the story of the hardship entailed on the contractors, who were unable either to go ahead with their work because of the action of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment in refusing to approve the contracts, or to get back their certified checks to use for business purposes.

The board adopted the resolution empowering the Secretary to return the checks, which, in the case of one contractor, amounts to $9,000, and then Commissioner Kelly asked whether or not the step taken was a legal one. He inquired if the Corporation Counsel had given the opinion asked for several times. Mr. Whalen, it was said, had replied that the board might return the checks to the contractors if the latter would waive all rights to their contracts, and Mr. Kelly held that although the answer was not to the point it might be taken as a negative answer to the question, and that the board had not the right to return the checks. It was decided, then, to reconsider the resolution and the matter was referred to the By-Laws Committee. Seven or eight contractors have informed the board that they intend to begin work on the new schools for which they have the contracts to build, because of the more favorable attitude of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment.

The Committee on High Schools offered a resolution giving pupils who presented certificates of qualification from the Principals of the public schools which they attended the right to enter the high school without a further examination, but making it necessary for the pupils of private schools to pass an examination in various subjects. Commissioner McSweeny wanted to amend it, so that all applicants, whether from public or private schools, would have to pass an examination. The original resolution was adopted.

HURT IN CABLE CAR ACCIDENT.

Young Woman's Face Cut, and Probably Disfigured for Life.

The sudden stopping of open cable car No. 296 of the Third Avenue road at the Mail Street switch, at 8 o'clock last night, caused the probable disfigurement for life of Minnie Hoffman, nineteen years old, of 114 East Fourth Street. With a girl friend she was riding down town. They were seated in the front seat facing the gripman, when the grip caught in the tongue of the switch frog and the car stopped with such force that the steel cable was broken in two.

The young woman was thrown from her seat and her head forced through the thick glass window in the front of the car. The bridge of her nose was cut to the bone by the glass, and her face was also cut. Policeman Regan of the Oak Street Station conducted the young woman to a near-by drug store, where efforts were made to stanch the flow of blood. Surgeon Rodman, who responded to a hurry ambulance call, took five stitches in the wound and said it would probably disfigure Miss Hoffman for life. She was taken home by her friend.

The gripman was not arrested, nor was the conductor, John Casey. The road was blocked for more than an hour. The railroad employes said that some mischievous person had placed an obstruction in the switch, which is only used for mail cars.

AMUSEMENTS.

SAM. T. JACK'S THEATRE, BROADWAY & 29TH ST.
2 BIG SHOWS EVERY DAY, 2 AND 8.
Jennie Yeamans & Visions of Gay Paris.

ELECTRICAL SHOW.
2 to 11 P. M. Admission, 50c. Children, 25c.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN.

MANHATTAN, B'WAY & 33D ST. Eve. 8:30. Mat. Saturday.
WAY DOWN EAST. May 23d, 125th Time, Souvenirs.

HARLEM Opera House. | MR. NAT. C. GOODWIN and Maxine Elliot, An American Citizen. | Mat. Sat. at 2.
Next Week—The Beggar Student. Seats on Sale.

KOSTER & BIAL'S Mat. Sat. ADM., 50c.
ROGERS BROS.—CLARA THROPP,
Josie De Witt, and 10 other acts.

COLUMBUS Columbus Theatre Stock Co. "Diplomacy."
Next Week—A CELEBRATED CASE.

OLYMPIA MUSIC HALL. MAT. SAT. | "WAR BUBBLES."
ADGIE, Marguerita Sylva, 20 others.

B'WAY THEATRE. Evgs., 8:15. Mat. Sat., 2.
THOMAS Q. SEABROOKE | IN THE ISLE OF CHAMPAGNE

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. | 23d St. & 8th Av. Sat. Mat. Willie Collier, "The Man from Mexico." Next Week—"The White Squadron."

Herald Sq. Thea. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. Sat., 2:15.
THE GREAT STOCK CO. In "PINK DOMINOS." Pop. Prices; good orch. seat, 50c.

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE
Monday Evening, May 23d.
ONLY PERFORMANCE IN NEW YORK OF
THE LAMBS' STAR GAMBOL,
GOOD SEATS OBTAINABLE.
125-ARTISTS-125
Nat C. Goodwin, De Wolf Hopper, Stuart Robson, Wm. H. Crane, H. C. Barnabee, Jefferson De Angelis, Willie Collier, Digby Bell, W. H. MacDonald, Chauncey Olcott, Eugene Cowles, Harry Conor, Wilton Lackaye, Ignacio Martinetti, Joseph Holland, John Kellerd, A. S. Lipman, Frits Williams, Francis Carlyle, Van Rensselaer Wheeler, William Philip, Vincent Serrano, Charles H. Hopper, Walter Hale, Charles Klein, Edmund Stanley, Joseph Grismer, T. Daniel Frawley, J. G. Saville, George Barnum, Alfred Klein, Burr MacIntosh, Wm. Fitzgerald, Grafton Baker, Victor Herbert, Reginald De Koven, Jesse Williams, Victor Harris, S. L. Studley, John Miller,
AND VICTOR HERBERT'S ENTIRE BAND OF FIFTY PIECES.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
Commencing Tues., May 24. SOUSA'S Stupendous Patriotic Spectacle.
"The Trooping of the Colors."
SOUSA AND HIS BAND.
Grand Chorus of 500, Soldiers, Sailors, Standard Bearers, Bagpipers, Tyrolean Singers, and Eminent Soloists.
1,000—People in the Production—1,000

CASINO! CLOSED THIS WEEK. REOPENS NEXT MON. EV'G.
Signal Presentation FRANCIS WILSON & CO., With PAULINE HALL, LULU GLASER and HENRY E. DIXEY—All Specially Engaged—In a sumptuous Production of ERMINIE! Box Office Open Daily, 9 to 6.

KEITH'S CONTINUOUS PERFORMANCE 25c., 50c., Noon to 11 P. M.
BIOGRAPH: Naval War Pictures Up to Date.
JOS. HART and CARRIE DE MAR.
JAS. THORNTON.——RUDINOFF.
HILDA THOMAS and FRANK BARRY.
NEXT WEEK——ROSE COGHLAN.

Daly's Evgs., 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2.
THE CIRCUS GIRL.
Merriest Musical Comedy; Virginia Earl, James Powers, Cyril Scott, Jos. Herbert, Herbert Gresham, Irene Perry, Mabelle Gillman. "A Trump Card."—Herald. "Evg. of unalloyed enjoyment."—Tribune.

AMERICAN 8th av. and 42d St. Tel. 3,147-38. Eve. 8:15. Mats. Wed & Sat. 2. 6TH BIG MONTH IN ENGLISH.
CASTLE SQ. OPERA CO. | 80 ARTISTS PRESENT. | FRA DIAVOLO
Entire House, 25c., 50c., 75c. Mat. Sat. 25c., 50c.
Next Week—By Universal Request, FAUST.

LYCEUM 4TH AV. & 23D ST. EVGS. 8:30.
Daniel Frohman ... Manager
Matinée Thursday & Saturday, 2:15.
50 Perf. May 24. Souvenirs. KELCEY-SHANNON COMPANY in Clyde Fitch's new play THE MOTH AND THE FLAME.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Place.
A GLORIOUS SUCCESS.
40 HORSES 300 SOLDIERS. SHENANDOAH
Summer Prices. | Eve., 8:15, 25, 50, 75. | Wed. Mat., 2, 25 & 50. | Sat. Mat., 2, 25, 50, 75.

KNICKERBOCKER. EV'GS. 8:15. SAT. MAT. 2:15.
SOUSA'S NEW OPERA, BRIDE-ELECT.

EMPIRE THEATRE, EVGS., 8:30.
WM. H. CRANE, His Honor THE MAYOR.
LAST 3 NIGHTS. LAST MAT. SAT.

GARDEN THEATRE. Evenings, 8:30. Last Matinée Saturday.
MR. RICHARD MANSFIELD | LAST 3 NIGHTS. THE FIRST VIOLIN

WALLACK'S Prices, 50c., $1.00, & $1.50. Matinée Saturday.
The Royal Italian Grand Opera Co.
To-night, "Favorita," Fri. Evg. & Sat. Mat. "Cavalleria" & "Pagliacci." Sat. Evg., "La Boheme."

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St., nr. B'way.
Evenings, 8:20. Matinées, 2:10.
MAUDE ADAMS Matinée Wednesday & Saturday. THE LITTLE MINISTER.

5TH AVE. THEATRE. B'way & 28th St.
MRS. FISKE
in LOVE FINDS THE WAY and A BIT OF OLD CHELSEA. | Evgs. at 8:15. Sat. Mat. at 2.

EDEN MUSEE WORLD IN WAX. HUNGARIAN BAND CONCERTS.
Actual Moving Pictures WAR Taken Havana Harbor WAR Edison's Special Artist.

BIJOU B'WAY & 30TH ST. EVGS. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2:15.
GREAT CAST—BIG SUCCESS.
The Tarrytown Widow.

THE TURF.

MORRIS PARK RACES
WESTCHESTER, N. Y.
8th Day, Thursday, May 19th.
The Van Nest and New Rochelle Handicap and four other races.
MUSIC BY CONTERNO'S BAND.
Take 2d Av. "L" to Willis Av., thence by Special Trains to Morris Park.
FIRST RACE, 2:30 P. M. FIELD, FIFTY CENTS.